

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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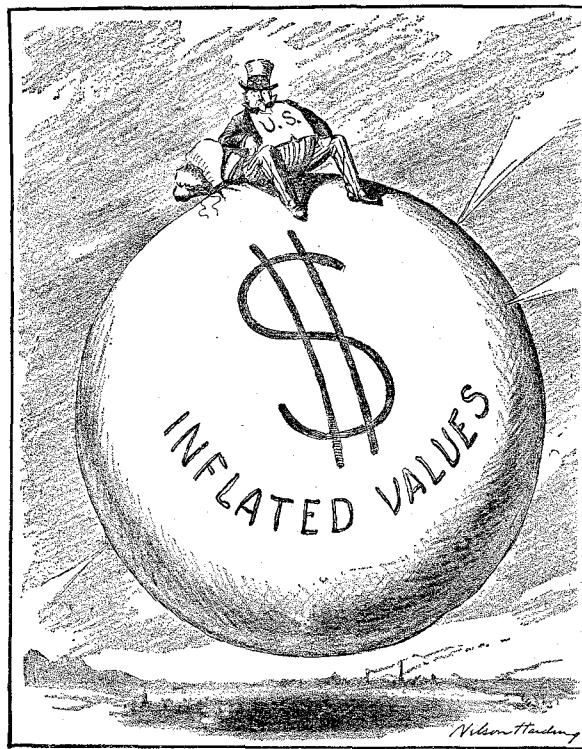
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

MEANING OF THE PRICE COLLAPSE

THE SUDDEN WAVE OF PRICE-SLASHING that swept over the clothing and dry-goods stores of the nation last week is watched with no little anxiety by the people, who wonder whether this long-hoped-for recession of the price-level is merely temporary, to be followed by a resumption of the familiar upward climb, or actually the turn of the tide, the beginning of a backward movement toward pre-war prices. And if the latter, does it mean that we must pass through a transition period of hard times and industrial stagnation? While each of these questions finds some answers in the affirmative, the weight of opinion as revealed in the columns of the press seems to be optimistic. Beginning with 10 and 20 per cent. price reductions in New York and Brooklyn, the wave gathered momentum with such amazing speed that in a few days dispatches were telling of 40 and 75 per cent. cuts in the West, with shoppers rioting to buy. One Cincinnati department-store refers to its reductions as "restitution." The shrinkage of retail prices from New England to the Pacific coast was accompanied by a sharp break in the stock market, during which Liberty bonds reached new low levels. At the same time the National Association of Manufacturers, whose members control from 75 to 80 per cent. of the manufactured output of the country, passed a resolution declaring itself "in hearty accord with all sensible efforts to reduce prices," and urging its members "to cooperate in all reasonable efforts to bring about that result." "There is a certain group," remarks the Indianapolis *Star*, "that believes the usual after-war panic will prove inevitable before prices descend to normal levels, but the more optimistic business men insist that with due precautions present difficulties can be adjusted without the dreaded financial crash." "The conditions that have made high prices are disappearing, and conditions that tend to lower prices are coming into view," affirms the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which thinks that "the situation is so well understood that there need be no fear of calamity." To quote this Missouri journal further:

"It is always more dangerous to come down than to go up, but if the descent is properly guarded and guided it may be

safely done, and every effort is being made so to guard and guide in this instance. There are many reasons for confidence in our continued prosperity. No country in the world is so well situated financially as ours. There is inflation here, as everywhere, but nowhere is money so soundly bottomed. Nowhere are resources so vast, and the markets of the world are open to us and will remain open to us if we play our part rightly. With good money, with plenty to sell and with buyers to buy all that we have and more, there need be no dark cloud on our commercial future unless we raise it ourselves. We no doubt shall feel the pains of readjustment, but that readjustment is essential to our health and the pain but an incident of convalescence."



THE PSEUDO CRESUS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

"The orgy of extravagance and waste has about burned itself out, and the American people are waking to the prospect of a season of sane, practical, thrifful prosperity after a long nightmare of spurious joy in a fool's paradise," says the *Detroit Journal*, which assures us that "there are many influences that will prevent a violent readjustment." It goes on to say:

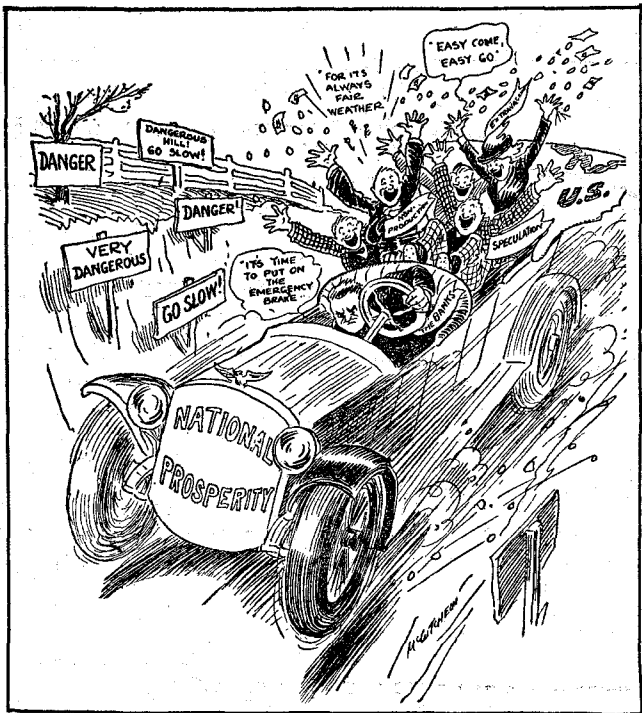
"The world faces a shortage of necessities; government expenditures still continue on an extravagant scale; there is a dearth of labor, especially on the farms; crop conditions are far from favorable and the country's railroads are unable to provide proper transportation facilities. Then there are the high wages being paid labor and the very high taxes—neither of which show any indication of dropping speedily. Against these factors, which make for continued high prices, is the fact that the public itself has the power to control prices through increasing or diminishing demand.

That power is now being exerted, for the public has reached its spending limit and is applying the brakes in a sensible manner."

The Lincoln (Nebraska) *State Journal* quotes a banker who predicts "a period of depression with lower wages and lower prices, but not a panic." There may be price rallies in the lines that now show a decline, remarks this paper, "but the difficult descent is probably beginning, and with level-headedness it can be managed without disaster." "One of the most disturbing features of the situation is the likelihood of continued high prices for food-products," points out *Cousins' Business Review* (New York), where we read further:

"The three drawbacks to speedy return to normal conditions

are credit strain, reduced production, and inadequate transportation facilities. The correction will have to be applied through the medium of economy and increased production. The improvement in transportation will have to result from the investment of huge sums in equipment and other railroad improvement, a cessation of demands for higher wages, and



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THE GREAT JOY-RIDE IS ABOUT OVER.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.

willingness on the part of railway employees to do more work. These remedies should all be applied without further delay if we are to enjoy any of the resultant benefits this year."

The Wall Street Journal rejoices that "people will no longer buy anything they see at any price." The New York World avers that "prices have been at an altitude to permit of drastic cuts without eliminating excess profits, and the general level of commodity costs has a very considerable descent yet to make before a fair price average is reached." And it adds:

"The spectacular slashing is less important in the end to the buyer than the slow decline. But it is an encouraging symptom. The main thing is the evidence which it signalizes of a downward trend only needing time and persistent agitation to set in full motion."

"There is no doubt," says the New York Globe, "that retail stocks have been accumulating of late; that the demand for the higher-priced goods has fallen off; and that wholesale prices in many lines have sagged." The result, it continues, has been "a decline in the credit value of stocks, a contraction, or threatened contraction, of loans by the banks, and a rush to sell." It comments further on the situation as follows:

"The present selling movement, however it may have been exaggerated by the natural excitement over any downward fluctuation in the price of anything, is now extensive enough to be measured in terms of trade tendency rather than of individual foresight or benevolence.

"The downward movement may be corrected by the feverish buying which has set in. Low prices will not be permanent, at any rate, unless production increases. There is no reason to anticipate a panic. The crash which was to follow the end of the war has been discounted so thoroughly that it is likely to come as a gradual settling down, which will mean hardship to many people but disaster to few. And even this is not yet certainly upon us."

The New York Tribune, while welcoming the relief of lower prices, warns us against expecting too much:

"That prices will drop to their old levels is most improbable.

They did not after the Civil War. The new wage-scale buttresses present prices, and a wage-scale is not easily budged. In not a few lines, particularly in the dominant agricultural one, it is not certain that prices have gone up faster than farm wages and cost of agricultural supplies. Nor can deflation be carried very far without creating a condition the country would revolt against.

"Nor is it desirable to have a sudden fall of prices. The ill effects of a rapid fall are almost as grave as those of a great rise. If there is not to be a disorganization of industry, which would mean non-employment and hard times, a cutting in two of prices, for which many clamor, would be dangerous."

The main factors contributing to the sudden collapse of prices are thus defined by *The Sun* and *New York Herald*:

"1. The banks, acceding to the wishes of the Federal Reserve Board, declined in numerous instances to extend jobbers' notes. The jobbers, in sore need of immediate cash, dumped large quantities of goods, especially such things as women's wear, shoes, fabrics, upon the big merchants, who took an opportunity to buy cheaply and then to sell at a reduction from prices that have obtained for a long time. The attitude of the Federal Reserve Board and of the banks is stated to reflect the determination of the Government to pull down living costs by main strength, and part of the gossip along this line has to do with the valuable political ammunition available here.

"2. The public, taken as a whole, is recovering from a money-spending spree and is displaying signs of having sense in the head. That is to say, many people with money have declined as a matter of principle to submit to the extortionate prices, have refused to patronize merchants where such prices obtained, and have used their influence with their friends to curtail buying. While this took time, it nevertheless has had its effect, as some merchants quite frankly admitted yesterday. This situation had to be met by the merchants, and there was just one way to meet it—get the old customers back by tempting them with fair prices.

"3. Generally speaking, merchants have been heavily stocked



LEAVE 'EM ALONE AND THEY'LL COME DOWN.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

up with goods, and there was a disposition (which suddenly and rather dramatically expressed itself yesterday) to provide against the uncertainty of the future by clearing off the shelves, even if some goods had to be sold at an actual loss."

A manufacturer's view of the situation is revealed in a

statement made by Mr. J. Philip Bird, general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers. Says Mr. Bird:

"The reason for the reduction is the halting of buying by the public and the tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve Bank. "For more than three years retailers have been competing

price trend had begun at the wrong place. It should have begun with the producer, bringing down the price of sugar, cotton, and other raw materials."

Editorially, *The Economist* says:

"The present situation, in short, can be turned to very good advantage all around if retailers will use their heads, shut down on price-cutting when they have weeded out their stocks, keep their profits within reasonable limits, and buy for the future with care and caution—not allowing themselves to be stampeded either by fear of a market break or by talk of a merchandise shortage."

As viewed by Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve System, the situation calls for the release of money held in "frozen loans" and of commodities held for speculative purposes. To quote Mr. Harding further:

"Progress toward the restoration of normal relationship between the volume of goods and the volume of credit may be made by reducing credit more rapidly than production is diminished or by increasing production at a greater rate than credit is expanded. If it should prove impracticable in the existing circumstances to increase essential production, then we must through economy in consumption and through moderation in the use of credit check the tendency toward a further widening of the margin between goods and credit."

"Our problem, therefore, is to check further expansion and to bring about a normal and healthy liquidation without curtailing essential production and without shock to industry."

"The chief danger in the present situation," according to Mr. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, "is that the desirability for low prices as an end in itself may be so exaggerated as to lead to the attempt to force prices down through harmful measures for the control of credit." And Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, another leading New York banker, assures a representative of the Brooklyn



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

SLIGHTLY INDISPOSED.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

with each other to get goods, and this competition has resulted in an overinflation of credit. They have subsequently run up prices as high as the traffic could stand, and the natural reaction followed—the public would not buy.

"This proposition of reducing prices is going to cause an armistice in buying among both manufacturers and retailers, and they believe that by letting up on buying production will have an opportunity to catch up."

The merchants' view-point is reflected in a number of letters to *The Dry Goods Economist* (New York). Thus Mr. Horace Saks, of Saks & Co., writes that "probably the most important effect of the present price-cutting campaign will be to establish credit on a firmer basis." And he goes on to say:

"There is no doubt that in actual goods sold business has been slackening for some months. People want cheaper goods. That they have not bought the cheap goods which have been on the market is due to the poor quality of those goods. I think this very evident protest from the public will force the production of more medium-priced goods of better value than those which have been on the market. Workers as well as manufacturers will see the necessity for this and will increase production to make it possible. Some such thing must come about or we can not stay in business, and if we go out, so must the manufacturer."

"I do not believe the present price-cutting will make consumers insist on a continuation of these reductions. They are intelligent enough to realize that it can not be permanent. No retailer can cut prices 10 per cent. and continue in business. Buying will continue after price-slashing is over."

In the same trade journal Mr. Frederick Bode, president of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce, comments as follows:

"The public have lost confidence in business and must be made to feel their own responsibility."

"The retail stores will benefit from present sales, inasmuch as it will stop speculating. Manufacturers will come to realize that the crest of the price-wave has been reached. There is never much speculation in a declining market."

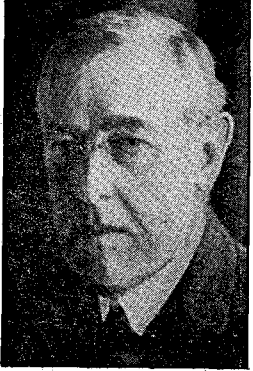
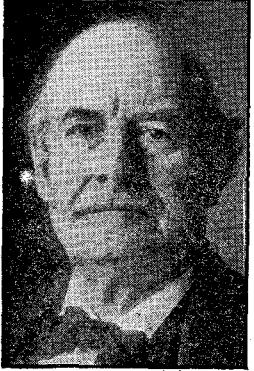
"I think it will be difficult to raise prices again. People will more than ever charge profiteering. At the same time, I do not see how millinery prices can come down lower. The only chance of cheaper merchandise is for a decline in the price of materials to occur. Labor won't come down. The downward-



BETTER GO DOWN THE WAY HE WENT UP.

—Stimson in the Dayton News.

Eagle that the marking-down process of recent days is the beginning of a period of months, perhaps of years, in which the general trend of prices will be downward. In other words, "the period of inflation that began during the war and continued after the armistice has about come to an end, and a period of deflation has come."

				
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THE SEVENTH WEEK OF "THE DIGEST'S"

THREE STRIKING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS appear as the Republican National Convention approaches and as the huge tide of returns from our poll of 11,000,000 voters attains a size that reveals the political feeling in every part of the country: First, General Wood, Senator Johnson, and Mr. Hoover stand head and shoulders above all other candidates in our poll for the Republican nomination. An analysis of the second-choice vote of the various candidates, which is being prepared and will be presented in these columns next week, will cast further light on their standing. Secondly, practically every authority, from the editorial staffs of the country's newspapers to the well-informed man on the street, admits that the poll is accurate in revealing the three men named as the candidates overwhelmingly preferred by the American people at large. Thirdly, the air is full of rumors in Washington and in various other "headquarters" throughout the country, that not one of these three men will be permitted to go before the people as the Presidential nominee. The "experts" and professional prophets are often wrong, but this situation may have points of lively interest to the average citizen, who has the privilege of voting for whoever is nominated. It must be said at the same time, of course, that none of these candidates has anything like a majority of the total Republican vote received. General Wood has less than a third of the total, Johnson less than a fourth, and Hoover less than a sixth.

As among the three leaders, the week's returns have slightly favored Senator Johnson, altho the tendency to "bunch" is more and more noticeable as the volume of ballots increases. Since the last tabulation, Johnson has received 25,639 votes, Wood 24,627, and Hoover 24,060. The actual rate of increase over their previous returns, however, works out at 11.5 per cent. for Hoover, 11.1 per cent. for Johnson, and 10 per cent. for Wood. Contrary to many predictions, Mr. Hoover continues, as from the first, to draw almost as many votes from Democratic as from Republican sources, despite his avowed Republican preferences. In declared Democratic votes, it will be noticed, he leads the foremost Democratic candidate, Mr. McAdoo, by nearly 8,000, with a total of 91,445 as against 83,615 for McAdoo. There is one feature, however, as several California subscribers point out, that must be kept in mind in considering the part of Mr. Hoover's vote listed as Democratic. A good many Republicans, especially in the Far West, voted for Wilson at the last election, and are thus classed as Democrats in the poll, whereas they are merely straying Republicans returning to the home fold. On the other hand, Mr. Hoover's great popularity in the Southern States seems to have declined but little since his definite alinement as a Republican. It is noticeable, too, that, since the Southern States have been more adequately represented, the disproportion between the total number of declared Republican and Democratic voters is not so great. Considering the returns on the thirty-

	First Choice	Second Choice	Democratic Voters	Republican Voters	Other Parties	NEW ENGLAND STATES							MID. ATL. STATES				EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES							
						Maine	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	Total	N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Total	Ohio	Ind.	Ill.	Mich.	Wig.	Total	Minn.	Iowa	Mo.	N. Dak.	S. Dak.	Neb.	Kans.	Total
DEM.																														
Bryan... (1)	44990	28766	35418	2414	7158	145	37	48	276	60	134	700	1723	288	1663	3674	3678	2354	2414	955	653	10054	1285	1508	3217	376	172	2491	2588	11637
Clark.... (2)	21589	32052	18794	635	2160	176	112	74	329	76	169	936	1356	161	711	2228	686	688	1443	149	202	3168	217	543	3437	71	61	281	676	5286
Cox..... (3)	31583	29718	26753	2127	2703	38	26	41	110	42	51	308	530	95	614	1239	12603	2572	1184	199	113	16671	150	318	805	21	37	135	248	1714
Edwards.. (4)	59809	28716	39019	13485	7305	444	189	141	947	198	957	2876	9812	6111	2657	18580	2199	2979	5219	913	975	12285	1456	3362	1946	235	133	565	761	8458
Marshall.. (5)	11367	20625	9600	391	1376	67	34	14	72	24	61	272	568	68	260	896	390	3870	385	122	74	4841	95	156	323	29	19	111	124	857
McAdoo... (6)	98802	86128	83615	4736	10451	589	345	211	980	214	600	2939	5045	899	4329	10273	2682	6658	5158	1521	940	16959	1405	2010	6536	327	280	859	5002	16419
Palmer... (7)	18607	29747	16198	531	1878	111	32	26	90	20	63	342	590	108	2485	3183	347	485	592	384	170	1978	161	419	617	32	28	145	252	1654
Wilson... (8)	65430	25085	53233	4145	8052	637	273	212	1199	244	556	3121	5027	1192	2615	8834	1994	2359	3944	1269	1002	10568	1273	1583	2603	168	110	669	1152	7558
REP.																														
Coolidge.. (9)	32997	65496	5272	22688	5037	1065	528	1076	12125	631	1395	16820	5495	993	1648	8136	786	332	604	269	319	2310	285	297	436	102	36	211	378	1745
Harding.. (10)	36375	41592	3419	28727	4229	105	35	39	184	100	170	633	1080	350	1138	2568	21807	3548	553	234	125	26267	140	290	614	36	30	178	450	1738
Hoover... (11)	233528	117034	91445	102453	39630	2888	1803	1527	14016	1810	4237	26281	27070	6827	17422	51319	17252	5162	8714	7658	6490	45276	9317	5721	5054	1329	855	3221	2938	28437
Hughes... (12)	53587	86601	4709	41258	7620	903	276	423	3085	622	879	6188	13541	1306	4431	19278	3931	1477	2594	760	1195	9957	1349	1195	1861	286	144	1215	1046	7096
Johnson.. (13)	255992	157463	53778	164525	37689	2670	1020	871	10563	1562	3075	19761	30883	7320	13345	51548	10894	9607	31673	14728	6933	73835	10013	7698	6544	2549	1831	5028	6251	39914
Lowden... (14)	118210	126691	13399	91211	13600	296	159	116	963	193	793	2520	5354	629	1622	7605	2087	6762	34015	4815	2082	49761	4238	19746	4496	1257	1069	1874	2640	35320
Taft..... (15)	32084	61509	6384	20954	4746	337	144	196	945	151	863	2636	4086	866	3330	8282	2637	966	1736	810	1048	7197	993	1243	873	186	190	1147	943	5575
Wood... (16)	270928	182539	24334	211137	35457	4574	2767	2100	15992	2684	5272	33389	44955	11334	22186	78475	23983	15774	19574	9923	4273	73527	8055	4398	8056	1919	1720	4387	8788	37323
Debs Soc. (17)	15455	780	3009	1746	10700	40	30	18	489	114	182	873	3219	398	1132	4749	1103	511	1216	271	402	3503	771	331	354	72	32	166	523	2249
Others... (18)	102311	134096																												



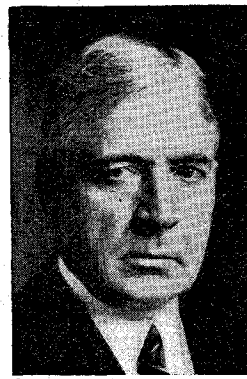
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GEN. LEONARD WOOD.
270,928

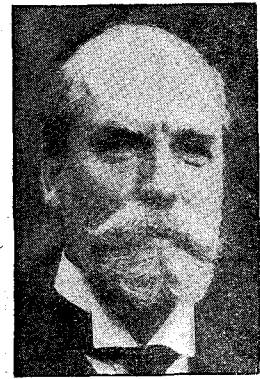
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255,992

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HERBERT HOOVER.
233,528

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118,210

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CHAS. E. HUGHES.
53,587

PRESIDENTIAL POLL—TOTAL, 1,503,644

one leading candidates, 513,174 ballots have been cast by declared Democratic voters as against 745,506 by declared Republicans. The total vote received for these candidates, however, goes 1,090,131 to Republicans and only 371,640 to Democrats.

In the course of its post-card acquaintance with some 11,000,000 citizens of these United States, THE DIGEST's poll has met with a few rebuffs, by way of contrast to the almost universal friendliness with which it has been received. One man, for instance, says that the money it cost might better have been spent in buying sugar for the citizens of New York City! Just why New-Yorkers are singled out in this connection is not explained. Another critic, in the most solemn manner, calls attention to a "sinister aspect" of the poll in that THE DIGEST asks "to be given information as to the political party the addressee voted for at the last Presidential election." This is held to be a distinct violation of "our Governmental system" whereby "safeguards are thrown about the ballot to keep that secret." This correspondent admits, however, that it "can be said in favor of THE LITERARY DIGEST that it does not realize the gravity of its offense." Thanks. Perhaps the most detailed and circumstantial attack on the poll is brought forward by an Indiana paper, under the arresting head-line, "A Gigantic British Plot." Where, argues a writer who signs himself "T.

A. T." and conducts a department called "Tattle Tales," did THE DIGEST get the money to conduct this enormous poll? Where but from the British Government. "What's a million dollars to the British Empire," demands this authority, "or what's a hundred millions, if it will accomplish the placing in power as President of the United States a man who will serve His Majesty?" Mr. Hoover is this man, according to T. A. T., and the whole poll is merely a clever bit of propaganda to reveal Mr. Hoover as first choice. "I expect the candidate of the British propagandist to lead the field," says T. A. T., which may be merely a polite suggestion to Mr. Hoover's friends that they will have to hurry.

Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, continues to show by far the greatest strength of the minor candidates, not listed in the table below, with a total vote of 22,524. General Pershing is next with 13,422. Senator La Follette, whose candidacy has made some stir of late, is credited with 10,250, and Senator Knox, another recently launched candidate, has 4,479. Senator Poindexter follows with 3,382, Nicholas Murray Butler with 2,369, Senator Cummins with 1,952, and Governor Allen, of Kansas, with 1,868. Among the unlisted Democrats, Senator Hitchcock has 4,884; former Ambassador Gerard 4,850; Senator Owen 3,252; Secretary Baker 3,033; and Secretary Daniels 2,866.

	SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES									Total	EAST SOUTH CEN. STATES				Total	WEST SOUTH CEN. STATES				Total	MOUNTAIN STATES								Total	PACIFIC STATES			Total	Source unknown
	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	W. Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.		Ky.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.		Ark.	La.	Okla.	Texas		Mont.	Idaho	Wyo.	Colo.	N. Mex.	Ariz.	Utah	Nevada		Wash.	Ore.	Cal.		
(1)	87	455	83	1098	694	771	416	442	448	4494	1294	1151	721	765	3931	1143	290	1911	2694	6038	329	236	65	579	183	81	240	49	1762	989	482	1002	2473	227
(2)	60	492	77	544	308	218	235	517	361	2812	520	705	381	613	2219	480	350	575	1825	3230	144	90	69	228	117	80	46	35	809	212	129	527	868	33
(3)	50	595	17	762	928	204	188	228	104	3076	5561	779	488	184	7012	233	66	253	406	958	37	37	16	72	52	37	29	12	292	99	29	103	231	82
(4)	201	1302	152	1322	510	877	499	1574	750	7187	950	1647	706	589	3892	526	619	504	1531	3180	199	137	43	589	9	188	67	39	1360	363	206	1402	1971	20
(5)	55	139	15	363	105	296	199	249	253	1674	158	249	428	224	1059	169	103	118	802	1192	37	51	12	73	35	36	33	15	292	99	39	112	250	34
(6)	246	1046	338	3514	1072	5261	2522	2308	820	17127	2174	4753	2508	2113	11548	2146	1414	1645	8692	13897	340	622	194	1183	569	335	691	84	4018	1706	1495	2270	5471	151
(7)	76	264	72	651	158	595	654	2743	282	5495	302	774	734	470	2280	401	203	271	1877	2752	67	58	28	202	73	31	84	7	556	123	67	131	321	52
(8)	161	1083	121	2097	832	2463	1497	1466	611	10331	1994	2875	1625	1377	7871	1346	560	1605	7008	10519	291	298	145	750	197	162	379	71	2293	1069	779	2361	4209	126
(9)	59	326	75	272	144	136	29	111	136	1288	251	254	69	46	620	58	52	191	313	614	77	79	27	190	32	48	88	30	571	251	86	506	843	50
(10)	48	243	175	350	623	205	10	60	56	1770	691	209	155	56	1111	50	43	231	545	869	72	49	92	386	38	34	44	20	735	186	113	372	671	13
(11)	499	2518	447	3180	1605	1836	910	2306	1464	14765	2620	2519	1273	954	7366	1226	1145	2195	5095	9661	1997	1577	406	3770	620	876	1442	715	11403	7308	4455	26556	38319	703
(12)	116	660	207	689	658	384	55	237	152	3158	815	845	190	93	1943	212	244	470	742	1668	227	184	88	526	59	57	155	36	1332	706	819	1345	2870	97
(13)	349	2392	651	2096	1788	1825	414	1032	782	11329	2136	2399	746	503	5784	739	888	3213	3297	8137	2082	1379	435	2233	400	636	1737	535	9437	5112	3054	27933	36099	148
(14)	61	575	232	1030	394	496	55	249	210	3302	1425	1462	313	303	3503	1002	298	1979	1121	4400	1503	457	362	2120	296	241	461	111	5551	1701	1431	2997	6129	119
(15)	80	571	50	370	288	186	54	265	76	1940	444	445	148	95	1132	133	122	424	898	1577	133	114	75	459	37	65	102	27	1012	712	817	1119	2648	85
(16)	626	2775	638	1532	2636	1253	427	912	1054	11853	2038	2738	649	451	5876	944	685	2520	3373	7522	1361	1392	317	2969	1013	620	839	134	8645	5230	3720	4307	13257	1061
(17)	30	125	28	236	88	49	14	48	76	694	95	68	34	65	262	102	81	327	410	920	124	61	20	155	40	41	116	117	674	504	208	790	1502	29

SOCIALIST HOPES

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK for the party is seen by Socialist editors, and even conservative dailies like the *Baltimore Sun* and *Columbus Ohio State Journal* concede that they have at least every reason to expect a larger vote this year than in any previous election. The Ohio paper explains that the existing unrest will strengthen the Socialist movement, and that the vote will also be "considerably augmented" by the reaction of popular feeling against the expulsion of the Socialist Assemblymen in New York. The *New York Evening World* believes that Eugene V. Debs, who polled nearly a million votes the last time he ran, is the best choice the Socialists could have made for the Presidency, and the *Brooklyn Eagle* declares that he is the only candidate who can unite all the Socialist factions. But to other observers it seems that the Socialist strength lies in the platform rather than the candidate, and to the cautious conservatism and political sagacity which dominated the recent New York Convention. The "refusal to become entangled in the vagaries or the fate of Bolshevism shows practical shrewdness," says the *New York World*, and the Socialists' "purpose to pursue political aims by political methods outlined in the constitution, by speech and vote, not 'direct action,' is sane and prudent." By its emphatic repudiation of Soviet

principles, we read in the *New York Evening Mail*, the convention sought "to convince the American people that they have no cause to fear or to distrust the Socialist party." The Socialists, agrees the *Indianapolis Star*, have been using discretion; the *St. Louis Star* thinks they have actually strengthened their party as a political institution. While the "party does not commend itself to public support," the *Springfield Republican* finds "cause for public satisfaction in the evidence that the most considerable radical organization in the country is less rather than more reckless and unreasonable than it has been." Taking the proceedings and declarations of the convention altogether, the *New York Evening Post* notes that they point directly away from the Soviet type of revolutionism and the "dictatorship of the proletariat," and that the party has announced as its main purpose the education of the masses "to use the ballot-box to vote out the tools of capitalist and middle classes and to vote in representatives of the workers." Of course, continues *The Evening Post*, the party's antiwar position persists. But—

"In the very stressing of the antiwar position, in the elaborate enumeration of the iniquities and oppressions inflicted by the

Administration upon the American people, there is a proof that the Socialist party is thinking in terms of politics. It appeals to a body of sentiment which is not Socialist, but which is resentful of the measures adopted for the prosecution of the war and prolonged into peace. Protest against Burleson and Palmer blends with protest against the war in itself. In other words, the Socialist party is thinking largely in terms of votes. And thinking in votes is not a menace to American institutions."

On practically every important issue raised in the Socialist convention which was in session May 8 to 14, the right wing, led by Morris Hillquit, triumphed over the radicals, for whom J.

Louis Engdahl was chief spokesman. The Hillquit platform went through, with its careful avoidance of irritating phraseology and of any indorsement of "direct action." On the question of affiliation with the Third Internationale the Hillquit report was adopted, which called for the retention of adherence to the Internationale, but insisted that "no formula such as the 'dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of Soviets' or any other special formula for the attainment of the Socialist commonwealth be imposed or exacted." Mr. Hillquit explained the necessity of abandoning some technical and traditional Socialist phrases in order to make a stronger appeal to workers outside the party. Victor Berger denounced the present Bolshevik régime in Russia and with other speakers emphasized the fact that the Socialist



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NOMINATING CONVICT NO. 9653 FOR PRESIDENT.

The speaker summed up his idea of the character of Eugene Victor Debs in the words of James Whitcomb Riley:

"There is 'Gene Debs, a man that stands,
And just holds out in his two hands
As warm a heart as ever beat
'Twixt this and the judgment-seat."

party is a political organization and must work with political weapons. As the *New York Sun* describes it, the platform, "while it covers every accepted tenet of Socialism, bears no comfort to the brimstone crowd." The outstanding features of the Socialist platform, as picked out and briefly stated by the *New York Call*, are these:

"1. The United States must be redeemed from the control of private interests.

"2. The Socialist party is the party of the workers because it affirms the principle that in the workers lies the hope of the economic, political, and social redemption of the country.

"3. The socialization of all industries is necessary to accomplish that end.

"4. The Socialist party does not interfere with the institution of the family.

"5. It seeks to attain its end by orderly and constitutional methods.

"6. It recognizes the complete separation of church and state.

"7. The Socialist party rejects the fraudulent notion of patriotism advanced by the owning classes, and, instead, gives its service and allegiance to the working class, the mass of the American people.

"8. The Socialist movement is in the world struggle in behalf of human civilization."

The climax of the convention, naturally, was the unanimous nomination of Debs for President, which was followed by the selection of Seymour Stedman, the Chicago lawyer, to be his running mate. Socialist papers seem to be as enthusiastic over the Debs nomination as were the delegates who cheered, sang, and paraded in lockstep about the hall. Says *The Appeal to Reason*, after referring to the success of Watson's "Debs-in-the-White-House-and-Wilson-in-Prison" campaign in Georgia:

"The truth is that, by one of those apparently sudden revolutions in political thinking that always occur when social conditions near the breaking-point, 'Gene Debs in prison has come to be regarded by Americans of all parties as symbolizing and personifying the raped and imprisoned liberties of the American people.'"

In its editorial on the nominations, the New York *Call* said:

"The attack upon the civil liberties of the people of the United States by the political lackeys of capitalism will cut a very big figure in the coming national campaign. These liberties have been attacked not only in an attempt to prevent the people from hearing the truths of Socialism, but have been violated in a hysterical effort to keep the workers from improving their standard of living.

"It is, therefore, fitting that the Socialist party should go before the people with two such candidates. One of them has had the courage to maintain his rights to freedom of expression in face of the surety of going to jail for his loyalty to principles, without which a people can not hope to escape the mental and moral degradation of slavery. The other has in the face of contemptuously defended before judges and juries the civil liberties of the people, a denial of which would mean the fall of the Republic."

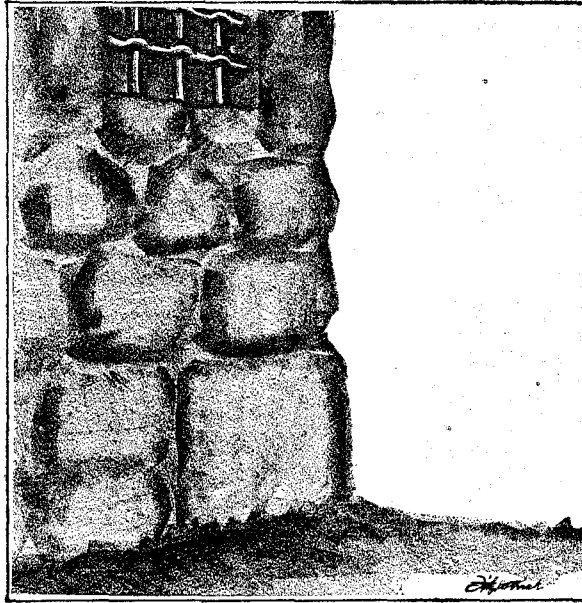
The Call is looking forward to a campaign "fruitful of excellent results," and another Eastern Socialist paper, the *Schenectady Citizen*, thus sets down the reasons for such optimism:

"The probability that the two old parties will name candidates owned and controlled absolutely by capitalistic and corporate interests will make the Socialist party the only organization before the voters—next fall—that can merit the support of the great body of liberals, labor men, Committee of 48, World-War Veterans, and those who, altho they may not yet be Socialists, are nevertheless anxious to see justice done labor and make the United States safe for (real) democracy. The future is, indeed, exceedingly bright for the Socialist party—the only true party of the people."

In their belief that they have picked an exceptionally strong ticket, the New York *Evening World* agrees with these Socialist papers. The very fact that Debs is in prison makes him a formidable candidate, in its opinion. Much of the Socialist strength in any election comes from the "protest vote" against the old parties, and "many of those who protest will feel safer in voting for Debs, who can not possibly hold the office, than for one who might conceivably be elected." The New York *Globe* agrees that the Socialist candidate's "position as a convict is certain to get him votes," and that "a great many who vote for him would not do so if there were the remotest chance that he would be sent to the White House." And, it continues, "the vote recorded for him will give evidence of the existing unrest in the country." The Brooklyn *Eagle* gives Debs the credit for the success of the New York Convention; "without him there probably would have been two tickets, or a large number of radicals would have drifted

off to the Communist or Communist Labor parties." But there is another side to the Debs candidacy, it continues.

The man admittedly has a strong hold on all radicals, and is personally popular. "But he is also a convicted lawbreaker, a man who consciously and persistently obstructed the prosecution of the war in which Socialists of all nations were engaged. His nomination on that account gives the Socialistic campaign the character of lawlessness at a time when the party is appealing for sympathy because of the violation of its legal rights." Here the Brooklyn paper strikes a popular note. All the "vain attempts to represent Socialism as a conservative force are more than counterbalanced by the elevation of the miscreant Debs to a pedestal," says the Syracuse *Herald*.



PROBABLY THE STRONGEST POSITION
HELD BY ANY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

It seems to the Grand Rapids *Press* that the Socialists have thrown away all the advantage they gained when the New York legislature made "martyrs" of their five Assemblymen, for in making Debs their standard-bearer "the Socialists harken back to the old standard of sedition raised at the St. Louis conference." The nomination, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, openly proclaims the disloyalty of the Socialist party. The Buffalo *Express* calls the nomination "a challenge to every patriotic sentiment which was evoked by the war with Germany." The conviction of Mr. Debs "is a bar to his support by true Americans," declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and the Buffalo *News* even thinks that "it will probably result in the defection of many earnest but conservative members of the party."

In the New York *Tribune* we read:

"The nomination is, first, an insult to a particular judge and jury; secondly, it is in contempt of a duly enacted law whose validity has been upheld by our highest judicial tribunal; and, thirdly (it does not seem to be going too far so to say), it is a deliberate defiance of all law."

A number of conservative papers can see nothing harmless or conservative in the acts of the Socialist convention or in its carefully worded platform. The people of this country, says the Albany *Journal*, "know the Socialist wolf so well that he can not disguise himself with the hide of a lamb." The "Red" doctrine, as the New York *Evening Sun* puts it, "has simply received a coat of verbal whitewash to make it less offensive to an angry public." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* is convinced that "Socialism in America in the name of 'brotherhood' would array class against class and set up a travesty of government but little removed from that which has brought Russia to the very depths." Papers in the South are even more uncompromisingly hostile. Let Socialist politicians gloss it over as much as they please, the fact nevertheless remains, declares the Tulsa (Okla.) *World*, "that Socialism in 1920 exists for the express purpose of overthrowing the American form of government regardless of consequences." Altogether, concludes the Mobile *Register*, "the Socialists have convinced the American public that the expulsion of various representatives from our legislative bodies is in accord with justice and the protection of our institutions." And the Houston *Post* ends a long editorial denunciation of Socialism with the prediction that "the day will come when the people of America will have to deal with these radicals, and from this time on they require more and more the attention of the people and the Department of Justice."

THE SIMS-DANIELS ROW

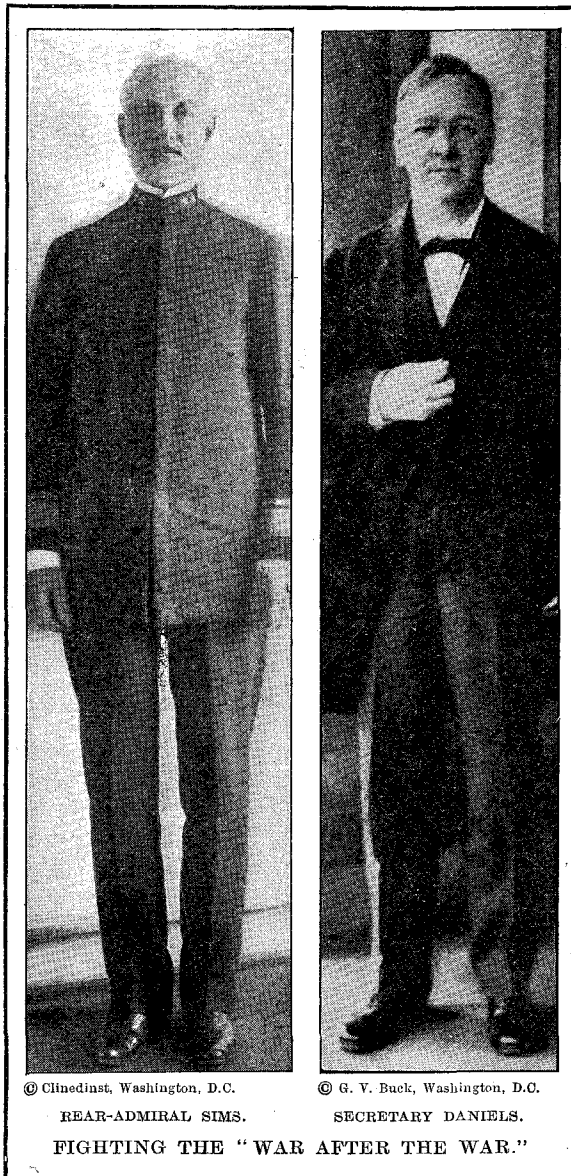
WHILE "IT IS A MATTER OF DEEP REGRET that Admiral Sims and Secretary Daniels have been allowed to air their personal grievances in public," in the view of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) and a dozen representative newspapers of both political faiths, other editors throughout the country are convinced, in the words of the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.), that "if there are lessons to be learned from our mistakes, by all means let us learn them." "Until Admiral Sims testified (last fall) on the subject of the award of service medals in the Navy . . . the public impression was that the Navy had made a faultless record in the winning of the war," notes the *Independent St. Paul Pioneer Press*. Regarding the "depth bomb" in the form of sweeping charges of unpreparedness and staff incompetency which the Admiral released last January, and of the counter-charges of Secretary Daniels, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) reaches the conclusion that Admiral Sims "talked too much," and also that Secretary Daniels "can not win his case for the Navy by indulging in personalities." Besides, the *Washington Post* (Ind.) tells us, "the country is not interested in what Admiral Sims thinks of Secretary Daniels, and still less in what Secretary Daniels thinks of Admiral Sims; the controversy arising from Admiral Sims's disclosures can not be whistled down the wind by abuse or attempts to divert the question. The point before the country is whether the United States Navy is always kept prepared for emergencies." In the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) we find the matter presented in another way: "The chief aim of the present investigation is to find out why the Navy did not have a single war-plan."

Verbal barrages from the Secretary and the Admiral have not left the participants in this battle between line and staff unscathed. Each has "raked the other fore and aft," in the words of *The Sun* and *New York Herald* (Ind. Rep.). "But," cheerfully argues the *Chicago Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), "it would be a loss to the service if their differences were not thrashed out." That differences were bound to arise is the view of the *London Standard*, for the simple reason that "Admiral Sims is a sailor; Secretary Daniels is a politician. They could not be expected to think alike." At any rate, Admiral Sims wrote a letter to Secretary Daniels last January in which he criticized the "inexcusable unreadiness of the Navy in April, 1917." The Secretary, we are told by Washington correspondents, read a little of the letter, then locked it in his desk. The impatient Admiral, upon receiving no reply to his document, took advantage of the opportunity a week or two later to read the letter before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. Thus the Admiral's charges of

"grave errors," "no war-policy," "half-heartedness," "widely dispersed war-ships," "inadequate preparation of ships," and "lack of hearty support," stared the Secretary—and the country—in the face from newspapers, since he had not read the original. The Admiral also voiced his chagrin at the attitude adopted by the Navy Department during the war in keeping so many war-vessels along our own shores, instead of sending them to the "critical area of hostilities," and because the Department "made decisions concerning operations three thousand miles away, instead of relying upon the naval commander in Europe."

Later, before a Senate Investigating Committee, Admiral Benson, Naval Chief of Operations, testified that "the Navy was not prepared for war in April, 1917;" that "its personnel was inadequate"; that "its ships were not all ready"; that "its ships were not all mobilized"; and that "its ships were not properly (smoke) screened."

In reply to the Sims charges, Secretary Daniels declares that the Admiral had a weakness for "glitter and foreign decorations"; that he "placed too great emphasis on the importance of protecting cargo-vessels"; that he "lacked vision regarding the Navy Department's scheme to lay a mine barrage from the Orkney Islands to Norway" (230 miles); that he "disclosed private instructions," in revealing the Benson advice of "Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes"; that he "did not measure up to expectations in certain ways," and so forth. In saying all these things, however, "Secretary Daniels did not refute the specific charges Sims had made concerning the unpreparedness of the American Navy in April, 1917," asserts the *Republican Minneapolis Tribune*. "Mr. Daniels has damaged his own case by his failure to stick to the point and to meet these charges squarely," thinks this newspaper. The "point" is whether or not the Navy was



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REAR-ADMIRAL SIMS.

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SECRETARY DANIELS.

FIGHTING THE "WAR AFTER THE WAR."

ready in April, 1917, for war, which for more than a year had been forecast. The *Providence Journal* (Ind.), for one, is sure it was not. We read:

"Our first line of national defense, theoretically always prepared for war, was not ready in April, 1917—'from stem to stern,' as Secretary Daniels has boasted—nor for long thereafter. As to ships, personnel, matériel, organization, and policy and plans for the tremendous emergency, our war-fleet was in a condition lamentably unfit for war."

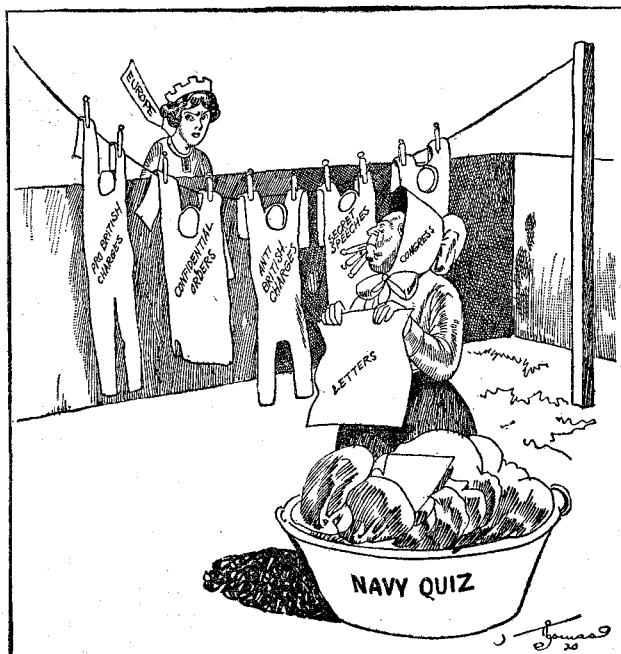
"It is one of the leading Daniels witnesses, Admiral Benson, who has most clearly accounted for this astounding betrayal of America's confidence in its Navy. 'If you remember,' he explained to the Senate Committee, 'it was strongly impressed upon every one to observe a strict attitude of neutrality; we were compelled to guard carefully the principles of neutrality—our vessels were scattered over the world.'"

"That is at the bottom of the whole painful record. Under a pacifist President, a pacifist Naval Secretary had been engaged for four years in making over our fighting fleet into a pacifist establishment."



NAVAL ANNALS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.



WE HATE TO HAVE NEIGHBORS INSPECT OUR WASH.

—Thomas in the Detroit News.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN HOME WATERS.

No editor nor witness, be he pro-Sims or pro-Daniels, finds fault with the achievements of the Navy during the war. Nor did Admiral Sims, himself, we are reminded in the *Independent Providence Bulletin*:

"In the first place, it should be emphasized that at no time did Admiral Sims charge the American Navy with inefficiency or neglect of duty in its part in the war. What he did charge was inefficiency, sluggishness in the work of preparation, confusion, and lack of a definite naval policy on the part of the Navy Department in the months immediately preceding and following the declaration of war. His declaration, perhaps exaggerated in his emotional stress, was that unnecessary delays in the work of the Navy Department, not inefficiency in the Navy, was responsible for the prolongation of the war for four months and the sacrifice of half a million lives."

"The Navy Department did not grasp the antewar situation, for there was a woful lack of preparation for the inevitable," declares the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.). "In this respect Secretary Daniels was in the same boat with Secretary Baker. But when hostilities actually started, the Navy did magnificent work."

"Daniels damns Sims, but does not answer him," complains the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.). "Why did Secretary Daniels and his staff fail to give American ship-owners warning that a German submarine was coming to the United States when this information was cabled by Admiral Sims? So far as we know, this ranks as the supreme scandal of the war," continues this paper, which adds:

"Sims sent two cables dating the arrival of the German U-boat for 'any time after May 29.' Yet no caution was sent to the exposed American ships and seamen riding serenely along the very sea-lane of death. They were silently permitted to sail to their fate. It is beyond belief. If we were not as a people so hopelessly broken to chronic incompetence in public office that we never think of expecting anything else, we would insist upon the immediate impeachment of the men, high or low, who literally sent these American seamen, unwarned, into the zone of murderous German gun-fire."

"In this case the facts are that the submarine came practically on schedule time, that it began sinking American ships three days after the first date mentioned by Sims, that it struck just where Sims said it would, that ten American ships were its victims on the first day."

"And that is not all. The dose was repeated in July. Sims cabled his first warning of the second submarine as far back as June 29. He said that this second submarine could not reach Nantucket before July 15. On July 21 the submarine began

operations off Cape Cod. Did it get any ships? It did. Apparently they were not even yet willing in Washington to believe and act upon Admiral Sims's authoritative warnings."

Very few papers openly charge that the Sims-Daniels controversy is closely linked up with politics. To be sure, as in all Senate investigations, a majority and a minority report are expected. In the last investigation of this sort—the aircraft investigation—some observant editors agreed that neither report was worth the paper on which it was written, because of the politically colored glasses through which the case was viewed. The *Richmond News-Leader* (Ind. Dem.), declares that in the present instance "the Sims disclosures were heard with a political ear by the Republican Senators." "However," comes the challenge, "if the Republicans want to make the management of the war an issue, they will find it infinitely to the credit of the Democratic Administration." The *Rochester Post-Express* (Rep.), also in defense of the Secretary, pursues a novel trend of thought when it recalls the issue, "He kept us out of war," upon which President Wilson was reelected in 1916, and ascribes to the too literal interpretation of this slogan by the Secretary of the Navy our unpreparedness. Says this paper:

"Picture Secretary Josephus in the days following election. Always prone to allow the image of his leader to obscure any other personalities or things in evidence, it is small wonder that he took the President and the election vote as meaning literally what was said and indicated by them. He had no hurried interest in putting the Navy on a war-footing because he precluded from his wildest suspicions the thought of war. Thus the naval unpreparedness is accounted for."

"In disproof of Admiral Sims's charges," the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "within the limit set by Congress in its appropriations, the Navy was ready for the war," and it continues:

"The proof is what it did in the war. As Secretary Daniels says in just indignation, no British Admiral would 'admit that the American Navy was responsible for the prolongation of the war for four months and the unnecessary loss of five hundred thousand lives.' Its convoying of nearly two million soldiers to France without the loss of one life was a magnificent feat of vigilance and dash."

"On the handling and condition of the fleets, the testimony of men in command, like Admirals Mayo and Rodman, is conclusive. On the wider issues of war-strategy, Admiral Benson's word is weightier than that of any man whose duties confined him to the partial view of a limited field."

CITY GROWTH AND RURAL LOSS

"WE SEEM TO BE REPEATING the experience of ancient Rome in the matter of congesting the cities at the expense of the country," observes the *Philadelphia Record*, commenting on the new census figures for Akron, Ohio, which show a gain of 201.8 per cent. in population during the past ten years. A glimpse at Spokane's figures during the same period might reassure *The Record* if Spokane were not the only large city which shows a loss of population—a total of 198 persons in the ten years. All other cities for which census figures are available are reported to have gained from 4.9 per cent., in the instance of Louisville, Ky., to 67.4 per cent. in the case of Youngstown, Ohio. "We may look for a corresponding drop in the rural population, and this threatens to become an acute problem," concludes the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. But, we are reminded by the *Charleston News and Courier*, neither city nor country census figures have come up to expectations, "and it is likely that figures for the rural districts will be even more disappointing than have been those for the towns and cities." "Farmers already are complaining of the great difficulty they experience in securing adequate help—a very unfortunate state of affairs at a time when so much depends upon the increased production of food, if living costs are to be kept down," the *Philadelphia Record* tells us. We read further:

"Gratifying as these increases are to the civic spirit of many communities, it must nevertheless be apparent that such gains can only be made at the expense of that population which lives outside of cities and towns. Neither immigration, which has been light for the past ten years, nor the natural increase by the preponderance of births over deaths, will account for the great urban growth revealed by the census returns. It can only be explained by a greatly accelerated drift from the farm to the city—a movement which has been under way for many years."

"Mere numbers in population are as meaningless as tall buildings," we are assured by the *Detroit News*, yet the *Wichita Eagle* declares that "not a city has received its census report without a surprised and hurt expression, and a loud clamor about the inaccurate census." An exception might be made in the instance of the city which, in view of its 67,554 additional population between 1900 and 1910, would appear to have a better reason for questioning the Government's figures than any other city, Spokane, for it is credited with a loss of two-tenths per cent. This city, however, like the "good sport" she is, admits her sins, "if sins they could have been called in 1910, when civic enterprise was at its most hectic 'booster' stage." Reading on in *The Spokesman-Review* of that city, we learn how the census was taken:

"In those fine, fair, boom days to count transient laborers and lodging-house casuals as residents was quite in harmony with the idea that the biggest city was the best city.

"The people here now belong here, live here, and will continue to live here.

"Since slow permanent growth is better than swift mushroom growth Spokane's condition to-day is far ahead of what it was ten years ago, and since the deflating had to be done sooner or later we ought to be glad to have it over with, unpleasant tho it may be."

In other papers we are told that Spokane's losses will be offset by rural gains in that vicinity. In this connection, the *Atlanta Journal* comes forward with a comforting suggestion:

"If this prove the case we shall have good reason for rejoicing even tho in many instances our city pride has had a fall. For if the erstwhile drift from the farm is turned and the all-important task of soil-production is assured more hands and heads, the nation's every interest will be advantaged, none more than that of the cities themselves. Most cities, after all, are dependent on the country for their bone-building, blood-reddening sustenance; and all must look to the farm for an abatement in the excessive cost of food.

"It should be remembered, moreover, that mere increase in population no more gages a city's real progress and worth than mere avoirdupois measures a man's strength or a woman's charm. Incomparably more important are good government, good streets, good schools, parks, playgrounds, and sanitation facilities, libraries, art

museums, music advantages, and all else that makes for life's enrichment and elevation. Let these abound, and numbers will matter little."

The *Springfield Republican*, too, rises to ask "if it is not time for cities, as well as for the country at large, to take thought for quality as well as for size?"

The *Minneapolis Tribune* continues in the same vein and in greater detail:

"It is not numbers merely that make the great city. The distinction of Paris is not that she is second to London in Europe and slightly exceeds Berlin in population. The distinction of Paris is that as a city she is the fine expression of the taste and elegance of her people, their intelligence, their perception, their spirit. The Florence of Leonardo and Machiavelli was a city of sixty thousand. The Athens of Pericles, perhaps, had not much more than thirty thousand. Canton, China, has a million or so.

"The real rank of an American city to-day is not represented by its place in the census-list. Certainly New York is not the first city as regards government; in that respect it is near the tail end. A city a tenth or a twentieth the size of New York may excel in every respect that huge and misgoverned agglomeration.

"This obsession of size can be positively dangerous. Russia has hordes. But hordes will not conduct a republic nor save it in emergency. To be self-governing requires quality of a people, not aristocratic quality, but moral and mental quality. Such quality enabled the founders to establish this Republic and the generation of Lincoln to preserve it. Without such quality this nation, no matter how huge, would be the house founded upon sand which when the winds blow and the floods come can not endure."

CITY	POPULATION.			INCREASE.			
	1920	1910	1900	1910-1920		1900-1910	
				Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
St. Louis, Mo.	773,000	687,029	575,238	85,971	12.5	111,791	19.4
Pittsburg, Pa.	588,193	533,905	451,512	54,288	10.2	82,393	18.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	373,857	285,315	83,290	22.3	88,542	31.0
Washington, D. C.	437,414	331,069	278,718	106,345	32.1	52,351	18.8
Newark, N. J.	415,609	347,469	246,070	68,140	19.6	101,399	41.2
Cincinnati, O.	401,158	363,591	325,902	37,567	10.3	37,689	11.6
New Orleans, La.	387,408	339,075	287,104	48,333	14.3	51,971	18.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,498	301,408	202,718	79,090	26.2	98,690	48.7
Seattle, Wash.	315,652	237,194	80,671	78,458	33.1	156,523	194.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	233,650	169,164	80,544	34.5	64,486	38.1
Toledo, O.	243,109	168,497	131,822	74,612	44.3	36,675	27.8
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	223,928	204,731	10,963	4.9	19,197	9.4
St. Paul, Minn.	234,595	214,744	163,065	19,851	9.2	51,679	31.7
Akron, O.	208,435	69,067	42,728	139,368	201.8	26,339	61.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,647	137,249	108,374	34,398	25.1	28,875	26.6
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	131,105	102,320	31,246	23.8	28,785	28.1
Dayton, O.	153,830	116,577	85,333	37,253	31.1	31,244	36.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,152	102,054	70,996	41,098	40.3	31,058	43.7
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	98,915	79,850	39,121	39.6	19,065	23.9
Paterson, N. J.	135,866	125,609	105,171	10,266	8.2	20,429	19.4
Youngstown, O.	132,358	79,066	44,885	53,292	67.4	34,181	76.2
Springfield, Mass.	129,338	88,926	62,059	40,412	45.4	26,867	43.3
Trenton, N. J.	119,269	96,815	73,307	22,474	23.2	23,508	32.1
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	110,364	80,865	7,978	7.2	29,499	36.5
Camden, N. J.	116,309	94,538	75,935	21,771	23.0	18,603	24.5
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	100,253	94,151	13,091	13.1	6,102	6.5
Wilmington, Del.	110,168	87,411	76,508	22,757	26.0	10,903	14.3
Spokane, Wash.	104,204	104,402	36,848	- 198	- 0.2	67,554	183.3
Kansas City, Kan.	101,078	82,331	51,418	18,747	22.8	30,913	60.1

GROWTH OF 29 AMERICAN CITIES OF OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS.

Between 75 and 100 more cities of 100,000 and over are still to be reported.

EXPERT OPINIONS ON COAL PRICES

WILL COAL PRICES ADVANCE in the next few months? We know that a 27 per cent. wage-increase was granted to the bituminous miners by the President's Coal Commission, and that prices for this kind of coal were accordingly raised. But what of the anthracite miners, who produce our domestic fuel? Naturally, they want an increase equal to that received by their soft-coal brethren, and an increase of some sort is likely to be granted, we are told by *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York). If this happens, how will the price of coal to the consumer be affected? Are prices of the two kinds of coal to be higher or lower? The majority of editors of coal-trade publications to whom THE LITERARY DIGEST wrote, asking for their expert opinion, predict higher prices for each kind of coal, and give their reasons. Mr. F. W. Seward, editor of *Seward's Journal* (New York), however, believes that "when transportation conditions improve, bituminous prices will decline somewhat." This same authority, however, feels sure that "anthracite prices will rise because of wage-increases about to be granted to miners." Mr. C. E. Leshner, one of the editors of *Coal Age* (New York), also predicts a rise in price of anthracite, and says that soft coal will cost more because of wage-advances already made, and because of "the great scarcity of fuel." The prolonged switchmen's strike appears not only to have created a temporary shortage of coal of both kinds, but also to have increased the cost of production. According to the chart prepared by the engineers of the United States Fuel Administration, the scarcity of cars, and the consequent interruptions of working time not only curtailed production but increased the per ton cost of production. Increased prices automatically follow. *The Black Diamond* (Chicago), therefore, assigns this as one of the reasons for an increase in the price of both hard and soft coal.

Mr. Sydney A. Hale, editor of *The Coal Trade Journal*, points out the necessity of differentiating between anthracite and bituminous coal, and gives in detail his reasons for believing along with the editor of *Seward's Journal* that there will be an increase in the price of anthracite and a decrease in the price of bituminous coal during the next six months. Says this editor:

"*Anthracite.* An increase in price of the domestic sizes of anthracite seems inevitable, and repeated government investigations disclose that the present prices charged by the larger companies do not offend any sense of reasonableness. Indeed, we have the testimony of the United States Fuel Administration that its final maximum schedule of anthracite prices was unjust to the producer because too low. There are, it is true, prices now current that are indefensible. These, however, represent only a very small percentage of the total tonnage and will undoubtedly be readjusted downward if buyers will conquer hysteria. Speaking of the major basis, however, that will have to advance.

"*Bituminous.* Barring the continuance or recurrence of pronounced transportation difficulties, and assuming a fair supply and a satisfactory labor situation, there should be a recession in the bituminous price-situation within the next six months, because the potential productive capacity of the bituminous mines of the country is so much in excess of the normal requirements of the United States and of the export trade which present shipping facilities would permit us to enjoy."

THE PROMISE OF CHEAPER SHOES

THE PEAK OF PRICES IN FOOTWEAR has been reached," is the cheering news that comes from the annual meeting of the Tanners' Council. The Executive Committee adds, however, that "it will take three or four months for the effect to reach the consumer." In Philadelphia, we learn, shoe prices already have declined, "despite repeated predictions of shoe-dealers that shoes must be higher (in price) in the fall." "Evidently these dealers are unaware that the demand for leather for military purposes no longer exists, and that Argentine hides that had to be stored during the war because there were no transportation facilities are now flooding the markets of the world," remarks the *Topeka Capital*. Boston commercial reports also predict a fall in the retail price

of shoes, says the *Boston Transcript*, because "people have no intention of continuing to pay war-prices for leather." To the statement that shortage of leather and labor sends up the price of footwear, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* replies that "it is idle to talk about a shortage in either shoes or labor when the shoe-manufacturers can export . . . shoes at the rate of 19,669,824 pairs a year." Further, we are told by the *Milwaukee Leader*, "the prices which the people of the United States are forced to pay for American-made shoes are double and triple what they bring in foreign countries." The *New York Evening World* quotes official trade figures of the United States to show that the export value of men's footwear is \$3.43, while women's shoes are exported

at \$3.38. Other Washington reports reveal wholesale export prices to be from 81 to 98 per cent. below home figures, and that a million pairs of American-made shoes are being shipped abroad monthly, we are told in the *New York Evening Sun*. This possibly is one of the facts which leads the *Indianapolis News* to conclude that "there is no prospect of lower retail prices for shoes."

"The failure of the European market and the pressure of the banks for payment of loans made on speculative stocks of leather have brought about a 'softening' of prices in that product," declares the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and this paper further predicts that "another reduction in shoe prices is to be expected because manufacturers have taken alarm at the growth of the public belief that they are profiteering." As if in support of the *Eagle's* theory, the *New York Tribune* comes forward with statements that "Buyers refuse to pay prevailing high prices. . . . Jobbers will have to cancel many orders already placed with manufacturers unless business increases. . . . Salesmen on the road report that retailers refuse to place large fall orders unless manufacturers reduce their prices." These and other signs lead the *Springfield Republican* to conclude that "the public is getting over its debauch in shoe finery."

That the railroad strike has halted movements of raw and finished material, and thereby created uncertainty in the leather market is the burden of reports from leather periodicals, whose editors say it is "impossible to predict" whether or not shoe prices will be higher in the fall. The *Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter* declares that the situation "is complicated by the fact that the big packers operate large tanneries, and offer for



WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

—Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

sale only such hides as they are not in a position to tan themselves." In another issue of this publication we are told that "a period of wild and reckless buying, resulting from the war, helped to usher in high footwear prices," and that "\$20 shoes can not be sold for \$10 by some sort of industrial legerdemain."

By telegraphing its correspondents in great producing centers, the New York *Evening Sun* has ascertained that "the crest of the high prices has been reached, and in many instances passed. Nowhere has there been found an indication that shoe prices will be higher next fall, and most reports indicate that there will be a reduction." "The great mass of the people are through with their era of extravagance," continues this paper, "and shoe-salesmen are seeking business, whereas a few months ago they could not fill orders. The shoe business in Lynn, Mass., is running from one-half to three-quarters capacity because of uncertain labor conditions, lack of raw material, reported decrease in orders, and congested shipping facilities." Of conditions in Boston we are told in *The Evening Sun*:

"The public almost to a man has come to the conclusion that by abstaining from buying and making the old shoes, with perhaps a little repairing, last just a little longer, it can force the retailer to come down off his high horse. Recent happenings tend to prove that the public, as usual, is right. Here and there retail prices have been noticeably cut, and their cutting bears

all the earmarks of becoming general. It is not at all unusual to see shoes to-day offered at \$9 and \$10 retail that were quoted \$14 to \$16.

"The traveling shoe-salesmen are to-day doing their best to get orders where a short time ago they did not know where they were going to get the shoes to fill their orders. That is another straw."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* also predicts that shoe prices will be lower next fall, because there has been "a slackening in the raw-leather market." "The economy movement now sweeping the country is having its effect," we read, and "small retail dealers are said to be disposing of their stocks at lower prices because they fear they will be unable to sell them later." Continues this newspaper in a *résumé* of the situation:

"Recent developments in the leather market as it relates to the manufacture of shoes indicate that retail prices of shoes will be much lower. According to those in touch with the situation the decline in raw-material prices has been sharp.

"Lower prices for raw materials will be reflected in the retail markets next fall, and many retailers express the opinion yesterday that prices will continue on their downward course even after that time. Many retailers made no secret of the fact that they would welcome a general reduction, for they feel they will be able to do more business and will not have to cut into their profits by making arbitrary reductions in order to attract business."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IN the Mexican movies Carranza seems due for a fade-away.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

WHAT Germany needs is less wine and whine and more sweat and swat.—*Baltimore Sun*.

MR. HOOVER is still running strong in all the colleges but the electoral.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

To cure our country's ills, some people recommend a certain Herb.—*New York Evening Mail*.

THE Attorney-General might try the rest cure as a cure for unrest.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

DEBS probably will concur with Governor Edwards on the issue of personal liberty.—*Newark News*.

THE most conspicuous thing about economy in Congress is the "con."—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

THE poor quality of the shows now on the road may be explained by the price of eggs and vegetables.—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE wind that is blowing through the world seems at last to have struck Venustiano Carranza's whiskers.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen*.

THE reluctance of the Bolsheviks to crush the Poles reminds one of the hesitancy of Mr. Willard to crush Mr. Dempsey.—*Financial America*.

THE chief objection to five-dollar theater seats is that the speculators would want ten dollars apiece as commission for selling them.—*New York World*.

LET us hope Washington will put the new two-cent pieces into circulation before their possibilities of usefulness have all passed to the nickel.—*Boston Herald*.

WE are always railing at the politicians, but it is likely that if they were not in politics we should have to support them in some other way.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record*.

MOST people are worth their salt, but how about their sugar?—*Lincoln (Neb.) Star*.

THE reason food is high is because so few people desire a place in the sun.—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE saloons may be dead, but their spirits are still abroad in the land.—*New York World*.

THIS would be a good time to sell houses if the sellers had anywhere else to go.—*Albany Journal*.

WILSON's Fiume plan has been adopted by all of the great Powers except d'Annunzio.—*Akron Press*.

THE trouble with the political economy of Congress is that it is political.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

SOONER than quit Fiume, d'Annunzio offers to blow himself up. All he needs is a pin.—*Chicago Tribune*.

LLOYD GEORGE says the Versailles Treaty must be executed. Germany would like to be the executioner.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

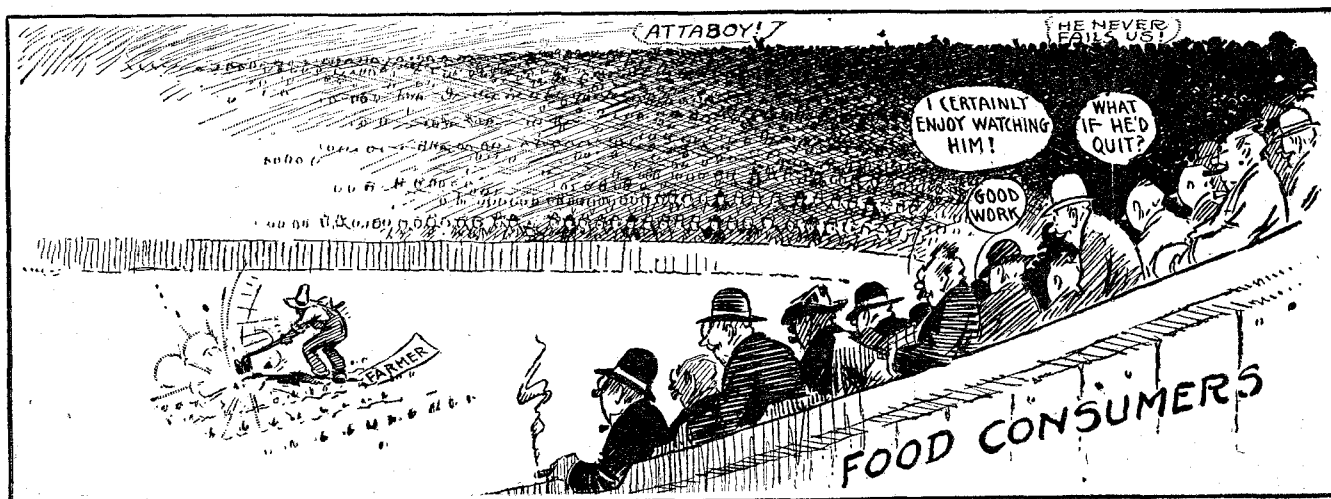
THE prohibitionist who declares that corks are popping in hell probably means that hell is popping in Cork.—*Baltimore Sun*.

WELL, anyway, no country will ever again want to get into a war with the United States. It takes too long to get out.—*Providence Tribune*.

A BARBER proposes to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel. It's about the only way left by which one can get any sensation out of a cask.—*Baltimore American*.

ALL the writing men that we have met or have inquired about are for Hoover. But none of them are attending the convention as delegates.—*Chicago Tribune*.

MEXICAN metric system: Ten bandits make one revolution. Ten revolutions make one government. One government makes ten revolutions.—*Boston Transcript*.



THE NATIONAL GAME OF FOOD PRODUCTION.

—Brown in the *Chicago Daily News*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

SYRIA'S SELF-DETERMINATION

WHEN PRINCE FAYSAL, son of King Hussein of Hejaz, "his conquering banner shook from Syria" on March 8, 1920, and was proclaimed the country's first constitutional king, he incidentally joined the ranks of those in various parts of the world who bewail the "extinction" of President Wilson's "fourteen points."

In a speech before the National Committee at Damascus, preceding his coronation, he referred to his journey to Europe, whither he had been called by the Allies, and, as quoted in *al-Hakika*, a Beirut Arabic newspaper, he said that he had declared to the Allies that "the Arabs do not aspire for war and conquest, but seek rather their independence, which is their inviolable right. They seek to revive their ancient civilization, to which the magnificent remains of Andalusia still testify." But how America's defection from treaty proceedings affected King Faysal's conduct may be judged from the following avowal:

"Alas, that America, whose assistance we yearned for—America, which entered the arena of war on the stipulation that secret treaties be abolished—has withdrawn, and with its withdrawal the foundations of modern diplomacy have been shaken! When I heard of the agreement between Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, which was arrived at on September 13 last, it became evident to me that our nation was in danger of being subjugated; it was also evident to me that what the nation demanded, and what I declared to you and the world about Syria, is just, and that if the nation does not stand now for its rights, it will be in danger of division and enslavement."

Another proof of the integrity of Syrian peace intentions is found by Syrian editors in King Faysal's letter to President Wilson on April 7, in which he appealed for the recognition of Syria under his rule. From the letter a Nationalist newspaper of Damascus, *ad-Difa'*, cites the following:

"And as we demand nothing but a natural right consecrated by our sacrifices in the Great War, and established by our history, we hope that the Allied governments will welcome our new government with a sense of relief, and assist us by removing the stumbling-blocks in the way of our progress. Our only desire is to live in security and peace under the flag of universal peace."

King Faysal's chief adviser in foreign affairs, the Syrian Brigadier-General J. Haddad, resents a question asked in the House of Commons regarding the "self-appointed King of Syria," and tells the story of the King's elevation in a letter to the *London Morning Post*, from which we quote in part:

"King Faysal occupies his position by the best of titles: the will of the people. That will was expressed through the Syrian Congress, an elected body, chosen, as far as the unsettled condition of the country permitted, on the old Ottoman franchise, which in certain cases was enlarged to remedy inequalities in representation. And the reason why the choice of the Syrian

people lighted on the Emir Faysal is easy to understand. He has been throughout his public career the leader of the Arab National movement in Syria. Naturally, much of that work before the war had to be done in secret, and it was not until his father, King Hussein, entered the war, on the side of the Allies, that the Emir Faysal was able to throw off the mask and stand off openly for the freeing of Syria from the Turk. It was not, therefore, due to the mere chance of war that the Emir Faysal, with the northern Arab Army, consisting of regular troops recruited from Syria and Mesopotamia, with a large number of irregular Bedouins from the Arabian and Syrian deserts, found himself at Damascus when the Turkish Power collapsed. He had all along been regarded, both by the people themselves and by the Powers, who were constantly communicating with King Hussein about the future of Syria, as the only man capable of being at the head of the Syrian Government and of uniting all sects and creeds. True, King Faysal was not born in Syria, but Mr. Lloyd George was not born in England, yet I have not seen any of his critics bring this up as against him. King Faysal is an Arab, as is every Syrian, as every Welshman is also an Englishman. His Government consists of Syrians and Mesopotamians, and the only person from the Hejaz in Damascus holding an official capacity is his brother, the Emir Zeid."

The form of government, it is reported, will be a constitutional monarchy, with local autonomy for the various federated states, and the Nationalist Damascus *al-'Itab* describes the declaration of Syrian independence as "an accomplished fact which the conference of the Allied nations has either to accept or openly belie its accredited motive of friendship toward the Arabs."

But other journals in the Arabic press warn us against supposing that the "Syrian Independence" is agreed to by all the Syrians, for a considerable portion, notably the Lebanon people, vehemently oppose it. Following the declaration of the all-Syrian congress in Damascus, the Lebanon administrative council met in B'abda on March 22, and formally de-

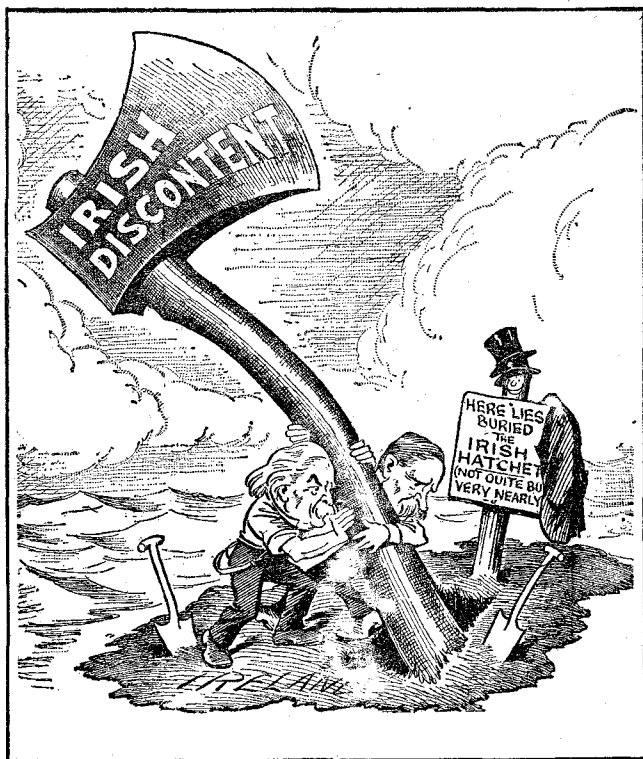
clared the independence of Lebanon under the protection of France, thus repudiating any participation with Faysal's Government. The majority in Lebanon are Christians, and in view of their treatment by the Moslems in the past, under the Turkish Government, and in view of local uprisings of "Arab" Nationalists



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KING FAYSAL I. OF SYRIA.

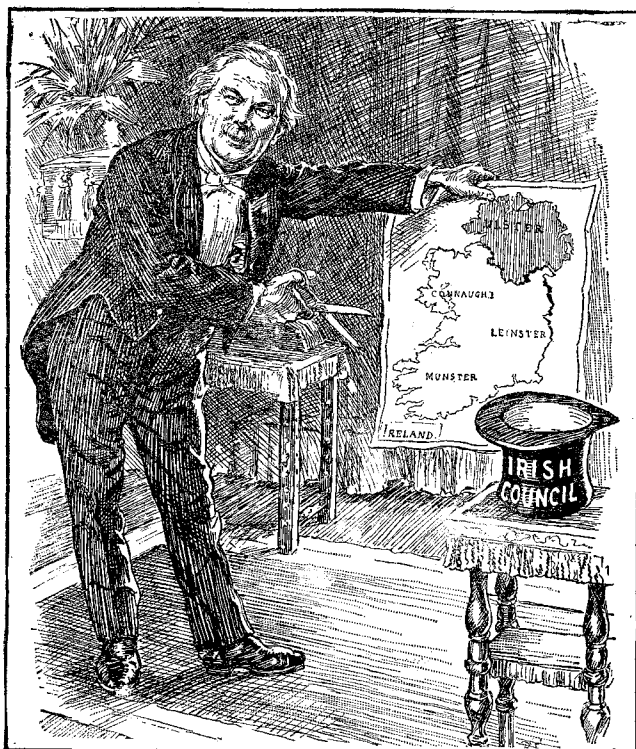
America's withdrawal from the peace table, he says, obliged him to proclaim his kingdom to save Syria from division and enslavement. In his left hand he holds a dagger, the emblem, not the instrument, of authority.



BURYING THE HATCHET (?)

"The hole's not big enough. Bonar; we'll have to enlarge it."
 "And to make it big enough, David, I'm afraid we'll have to enlarge the island."

—John Bull (London).



THE KINDEST CUT OF ALL.

WELSH WIZARD—"I now proceed to cut this map into two parts and place them in the hat. After a suitable interval they will be found to have come together of their own accord—[aside]—at least let's hope so; I've never done this trick before."

—Punch (London).

CHAFFING BRITAIN'S VERSATILE PREMIER.

against them in different localities, especially in Buka' and around Homs, since the armistice, these Christians regard with suspicion and timidity the new Syrian Kingdom. This attitude is wisely sounded by *al-Ahwal*, a rather liberal Christian paper of Beirut, which says:

"We are all lovers of independence, only we desire such independence after we are properly taught how to govern ourselves and how to manage our national affairs.

"We Christians in Syria never dream of ruling in a country where we are much fewer than Moslems, but we desire that such rule be in the hands of a party that treats Moslem and Christian alike before the law, and does not give preference to any one from sectarian motives. When these requisites are found in a ruler, Syrian Christians are just as eager for independence as Moslems."

The Government of Damascus has more than once formally declared the equality of all religions, we are advised by the press, and has adopted as the basis of its new constitution the modern concept of government which separates the state and the church. Nevertheless, some papers opposing the Faysal Government point to the recent troubles in Marj'uoun and Buka' as an evidence that Mohammedan fanaticism against Christians has not died out. They claim that the Arab Government winks at such uprisings and has often communicated with the heads of the insurgents, in spite of all the formal declarations of the said government to the contrary. The Syria correspondent of *al-Mokattam*, the foremost daily in Cairo, explains the Marj'uoun incident, in which Arab tribesmen attacked and plundered the Christian quarters of the town and other Christian towns in the vicinity, as the result of interference by the French Government in arming and encouraging Christians to rise against their Moslem neighbors. Whatever truth there may be in this explanation, say impartial onlookers, it is certain that the occupation of Syria and Palestine by the French and English has incensed the Mohammedan population and brought to the surface all the latent fanaticism and religious antagonism in the land of many religions and many sects.

A BRITISH VISION OF "AN IRISH REPUBLIC"

IRELAND MUST HAVE A REPUBLIC "if she wants it," and it is time the people of England realized that sooner or later they may be forced to consent to the creation of such an independent state. This declaration comes not from an anti-British, but from an independent liberal British weekly, *The New Statesman*, which says that while an Irish Republic is "as yet a possibility only, not a probability, yet as such it must be faced, for until it is faced as one at least of the actually possible alternatives, we do not believe that any British Government will succeed in finding a better solution for the most desperate situation into which Irish affairs have been allowed to drift." This weekly does not suggest that the British electorate is ever likely to be persuaded that the creation of a republic is "a wise or a desirable method of satisfying Irish aspirations." It agrees with Lord Robert Cecil that any conceivable House of Commons is likely to be unanimously opposed to such a course. But it predicts that if developments in Ireland proceed on their present lines "a majority of some future, perhaps even the next, House of Commons may be still more profoundly opposed to all the practicable alternatives, and may thus be forced reluctantly to yield what they would never willingly give." Consider the state of affairs in Ireland to-day, this weekly says:

"It is a state of war—no less. In spite of the large army which we are maintaining over there, the Government has no power to maintain even a semblance of law and order. There is far less law and order in Ireland to-day than the Germans maintained in Belgium, for the Irish are not Belgians and the English soldier is not and never will be an adept in the science of 'frightfulness.' The Sinn-Feiners defy the law, and kill with impunity not only in country districts, but in the open streets of the capital itself. The Government, on the other hand, has been forced to discard the law, and to resort to a policy of wholesale arrests and imprisonment without any pretense of legal trials or even of courts martial. The police, as Lord Robert himself pointed out, are never allowed out in the daytime except in

twos and threes, and even then they are sometimes shot. At night, when crime is most rampant, they are not allowed out at all. The armed forces of the Republic raid and pull down police barracks and enforce their own rules or laws. 'Practically the Government of Ireland in the south exists only on sufferance. No order of the Government, as I understand, can be carried out unless the Sinn-Fein authorities choose to permit it.' And every day the situation becomes worse."

Supposing this state of affairs continues, and there is little or no hope that it will not continue, we are told, and supposing the Irish refuse every ameliorative measure that is offered them, even full Dominion Home Rule, and the possibility of that becomes greater with each day of military repression, and suppose then that a Labor Government or a Liberal-Labor Coalition comes into power in England, which is "at least a possibility"—then what would happen? *The New Statesman* proceeds:

"Does any one imagine that such a government could or would attempt to continue indefinitely to rule Ireland by the present methods of crude and brutal military coercion? Yet it is clearly within the power of the Sinn-Feiners to make any other method impossible. A Labor Government might be as conciliatory as it chose, but the ultimate decision would still rest with the Irish people. They would have merely to ignore all blandishments and continue their present policy, and they would get their republic. We do not say that if a Labor Government came into power to-morrow it would necessarily be faced with the alternatives of continuing the present régime or sanctioning a republic, for we do not believe that the mass of even the Southern Irish are yet irrecoverably committed to the republican demand. What we do say is that if it should come to that choice, if it were clear that there was no middle course between unconditional withdrawal from Ireland and the prospect of an indefinite continuance of martial law, daylight assassinations, and hunger strikes, then there is no member either of the Labor party or of the Liberal party who could fail to choose withdrawal, without eating every political principle which he had ever professed. In the last resort, subject peoples have an argument to which there is no reply save extermination, and the Sinn-Feiners have discovered that argument. They may be persuaded to abandon it; they can not be coerced. There is no move which even the most ruthless of militarists could devise which, if they are sufficiently determined, they can not counter."

The New Statesman does not believe that the Irish problem is insoluble or that it is impossible "to retain Ireland within the Empire by her own free will." The hatred of Englishmen which exists in Ireland is, "in one sense, terribly real, but in another it is purely fictitious." It is founded on no natural or temperamental antipathy, but "on a number of essentially accidental historical facts which have obscured the natural affinities, spiritual and intellectual, of the two races," and we read:

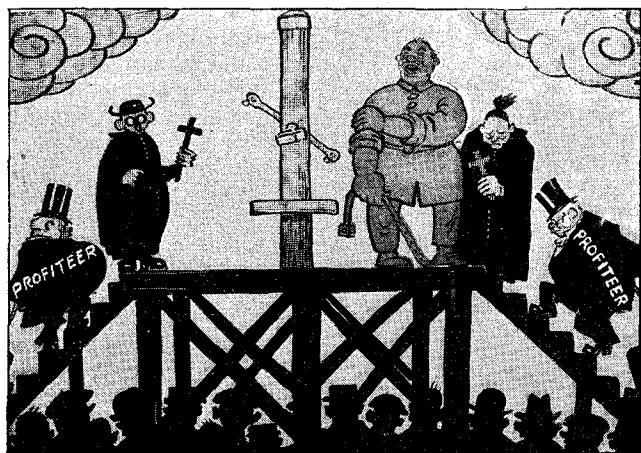
"Every one who knows Ireland knows also that if Ireland had been independent, it is hard to conceive any international conflict in which she would not have been our inseparable

friend and ally. The tragedy of the present situation lies in the fact that it might be entirely transformed by so small an amount of courage and generosity. If we offer Ireland unconditional freedom we can win her. If we maintain our present indefensible and insensate policy of coercion we shall lose her—perhaps forever. That is the real alternative to-day. Ireland will never be a willing member of the British Commonwealth until she has been offered the free choice of complete independence if she so wills. We may reasonably attach conditions to the offer. We may insist that no decision shall be taken until a certain, perhaps prolonged, period shall have elapsed—long enough for the passions of to-day to have burned themselves out. But the ultimate choice must be perfectly free."

HOW SPAIN PAYS FOR WAR

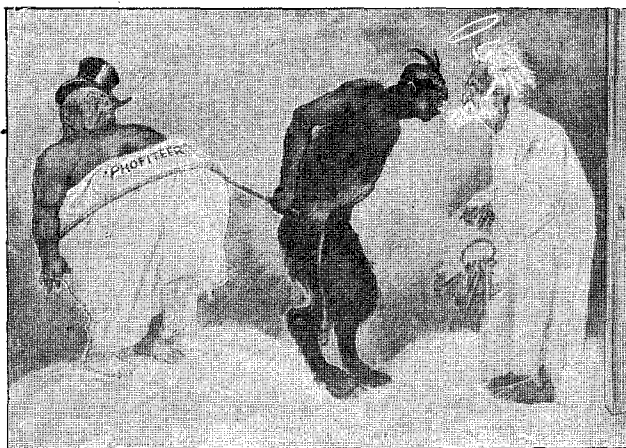
SPAIN IS PAYING FOR WAR, tho she was neutral in the world conflict, and the cost to her, according to Madrid dispatches, is social unrest and political instability due to the cost of living. Uprisings, long predicted by the Madrid *Imparcial*, are reported from the western part of Spain, and in some cities shops have been obliged to close because of mob attacks on account of the food shortage. In one town a mob of more than 3,000 women took part in a demonstration that clashed with the police. At the same time industrial unrest continues throughout the laboring centers, and we read of trade-union directors meeting secretly and of numerous arrests being made. The cost of living in Spain has more than doubled since 1914, and, as in other countries, reports a Madrid correspondent of the Paris *Humanité*, "the rich have become much richer and the poor much poorer, while the middle class and those who lived on invested funds have been wiped out." This state of affairs dates back to the armistice, but the correspondent points out that there is no deluge of paper money in Spain as in some other countries and that the gold supply of the bank of Spain has been greatly increased. Hundreds of millions of francs in gold were taken into the country from 1915 to 1918, through sales of textiles, harness, chemicals, minerals, and mules, and also because Spanish shipmasters reaped fortunes from tonnage leased to the belligerents. Thus thousands of individuals became wealthy. On the other hand we read:

"Spain was obliged to discontinue the greater part of her purchases in foreign countries because European merchants were unable to ship goods or did not have them to ship. This was especially true of machinery. For several years Spanish imports have been far below normal, and so the money remained in the country. Added to the receipts of the sales above mentioned, it is evident that money is abundant. Moreover, the lack of foreign competition and the increase of money caused a rise in the price of non-exportable products. Among



THE VERDICT AGREED ON BY ALL NATIONS.

—Campana de Gracia (Barcelona).



THE OUTCAST.

"Take him, Peter. We've got no machinery fit to deal with him."

—The Bulletin (Sydney, Australia).

FATE OF PROFITEERS HERE AND HEREAFTER.

these are grain and oil, which the Spanish Government has forbidden to be exported. If it had not done this all these products would have been taken by needy neighboring countries."

The Madrid *Imparcial* frankly avows that life in Spain has become "almost impossible," for the cost of things to eat and to wear has risen so that no class in Spain to-day can live on its income. It is not possible to raise the wages of employees, and they know this. It must be possible, however, to bring down the prices of the things that the workers must have in order to be able to work. This journal proceeds:

"That a great crisis will arise if something is not done to relieve distress we hear daily in telegrams from small towns and from the country districts. The masses are becoming restless because they can not buy food and clothing even tho they have money. Famine in Spain is a fact and it is due to the abuse of the products we actually raise. For the revolt that may follow the hunger now stalking abroad our export trade is responsible. Exports benefit a small class of speculators in Spain, but harm the great majority beyond calculation."

RECOVERY OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

THE CRAZY-QUILT PATCHWORK of little nations that besprinkle southeastern Europe are now slowly struggling up from the ruin of war, some in the exhilaration of new or enlarged nationality, some sadly shrunken in defeat. It will be strange, in the opinion of a special correspondent of the London *Times* who has just traveled through that region, if during the present year an economic, social, and political crash can be avoided in these states where the vanquished "seem likely to recuperate more quickly than their victorious enemies." Greece alone among the countries he visited is "fortunate in having been free from the ruin of war and in having at her head a statesman of wide experience and transcendent ability." Greece, moreover, was engaged in war for a short time only, suffered comparatively small losses of men, and regained from insurance companies the value of what she lost in shipping. So it follows, we are told, that she is the most prosperous country of central and southern Europe.

Italy is perhaps the "most unsettled," and this rather gloomy informant proceeds:

"*Comizi* (Soviets) meet daily in many of the provincial towns (especially in the Bologna-Ferrara country); poverty and high prices weigh heavily on the masses, agitators openly preach revolution, and have at least succeeded in producing a most unfortunate antiwar reaction of public sentiment, which now condemns the patriots and the soldiers who kept up flagging spirits during the war by promising a new order of things which peace has entirely failed to produce. Those who were pro-Entente enthusiasts are discredited, and cases even occur of hostile manifestations in the streets against officers in uniform."

Like Greece in that she is ruled by her Prime Minister, we are told, is Bulgaria, where Premier Stamboulisky is "a powerfully built, energetic, and very capable peasant," who is "a fighter in every inch of his immense person." As an instance of Premier Stamboulisky's prowess:

"Mr. Stamboulisky suddenly dissolved the Chamber in order to win a victory over Bolshevism at a general election. He had previously promised to fight Bolshevism in Parliament by discussion, outside it by the same methods as Trotsky used against his enemies. When he dismissed the Parliament he arranged to have police waiting outside, with orders to arrest the Bolshevik ex-members. So eight or nine Bulgarian parliamentarians, having had a last friendly spar with the prime minister on the day of dissolution, walked out of the Sobranje building, deputies no longer, into the arms of the law, to spend the time which should intervene until the next elections were over, lodged in a suite of cells at government expense.

"Bulgaria is as much ruled as Greece by its prime minister. Both countries are monarchies where the kings do not count. They often do not know what is being done in their name. They are there on sufferance. King Constantine, whatever his faults, was a real king, who maintained the pomp and exercised the influence of his office. King Alexander is a figurehead."

In Czecho-Slovakia, the large-estate question is one of the most immediate problems, and this informant reports that—

"The Roman Catholic Church and the noblemen who flocked round the Court of Vienna between them owned three-fifths of the total surface of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia. Most of these *grands seigneurs* were foreigners to the Czechs. Prince Liechtenstein fed his penurious principality on the borders of Switzerland from the produce of his vast Bohemian estates. Such strangers as ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his brother owned large stretches of Slovakia. The new republic has naturally expropriated these domains against promise of indemnification. It is the same in Roumania, in Hungary, in Italy, and Jugo-Slavia, where the Beggars of Bosnia have been among the lesser-known grandees of property. Only in exceptional cases, such as of woodland in Slovakia and the southern Karpathians, or of marshland in southern Italy, do large private estates seem destined to survive."

The recovery of Europe is bound to be retarded, we read further, because the leaders called upon to face social, economic, and political problems of unexampled complexity are "untried men." Schoolmasters, doctors, and publicists have become prime ministers, says the writer pessimistically, while the whirligig of revolution has "driven some professors to earn their living as porters and carried another to be head of a central European state." Men of political experience are living in idleness or exile. Governments look in vain for talent for the most ordinary diplomatic or other official posts, and we read:

"This difficulty is felt much more acutely by new or greatly enlarged states, such as Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, than by those which have been reduced in area, such as Hungary and Bulgaria, where there are more officials than are wanted."

NEW ZEALAND'S NEED OF PEOPLE—New Zealand's concern about new settlers is no less anxious than that of Australia, and there is a scarcity of ships to New Zealand, which is sending many of the most desirable settlers from England toward Canada, we are told, and the New Zealand Government is urged to remove this impediment. Meanwhile the Auckland *New Zealand Herald* says of the country:

"She can afford to offer welcome and opportunity to all ages and both sexes, but most of all she needs men capable of performing muscular work. Lack of man-power has constantly been the factor limiting her development and never was the shortage so acute as it is to-day. The loss of the 16,000 men who fell on the battle-field is itself irreparable, but allowance must be made for the decreased economic value of maimed and invalided soldiers. Under this head falls the equivalent of the labor of 15,000 men. Additional factors are the check to immigration, the influenza epidemic, and the decline—temporary, it is to be hoped—in the birth-rate. The population of the Dominion is at least 50,000 less than it would have been but for the war and the epidemic, and this loss, actual or relative, includes a very high proportion of able-bodied men. Every-day experience bears out the moral of these statistics. The demobilization of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force has been practically completed, but men can not be obtained for the most vital of all development work, the making of roads and railways."

A new proposal in immigration is suggested by one New Zealand official, according to the Wellington *Dominion*, which gives an account of it as follows:

"Tens of thousands of unwanted children from two to five years old exist in Britain to-day according to the Commissioner. New Zealand needs population, and the younger the immigrant the better the prospect of acclimatizing him to overseas conditions. The Government should shortly have its hands quite full enough with adult immigration to make it averse to taking in hand the rearing of infants. Many of these unwanted children will drift into institutions such as Barnardo's Homes. Can we not give the managements of selected institutions with satisfactory records in bringing up children some special inducements to establish homes in New Zealand and bring the British youngsters out and rear them here? Money spent in this way would yield a solid return in adding to the man- and woman-power of the Dominion in a few years' time, and the children would be given a much better chance in life than they could otherwise hope for."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

JUGGLING WITH OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE CONSTITUTION of the United States gives Congress the power to regulate weights and measures. But when attempts are made to induce our lawmakers to act in the matter, they have almost always declined to interfere with local customs, and the result is that each State decides on its own measures. Result:

deception and waste. Reviewing an article on "The National Shell Game," contributed by A. H. Ulm to *Business* (Detroit), a writer in *The Business Digest and Investment Weekly* (New York) gives the above information and much more of the same sort. If you buy a bushel of seed potatoes in North Dakota you will get only 46 pounds, he says; so it might be better to buy them in Maryland, where they will have to give you 60 pounds to the bushel. If you buy a crate of celery from Florida you may pay less for it than if you got it from California, but, then, you'll get only half as much in the crate. In fact, the only positively legalized standard of weights and measures we have—or rather don't have—for the country as a whole is the metric system. He continues:

"In 1866 Congress made the metric system legal, but only by indirect action has it ever legalized the ancient British system in general use. When attempts are made to get the national legislature to set up basic standards of weights and measures, we run into local customs, sectional prejudices, individual habits—all functioning usually under the cloak of State rights—and Congressmen must needs walk warily! Between 1830 and 1840 the Government, in collecting customs and taxes, was so often perplexed as to what really did constitute a pound, a yard, or a bushel that the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to fix standards for the Government's own use. Then he was directed to send each State, as a gift rather than an injunction, duplicates of his base standards. The result is that the States now prescribe the same basic pounds, yards, and bushels as the Federal Government, but have made some rather remarkable variations."

The writer then quotes Mr. Ulm as follows:

"Echoes of the old lack of uniformity constantly result from the efforts of the States to define bushels in terms of pounds. . . . Recently, when the Railroad Administration put into its freight

tariffs for Southeastern roads a number of carefully made specifications governing containers used in shipping fruits and vegetables from that section, the farmers of Georgia found that they must either violate their State law or not ship their potatoes in the bushel-sized crates prescribed for them by the Federal Government. The crates were designed to hold an exact

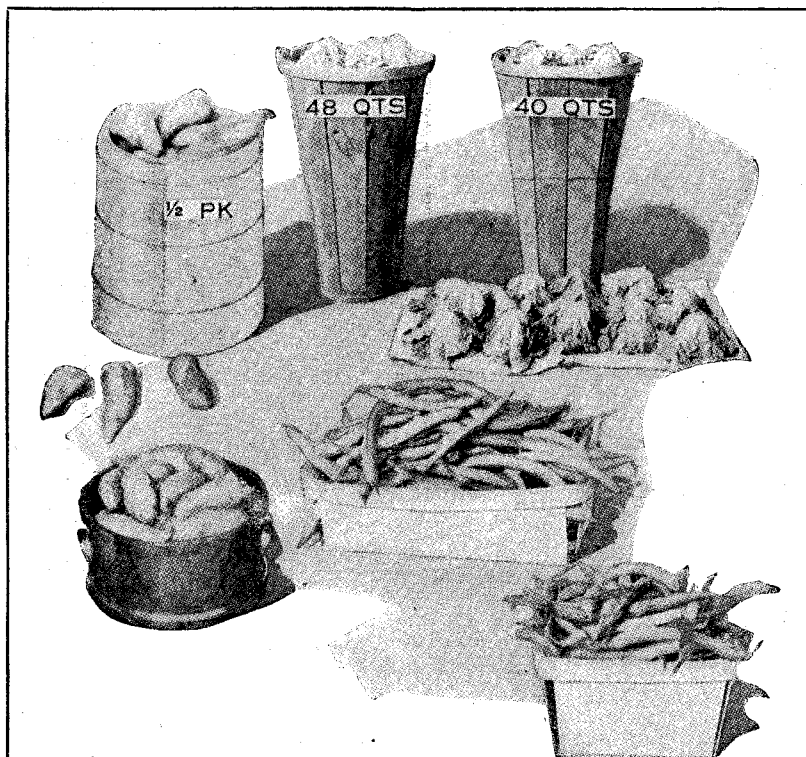
bushel of potatoes by measurement. But the Georgia law says a bushel of potatoes must weigh 56 pounds. The crates, say the farmers, must be made three inches longer if they are to contain a full Georgia bushel of potatoes.

"Kansas says that 6½ pounds of kerosene shall constitute a gallon. Nebraska fixes 12 pounds of strained honey as a gallon. One State decrees that it takes five pecks to make a bushel of screened lump coal. In another State three-quarters of a peck must be added to an ordinary bushel to produce a legal bushel of charcoal, lime, or ashes.

"It is the consensus of the government experts that such things as fruits and vegetables should always be sold by the pound, and where it is not practicable to sell such articles to the distributors by weight they should be sold by uniform packages prescribed by national standardization laws. But only twice has Congress taken action under the weights and measures provision of the Constitution—once to standardize the troy pound and, a few years ago, to standardize the barrel.

"Congressional timidity in approaching the standardization of measures is well illustrated by its handling of the barrel. It first standardized apple barrels, fixing dimensions, style, shape, and all. But steel barrels were excepted in all but the matter of dimensions. Then it standardized all barrels used in shipping fruits and vegetables, taking care to define dimensions, style, and shape, with the proviso that any barrel of a different form having the required dimensions shall be a standard barrel. And the cranberry barrel was excepted from all provisions.

"Since then Congress has balked at making further use of its authority 'to fix a standard of weights and measures.' It came to realize the need of more uniformity in the commonly used Climax or grape basket. Millions of them were passed along with their contents to consumers, who usually bought a basket of grapes rather than so many pounds or quarts. Fifty or more sizes, styles, and shapes, with fractional variations that nobody would ordinarily notice, were in use. Congress would go only so far as to define the kind of Climax or grape basket entering interstate trade. However, the three baskets of exact capacities



Courtesy of "Business."

A FEW METHODS THAT DUPE BUYERS.

To the eye of the casual buyer the lettuce baskets in the picture seem to be of the same size. The difference that really exists is illustrated by the dozen heads of lettuce left over when the contents of the basket at the left are poured into the basket at the right. At the upper left is a double-ended measure, legalized by Congress for use in the District of Columbia. The upper part filled with yams holds exactly half a peck. Below is a peck measure. When the half-peck measure was filled twice, and its contents poured into the peck measure, three yams were left over. A container may be of honest surface dimensions, but of dishonest bottom dimensions, and therefore of dishonest shape. The baskets containing string beans are of the same surface dimensions. Yet one contains sixteen ounces of beans; the other one is narrower at the bottom and contains only thirteen. Instances like these show why the housewife should buy produce by the pound.

and shapes which Congress did prescribe for interstate commerce have virtually supplanted all the others, with great saving and benefit to producers and consumers.

"When Congress tackled the berry box, which embodied even more shapes and sizes than did the grape basket, it stooped still further short of the limit of its authority. It prescribed only the dimensions, but the standardized boxes have supplanted most of the others.

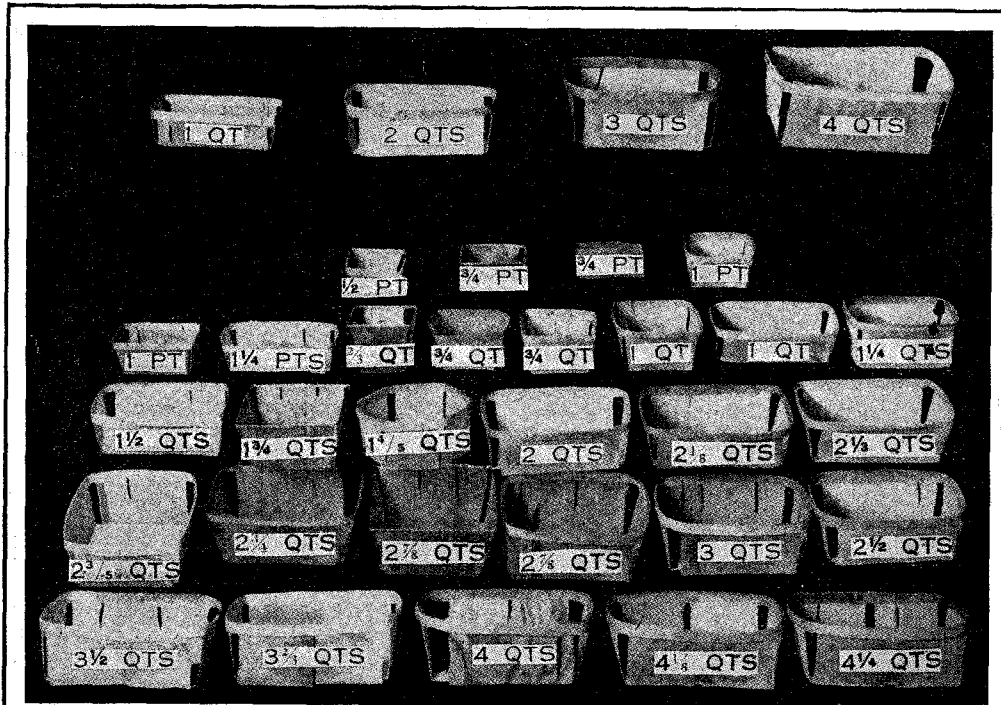
"Congressional wavering is shown further by the fact that it put the enforcement of the barrel law in the hands of the Bureau of Standards and that of the grape-basket and berry-box laws

"A very large proportion of the \$50,000,000 of claims filed annually against the railroads for damage to freight is due to breakage caused by poor construction of containers.

"The Railroad Administration, as indicated, has taken steps toward compelling shippers to use crates and baskets better adapted to their purpose. This movement, of course, is aimed to bring about standardization. It aims, however, at more than uniformity of size; it aims to bring about the use of that size or those sizes that will permit uniform packing in cars and such other arrangements as will prevent spoilage, or at least reduce it.

"The manufacturers of crates, baskets, and boxes, say the specialists in the Bureau of Markets, favor standardization, for it will simplify their processes and reduce their expenses.

"Cooperative selling organizations, like that of the citrus growers of California, are already doing much to promote uniformity and standardization. The distribution of fruits and vegetables, however, will continue to involve confusion and waste until standards of quantity and quality are nationalized."



Courtesy of "Business."

HERE'S WHAT NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION CAN DO.

The four baskets at the top of the picture have supplanted all the others shown below, and two or three times as many more, except the half-pint and pint boxes. The fewer sizes perform the service better, at less cost and with far greater satisfaction.

in the hands of the Department of Agriculture, or Bureau of Markets."

Meantime, we are told, the confusion of standards for containers continues, with plenty of loopholes for dishonest measures to creep in. Some States standardize fruit and vegetable containers, but there is much conflict. A specialist in the Bureau of Markets says that twenty-five per cent. of the peach baskets used contain only 14 quarts. Generally, the large ones are presumed to be of 16-quart capacity. Consumers buy thousands of 14-quart baskets of peaches in the belief that they are getting 16 quarts. To quote further:

"Millions of what presumably are bushel-sized hampers are used in marketing various fruits and vegetables. The same investigator says that the capacity of one-third of these hampers is only seven-eighths of a bushel.

"In thousands of cases the difference in size is so slight as to defy detection by the unaided eye. Of course, more culpable practices than that of slight reduction in size are adopted by unscrupulous or ignorant distributors—frauds such as false or raised or over-thick bottoms. . . .

"Congress is now being urged to standardize the hamper basket, the round bushel basket, and the common market basket. The number of sizes and styles of each which are now in use is almost limitless.

"The common market basket varies inordinately. The general impression is that it is used only as a convenience for taking home an accumulation of parcels. Officials in the Bureau of Markets say that half of the 50,000,000 or more manufactured every year are employed by distributors as containers and are passed along, like grape baskets and berry boxes, to the consumer. Fifty per cent. of them, say these officials, represent what amounts to short measurement, 14-quart baskets being often accepted as of 16 quarts. . . .

affects its daily life I feel sure that a saving and utilization of all waste paper would be made.

"Many of the better grades of waste paper are used as pure substitutes for ground wood-pulp and are used in making all kinds of book, bond, ledger, and writing-papers. If this kind of waste was not used to some extent, there would exist an even greater shortage of wood-pulp, from which most of our printing-papers and news-print paper is made. The waste paper used in the above list consists of old magazines, periodicals, books, and all kinds of printed matter in general. Every pound of this waste that is saved and marketed prevents the use of original wood-pulp made direct from our trees.

"The largest tonnage of waste paper is called 'common mixed,' and consists of any and every sort and scrap of paper, such as newspapers, waste from the offices, stores, public buildings, and the homes. The chief use of this kind of waste is for paper-boxes, roofing and building boards, paper shipping-containers (which carry up to one hundred pounds of freight or express), and wrapping-paper. More than two million tons of ordinary waste paper is used for boxes and shipping-containers alone. The use of waste papers for this purpose prevents the consumption of over one billion feet of lumber annually. The utilization of waste must keep pace with this to prevent a direct use of our trees for the wood-pulp. At the present time there is very little original wood-pulp used for paper-board boxes.

"In addition to the saving of trees in the making of paper-board, there is another very great saving of lumber through the use of paper 'shipping cases,' which are used instead of wood boxes. Reports show that it would require more than half a billion feet of lumber annually to replace the 'paper' shipping cases now used by almost every manufacturer.

"In most towns and cities there are dealers in waste paper and other salvageable material, such as rags, rubber, metals, etc., who will pay a fair price for what otherwise would be thrown away or burned."

SAVE THE WASTE PAPER

AN EARNEST APPEAL for the conservation of waste has recently been made by Secretary of Commerce Alexander. In connection therewith he has just issued a statement urging the saving of all waste paper. As quoted in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), he says:

"Attention has been called quite a number of times lately to the vital shortage of paper, and if the general public could realize how a shortage of paper

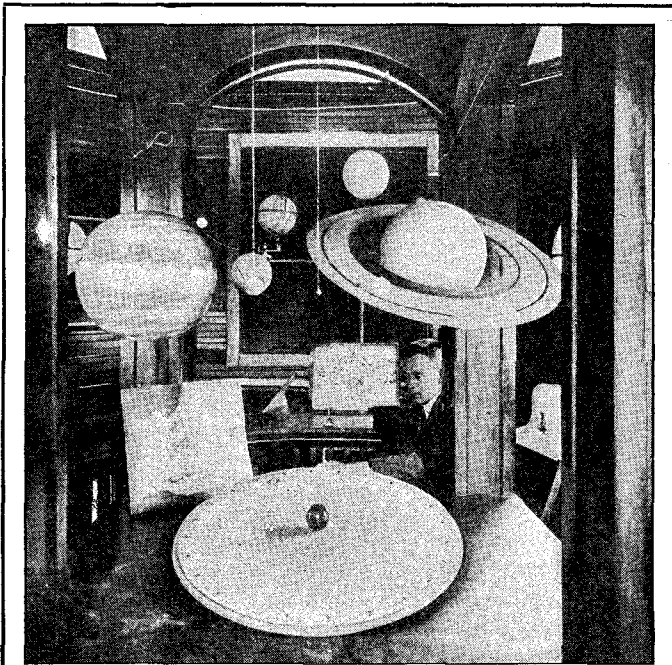
ASTRONOMY FOR EVERYBODY

TO MAKE ASTRONOMY as interesting as the movies and as cheap, is the object of the Clark Observatory in Los Angeles—an institution not designed for research but for popular instruction and amusement. For a description of this observatory, we have to go about a quarter of the way around the world from the California town—namely, to London, England, where *The Graphic* prints an illustrated article on “The Stars Brought Down to the Man in the Street.” “The Land of the Stars and Stripes,” we are told, “has ingeniously brought the stars of the firmament to the man in the street, by erecting the Clark Observatory, where everybody may study the wonders of the heavens.” It is not true, of course, that the popular observatory is particularly new. From its simplest form—that of the five-cent curbstome-telescope—to the great Urania Observatory in Berlin, it has been more or less familiar; but it is none the less true that the one in Los Angeles embodies features that are uncommon. We read in the London weekly:

“Situated in a beautiful garden, in the suburbs of the Californian city of Los Angeles, stands the Clark Observatory, planned and built solely for the benefit of the public, who are admitted free on five nights a week. Its graceful tower is sixty feet in height, and consists of three stories. On the ground floor there is a large collection of photographic transparencies of the heavenly bodies. The first floor houses the library and the third floor contains the telescopes, under a copper dome.

“The chief telescope is a six-inch refractor. There are four other telescopes of smaller size, three field-glasses, three stereopticons, a moving-picture machine, and various other astronomical apparatus. What you can see through the telescopes at the observatory—and it really needs a highly trained eye to appreciate the full significance of what is seen—is supplemented by many other ingenious and instructive devices, which make the mystery of the heavens as plain as a pikestaff to the meanest intelligence.

“The star maps and models, which have been specially invented by the curator, Dr. Baumgardt, who is a Swede, are wonderful. The maps, fourteen inches by seventeen inches, faithfully portray portions of the night sky; and over 150 of the maps, covering the whole of the heavens, are now being



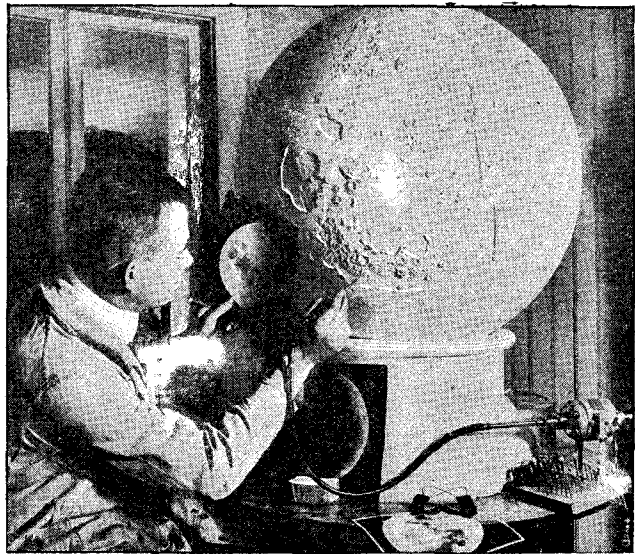
MODELS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

prepared. The stars are represented by small illuminated disks mounted on a black background, and by taking the map out in the open it is possible to compare it with the heavens. A particularly interesting map is that showing the Milky Way, a foot wide.

“A large plaster of Paris model of the moon—most models of

which are flat—will, when finished, portray the exact appearance of the moon as seen through the great telescopes. By means of certain dental instruments the exact contour is being obtained—an enormous task to undertake, since there are hundreds of craters, not to mention lunar mountains and valleys.

“Another feature of the observatory is the models of the



CURATOR WORKING ON A MODEL OF THE MOON.

planets of our solar system, made to scale, with a circular ring upon the floor which represents the sun. The larger models are of wood, the smaller of brass, but all are painted as they appear through a good telescope. Beneath, on the platform, is a planetarium illustrating the weekly positions of the planets and demonstrating many astronomical facts relating to the earth, sun, and moon, their positions and motions. In short, the whole science of astronomy is reduced to the utmost simplicity.

“The star photographs in the observatory are framed and illuminated by electric light in a very ingenious way. Those of the moon are shown with a white light; those of the sun have a yellow tint; and those of the nebulae, star clusters, spirals, and comets have a soft blue light. In each instance the exact appearance is given as when viewed through a large telescope. Here, too, is an interesting spectacular display of radium. Recently the curator made a container of radium in which the bombardment of the alpha particles of radium can be seen many feet away, a wonderful sight. The Americans have set an example which might well be followed by ourselves.”

DANGER IN STRAIGHT-STEMMED SHIPS—We have become so much accustomed to seeing the straight stem on merchant shipping, says an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York), that the presence of the old curved, clipper stem on a steamship, unless she should chance to be a yacht, has come to stand as the mark of a ripe old age. And yet, if the advice of Capt. H. F. Young, of the Board of Trade, given at an annual dinner of British shipmasters be followed, we may yet see a return at least to a stem inclined forward at fifteen to twenty degrees. The reason is this:

“The object of the change, as recommended by this Board of Trade official, would be humanitarian; for he believes, and we fully agree with him, that the change would result in the saving of thousands of lives. In the event of collision the straight stem means that the stricken vessel will be pierced below the water-line. But if the ship that strikes has a forward-inclined stem, the blow will be taken first by the upper works and topsides and, in the majority of cases, the momentum of the striking ship will be absorbed before the rent has extended down to the water-line. It is stated that several leading steamship companies are already adopting these suggestions. We are not sure that anything will be lost on the score of appearance. The fast cruisers built by the British during the war have the inclined stem and, if anything, it adds a touch of smartness to the appearance of the vessel. The White Star liners have always had a slightly inclined stem. It is quite conceivable that, once introduced, it will rapidly

become popular. Nor is the protective effect of the inclined stem limited to a ship that is rammed. In many, if not in the majority of collisions, the crumpling up or twisting aside of the inclined bow will not extend below the water-line, and the chances of the ship reaching port will be measurably increased. Furthermore, there is a tendency, just now, to follow the lead of naval constructors in the matter of providing wide, flaring bows to assist a fast ship in driving through head seas. A bow of this character would absorb more of the energy of collision than the old wedge bow, and the chances of damage would be proportionately reduced."

MAPPING THE INFLUENZA

THE TWO MAPS reproduced herewith were made for *The Sphere* (London), to bring out the geographical direction and distribution of recent outbreaks of influenza. This paper prints a brief description from the pen of Dr. C. W. Saleeby, who exclaims, at the outset, at what he calls "the meticulous, laborious, and luminous care with which the necessary research has been made." It is a feat, he says, to teach at a glance what it must have taken weeks to learn; but whether the pupil always knows enough to appreciate the pains of which he is the beneficiary may sometimes be doubted. He continues:

"Tho well aware of the extreme risk of prediction where our knowledge is so imperfect, I am willing to hazard the guess that,

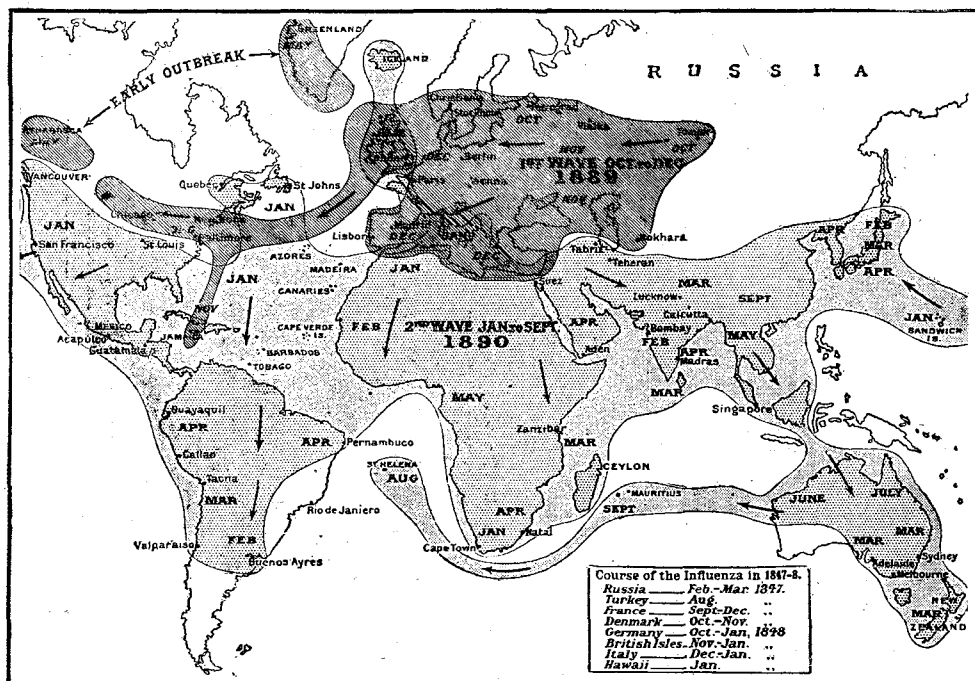
world to another. That is what these maps really mean. The disease reached these islands in the bodies of human ocean-travelers no less surely than plague may reach our shores in the bodies of oceangoing rats. What these charts teach is, clearly, that there should and need be no 'next time.' Here, as in so many other cases, is a field of action for what may be called international hygiene. For years I have urged that we need a League of Nations, not only to prevent war, but also to wage war against disease and death and ignorance. When a deadly epidemic of influenza or anything else breaks out in any part of the world, international action should at once be taken in order to prevent its spread. The pandemic of 1918-19, probably more deadly than any that ever before afflicted mankind, was simply allowed to spread, not merely from person to person, but from continent to continent, without a finger being raised against it. That is what these deadly arrows mean. Future historians will marvel that, in an age which boasted its science, no gates were shut against the carriers of death."

THE STEAMSHIP OUTFRIVALED

A REAL RIVAL to the steamship has appeared on the scene for the first time since steam-driven vessels succeeded in crossing the Atlantic. This rival is the motor-ship, propelled by the Diesel engine. One would think that this new candidate for the honors of marine transportation would interest us Americans, who pride ourselves on our quickness to appreciate and adopt improvements, even if it means adding all our old machines to the scrap-heap. Apparently, however, news of the Diesel-driven ship has not yet reached our shores. At any rate, we keep on building steamships while our commercial competitors overseas are giving them up and adopting the motor-ship by the hundreds of thousands of tons. In *The Nautical Gazette* (New York) Dr. Charles Edward Lueke, professor of mechanical engineering at Columbia University, is quoted as indorsing in the highest terms this new seagoing agency of rapid transportation. We read:

"For the first time in its history the steamship has a real rival which may compete with it on the sea as effectively as motor-driven vehicles compete with railroads on land. This does not mean that the motor-ship will drive the steamship from the seas, any more than the motor-car has driven the steam-locomotive from the rails, but it does mean that the motor-ship will make for itself as important a place in the world of shipping as the motor-car has achieved on land in relation to the steam railroad."

"The fundamental element of the motor-ship, the element that is responsible for all of its characteristic economic qualities, is the Diesel oil-engine, which is used both in large units for propelling vessels directly and also in small units for driving electric generators, the current from which operates all auxiliary machinery. This type of internal-combustion engine is now completing a period of twenty-five years of development for all purposes, and, therefore, as such can not be regarded as a novelty. In point of fuel-consumption and efficiency, it is the most economical type of engine known. As built for ship propulsion, it is usually provided with six cylinders, somewhat like the six-cylinder automobile, but on an enormously larger scale, developing up to 500 horse-power per cylinder at low propeller speeds, as a present high limit. It is direct connected to the propeller shaft, just like marine steam-engines, and, also like them, is reversible and capable of quite the same sort of maneuvering with starts, stops, and reverses, as proper ship-handling may



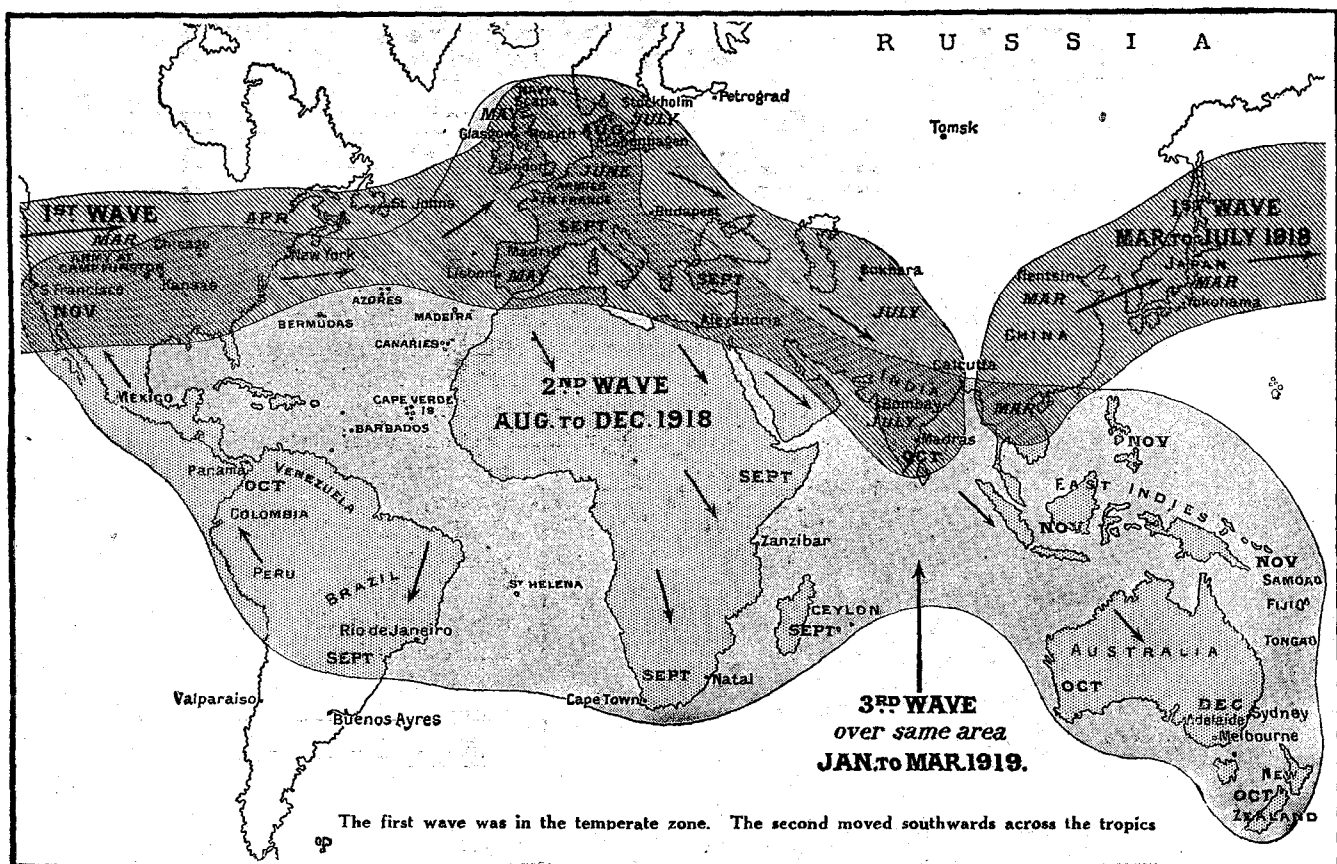
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THE INFLUENZA OUTBREAKS OF 1889 AND 1890.

long ere such a combination of factors, largely unknown, as caused the appalling pandemic of 1918-19 is likely to recur, preventive medicine will have asserted itself toward influenza, as already toward malaria and yellow fever and plague. If so, these present records will assume a historic and epochal status; and we who have survived may be marveled at by our juniors yet unborn, who will look on 1918-19 as we look on 1665 and the Great Plague of London—belonging to the history which can not repeat itself.

"For tho the epidemiology of influenza is deplorably obscure, we can furnish the same kind of explanation which is so complete and useful in, for example, the instance of plague, which sometimes occurs in one of our ports because infected rats and fleas have brought it across the ocean in a ship. As for influenza, we know of no such 'intermediate hosts.' Infection is from the sick to the sound, at short range, directly. The parasites of the disease are not understood; so far as we have evidence, they are familiar forms, not difficult to find in quiet times. We simply have no idea of the reasons which lead to such immense accessions to their virulence as those the results of which are here recorded.

"Doubtless travelers convey the infection from one part of the



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FIRST MAP OF THE GREAT INFLUENZA OUTBREAKS OF 1918-1919.

The darker area shows the extent of the first wave, the lighter tone the extent of the second and third waves.

require, using for this compressed air produced by the small auxiliary engine. Those features of the oil-engine that differ from the old marine steam-engine are concerned with the control of fuel supply and its combustion, and these include the valve gear, fuel-oil injection pumps, spray valves, and compressed air for spraying, besides the cooling of the combustion chamber, which is merely a matter of water-jackets. All of these things are now fully developed to a degree of reliability quite equal to the other parts of the engine adopted from marine steam practice.

"A total of 2,700 shaft horse-power would give a cargo-vessel of 10,000 dead-weight tons a speed of 11 knots. At this power and speed a motor-ship would burn for all purposes at sea about 13 tons of oil per day, against 35 tons for an economical oil-burning steamship. The corresponding figures in port are 4 tons and 4.5 tons per day for the motor-ship and steamships, respectively. Therefore, the steamer consumes more fuel-oil than the motor-ship at all times, eleven times as much in port and 2.6 times as much at sea."

It is estimated that of these two types of vessels the motor-ship would cost \$1,950,000 and the steamship \$1,800,000, a difference against the motor-ship of \$150,000. Charging interest and depreciation at ten per cent., this imposes a fixed charge of \$15,000 per year against the motor-ship, but this is neutralized when 5,000 barrels more oil are burned by the steamer than by the motor-ship at \$3 per barrel, and all fuel burned in excess of this means clear gain. We read further:

"The steamship burns at sea 22 tons or 150 barrels more oil per day than the motor-ship, so that only 33 days at sea are needed to equalize the difference between fuel-consumption costs and investment charges with oil at \$3 per barrel. It is estimated that, with due allowance for stays in port, an 11-knot motor-ship would be 133 days at sea per year between New York and Liverpool; New York to Buenos Aires, 172 days at sea per year; New York to South Africa, 307 days at sea per year.

"While the machinery weights for the steamer estimated at 550 tons are less than for the motor-ship, estimated at 630 tons, a difference of 80 tons in favor of the steamer, it must be remem-

bered that the fuel consumption of the steamer is 2.6 times that of the motor-ship, and the fuel weight in bunkers and tanks will more than neutralize this for trips of any considerable length. As an example, for a trip of 13,000 miles at 11 knots the steamer will require 2,100 tons of fuel, of which 1,100 tons only may be carried on the double-bottom bunker, so that 1,000 tons must be carried in tanks. On the other hand, the motor-ship, with the same 1,100 tons in the double bottom, can not only complete the 13,000 miles without any extra tankage, but has still a margin of 7,000 miles reserve capacity. The motor-ship machinery space is usually shorter than for steam-boiler and engine-room, and one estimate of this makes the space 58 feet and 44 feet long for the steam- and motor-ships, respectively, leaving a margin of 14 feet, equivalent to 13,000 cubic feet, or 325 tons, in favor of the motor-ship. Complete absence of boiler-rooms on the motor-ships, as well as elimination of steam-pipes in engine-room, makes the whole machinery space cool and comfortable, a matter of very great importance, especially in the tropics, because under these conditions the engine-room force can work in comfort, and better care of the machinery is sure to follow as a natural result of human nature.

"The East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, Denmark, the pioneer company in the operation of large Diesel ocean-going liners, once owned and operated 72,780 tons of steamships, but they have abandoned the use of these steam-driven vessels in their overseas-trade and are using the motor-ships exclusively for this purpose.

"The whole of this motor-ship development has taken place in Europe, and America has done nothing—nothing but continue to build steamships to compete with the more economical European motor-ships. America, the land of oil and world-leader in the production of motor-cars, is only now beginning to realize that the motor-ship has arrived. While the American public is as yet but ill informed as to these facts, those best posted are acting on the conviction that motor-ship construction must now be undertaken by us, and that, once seriously started, motor-car history will be repeated by the production of motor-ships on a large scale.

"The supremacy of steam at sea has passed, never to return so long as a supply of liquid fuel is available."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 123

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MR. HOWELLS

"NOT A TOLSTOY, or a Balzac, or a Zola; he was Howells." Saying this the New York *Sun* evidently claims for our foremost American novelist a place, not after, but alongside these resounding European figures. Mr. Howells's death on May 11 in his eighty-fourth

surviving example of a better age. He did not belong to this time of coarseness and shamelessness, and he had some respect for experience." His Americanism was, nevertheless, of the 100 per cent. variety so much required to-day. "He painted with unfamiliar strokes upon the American canvas new pictures so different from the old, so unlike the worshiped masters, that the very quietness of his color was startling," says *The Sun*. In this it is taken as proof of his greatness as a literary artist that he "relied on neither sin nor poverty for interest" in succeeding "at the head of American literature such contrasting geniuses as Irving, Hawthorne, and Poe." His value to the literary historian is thus placed by the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"Mr. Howells was the novelist from whose work our social life of the last three decades of the nineteenth century might be most thoroughly and successfully recreated. He reflected in a dozen stories and half as many literary farces the attitude of the well-to-do Americans of the period when culture, including the art of living delicately and gracefully, was the sincere ambition of most Americans who had got above the sordid scramble for their daily living. That was a transient period and its ideals fell before the increasing wealth and luxury of the closing years of the last century and the early years of this one. The period is marked in the minds of most people by the exaltation in some of the newspapers of 'monkey dinners' among fashionable folk and by crass displays of wealth in the struggle for social position. In literature the period is marked by the decline in the following of Mr. Howells as our leading novelist. There came a time when social as well as literary leadership passed from New England and when Mr. Howells's delicate and exquisitely humorous portrayals of well-bred people were no longer representative of that part of our life most strenuously exalted as fashionable—or, in its own vernacular, 'in it'—and the reading of his novels naturally declined.

"But there can be little question that his novels afford the best picture of the life of their period and that he is the leading novelist of that period. Those stories have not only most acute characterization, a sharp but kindly humor for small foibles, and a satire for our spiritual and social shortcomings whose edge was dulled by gentleness and by a big-hearted unwillingness to give pain. But they have much more than this. Mr. Howells had high national as well as literary ideals. He called himself a Socialist, he joined the Church of the Carpenter in Boston, in an effort to exalt the life of Jesus above the creeds of the churches, and he signed the appeal for the pardon of the Chicago

anarchists, but his was not the spirit of a crusader. He was an artist who believed profoundly in the duty of art to reflect life truly, free from the rose color of romance. In the pursuance of that belief he conducted a critical department in *Harper's Magazine* for years in which he exalted this sincerity and truth wherever he found it, in our literature or in that of the Europeans. But he confessed later that his fight against the tide of romanticism had been vain and said that it had hurt the success of his novels by teaching readers to think of him as a critic rather than a novelist."

The essential Americanism of Mr. Howells is attested by the



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THE BENIGN HOWELLS.

"He belongs to the whole of America, and if there was a local touch upon him, a tang in him of some strong and native soil, it came from Ohio."

year begins the process of appraisal of his place in American literature. His great age as well as his immense achievement has long placed him as our foremost man of letters. The value of his work will now come into a period of severer testing, since it is recognized that he painted an age that has passed. New ideals occupy the newer generation, and their tendency is to rank an artist as better or worse as he expresses their own views of life. Mr. Henry Holt, the publisher near to Mr. Howells's own age, does not give way to the present generation. As quoted in the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Holt sees Mr. Howells as "the last

Boston *Transcript*, which resists the temptation to claim him as a part of the New England school:

"This man was long and closely associated with our city of Boston. It was here, or in Cambridge, that he wrote his greatest work—work that, indeed, as a particular production, would never have been written but for the inspiration and the opportunity that he had here. But to call him a Boston or a New England author would be without reason or warrant. He brooks no such restriction. He belongs to the whole of America; and if there was a local touch upon him, a tang in him of some strong and native soil, it came from Ohio, and the place of his birth and childhood. Three of his greatest works, 'A Boy's Town,' 'Years of My Youth,' and 'The Leatherwood God,' have told especially the story of this native influence, and have put aside forever all claim to any especial or creative function which Howells's long residence and work in Boston and Cambridge might have seemed to warrant. As Lincoln belongs to the ages, so Howells, stamped with the image and superscription of the Central West, belongs to 'these States.' The honor which we may claim locally, and claim legitimately, is that we gave him his leverage in his best and his formative period. Under the inspiration of high friendships and inspiring associations here, Howells built well on the foundation of his native genius. Our organ of New England culture, *The Atlantic Monthly*, made, it is true, no advance under his hand. His genius was not as an editor, but as a writer."

For years Howells has stood alone, insists *The Sun*. It repels the suggestion of some English critics who have a habit of coupling his name with Henry James, by saying that "this is like placing an aster culled in a Ohio garden beside an exotic orchid."

"Both men knew American life, but Howells knew that part of it which is everywhere. Both labored to set down what they had seen, but Howells was happily free from the self-consciousness and the mannerisms which mar, as well as make, the work of James. Howells occupied in relation to the rising generation of writers somewhat the position which Hardy occupies in England. Each has put his mark on the younger men. Here they try to be as faithful to the truth as Howells was—but put in just a dash of idealism or other color."

Many Americans, points out the *New York World*, have believed that W. S. Gilbert referred to this literary friendship in the phrase "a Howells and James young man." But the allusion was to "a certain type of clerk in the employ of a well-known London house, Howells & James." But—

"It shows us that so long ago as 'Patience' the names of William Dean Howells and Henry James were associated in the public mind. They were lifelong friends, and among the recently published James letters there are many address to his beloved William. Both men have crossed the bar, yet we are constrained to believe that the shadowy literary partnership shall never be dissolved, at least not in our critical consciousness, tho we may say James and Howells in the future. Henry James was the more original, the profounder artist, of the two.

"George Moore in one of his earlier books made the oft-quoted epigram that Henry James went abroad and studied Turgenef, and William Dean Howells stayed home and studied Henry James, which was more witty than accurate. Mr. Howells, like Henry James, was greatly influenced by Turgenef, a beneficent literary influence if ever there was one; but Howells also came under the influence of Jane Austen, 'the immortal Jane,' which only proves that temperamentally he was of her artistic clan."

In the fifty-five years between 1860 and 1915 Mr. Howells's books number seventy-two. The list is too long for reprinting entire, but a selection of the important ones follows:

"Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Counterfeit Presentment," "The Lady of the Aroostook," "The Undiscovered Country," "Dr. Breen's Practise," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Indian Summer," "Modern Italian Poets," "A Hazard of New Fortunes," "The Sleeping-Car, and Other Farces," "A Boy's Town," "The Quality of Mercy," "The World of Chance," "The Coast of Bohemia," "A Traveler From Altruria," "My Literary Passions," "The Kentons," "The Landlord at Lion's Head," "Their Silver Wedding Journey," "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," "Certain Delightful English Towns," "The Mother and the Father," "The Seen and Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon," "Years of My Youth," and "The Leatherwood God."

EASING THE TEACHERS' VACATION

IF SALARIES for teachers do at last rise, the benefit to be derived must, in many cases, be delayed at least until after the long summer vacation. That period of no salary is lightened for Greenpoint, L. I., teachers by the bounty of one of its leading industries. Each teacher of the public schools there is to be presented with \$100, the total amounting to \$27,000.



THE LAST-CENTURY HOWELLS.

The novelist "from whose work our social life of the last three decades of the nineteenth century might be most thoroughly and successfully recreated."

In making the offer to the school superintendent, the vice-president of this company states that "as large employers of labor in Greenpoint we can in some measure realize the great benefit of the teachers' work with the children of our employees; and we are glad that they are soon to receive salaries that will tend to give them a standing in the community commensurate with the importance of their positions." In his reply the superintendent acknowledges that "the consideration shown by you is so rare in the life of a teacher that it comes as a powerful inspiration, and brings the hope that the general public may soon realize the value of the teachers' work and the devotion with which it is performed." In commenting on the gift the *Brooklyn Citizen* points out that "were it not that the teachers as a whole have been doing excellent work, no such gift would have been thought of." *The Eagle* sees the act as "a rebuke to procrastinating lawmakers and city officials," and adds:

"We can not see that the corporation has any ax to grind. We do not believe it has. Its management congratulates the teachers on the outlook for larger salaries, but notes that until the end of the school-year the money will not be available. It makes the presents, 'with best wishes for a happy and helpful vacation.'"

"Without lowering their standards of self-respect and dignity, these teachers may accept what is offered. They are public servants. The American Manufacturing Company is part of the public, much interested in the help that it employs, and knowing that its employees are themselves interested in giving to their children the highest grade of educational opportunities.

The teachers have had a hard struggle as the process of inflation has gone on. If they are asked to share the prosperity of a manufacturing concern, no principle of delicacy should make them hesitate. It is more blessed to give than to receive, but the mere receiving has a blessing of its own, if characterized by the warm spirit of human brotherhood."

TWO LITERARY SHRINES MENACED

LITERARY MEMORIALS grow not without tribulations. Two curious cases present themselves on opposite sides of the "sundering flood" in Anglo-Saxondom. Mark Twain's house in Hartford, Conn., and Keats's house in Hampstead, London, have been marked by their memorializing admirers as fit monuments for the men who once habited there. The greed of the profiteer menaces one and the imputed ghosts

the courts,' says the Attorney-General, 'that statutes enacted in favor of the public are liberally construed in their favor, I am of the opinion that from the description of the property, as contained in your letter, your commission can take the Mark Twain property by eminent domain for the purposes outlined in your letter.'

"Mr. Healy also said that the courts 'can not inquire' into the fact on which your decision to take the Mark Twain home is based, as the power of eminent domain was given the State Park Commission by the General Assembly and is final. The commission can decide upon the amount to be paid for the property, according to the opinion."

The lion in the path of the British memorializers is Allen Upward, a novelist and radical writer, who writes thus to the *London Daily Mail*:

"SIR: I ask leave to protest on behalf of the Order of Genius, which includes living poets who are struggling with poverty like Keats, against the proposal to expend £10,000 on a useless memorial to Keats."

"I do so on the assumption that the house it is proposed to purchase will be turned into a show for tourists, instead of into a college in which the living successors of Keats may have where to lay their heads."

"Three poets of admitted genius have been driven to suicide by poverty in the last few years."

"Ye build the sepulchers of the prophets, and your fathers killed them."

The effect of the legal battle in Hartford has been to give birth to a Mark Twain renaissance of nation-wide scope. The *New York Sun* attests it:

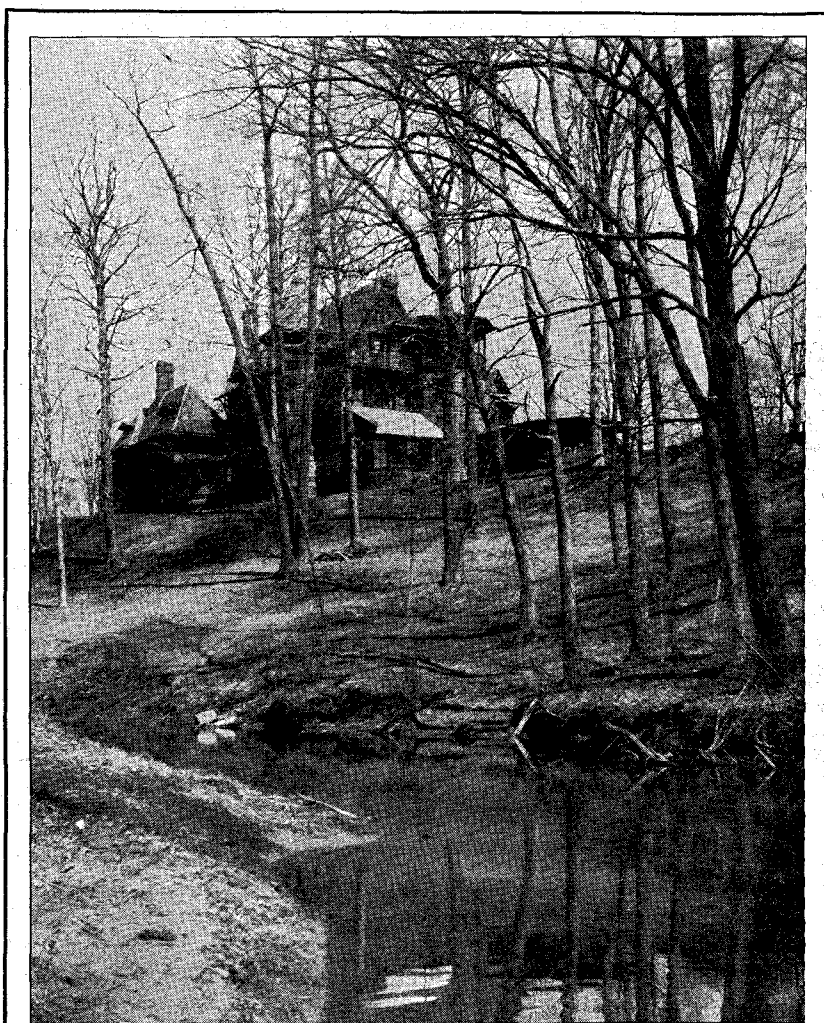
"Libraries throughout New England report increased interest in his books, while apparently every one who ever saw him or heard him or met him is popping up with 'brand-new' anecdotes—the very latest being a traffic officer on one of Hartford's main corners who mourns the fact that nobody seems to mention the great practical charity of the alleged cynic."

"But the saving of the home is now virtually assured. The storm of protest against destruction of the birthplace of *Tom Sawyer* and *Huck Finn* that was born of a bit of newspaper publicity has swept the country until it has enlisted the efforts of Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. He hopes to designate a 'Mark Twain Week' in every school in the land, during which teachers will tell of the life and books of the humorist and perhaps instil in the minds of America's children that poets and heroes and humorists are more precious to us than gold."

"Commissioner Claxton's laconic telegram to Emile H. Gauvreau, managing editor of the *Hartford Courant*, which first took up battle with the profiteers, asked 'How much is needed for the Mark Twain home?' Commissioner Claxton plans to collect a penny or more from the several school-children of America, which will provide the major part of the amount needed. So it will be the children who will make possible the saving of the home where the boy of boys—typically American in manner and language and ideals—was born. And as part of the campaign, *Tom Sawyer* and *Huck Finn* returned to the room where they first saw the light of the written page, for the famous motion-picture, 'Huckleberry Finn,' was shown to the boys of the Kingswood School, which now occupies the home, in the very room where Clemens wrote his masterpiece."

The Keats Memorial Committee set forth in the *London Daily Telegraph* the facts that urge the preservation of Lawn Bank as the only "true shrine of his memory in England"—

"On the eve of the centenary of the death of Keats, the house near Hampstead Heath, in which he resided during the most active portion of his literary career, is about to be thrown into the property market as an 'eligible building site,' and a representative committee has been formed with the object of saving this



Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

MARK TWAIN'S HARTFORD HOME.

Liable to be taken "by right of eminent domain" for public-museum purposes, thus removing it from the hands of speculative business.

of starved poets the other. The house on Farmington Avenue where Mark Twain created "*Huckleberry Finn*" was recently bought by real-estate men who proposed to remodel it into an apartment-house. Hearing this, the Connecticut Society of Artists started a movement to preserve it as "a literary shrine." A Hartford correspondent of the *New York Tribune* states that "the real-estate men were reported to have purchased the property for \$51,000. When asked to sell they wanted \$300,000." Hartford flew to arms. Governor Holcomb in a recent address declared the two real-estate men "deserved to be deported." Relief is promised by Frank E. Healy, Attorney-General of Connecticut, who found a legal remedy:

"Following the established rule of construction adopted by

great literary shrine from destruction, and of securing it for the benefit of the public in perpetuity.

"The house, now called Lawn Bank (but originally known as Wentworth Place), situate in Keats Grove, Hampstead, is that to which the poet came in December, 1818, and which was his home during the remainder of his life in England. Within its walls, or under the shelter of the venerable trees which still grace its extensive Old-World garden, much of his finest work was produced. At that period the premises formed two semi-detached cottages, the one built and occupied by Charles Wentworth Dilke, the other by Charles Brown. In December, 1818, after the death of his brother Tom, Keats went to live as a permanent inmate with Brown at Wentworth Place. Soon afterward he became engaged to Fanny Brawne, whose mother had rented Brown's half of the double house while Brown and Keats were away on their Scotch tour, and later took Dilke's half when Dilke and his wife had left Hampstead to live in Westminster. By subsequent occupants the party-wall separating the two houses was broken through, and the two houses were thrown into one. Other considerable alterations have from time to time been effected; but on the strength of detailed information furnished in 1885 by a then surviving brother of Charles Dilke, it seems possible to recognize and perhaps to restore the original form and structure of the premises.

"An exclusive right to purchase the property has been established for a short period to afford an opportunity of procuring the necessary funds. It is estimated that for the acquisition of the freehold, for restoration and repairs, for adaptation as a Keats memorial house, and for permanent maintenance, a sum of not less than £10,000 will be required.

"At the Hampstead Public Library is deposited the important Dilke collection of Keats's relics, comprising holographs of poems by Keats, books with copious annotations in his handwriting, school-books, his notebook as a medical student, letters written by or address to the poet, the lock of hair cut from his head after death by Severn, with casts, busts, and prints. The library also contains a large collection of Keats literature and many etchings and other views of the Hampstead which the poet knew. It is confidently anticipated that these interesting relics will be available for the memorial house, and that valuable additions would be made thereto from time to time.

"Of the birthplace of Keats no vestige remains. His first Hampstead home, in Well Walk, has long since disappeared, tho the walk itself retains much of the charm which endeared it to Keats. The place of his death, in Rome, is piously preserved, but England has no corresponding memorial. If Lawn Bank is destroyed no similar memorial for him can be found in the land of his birth."

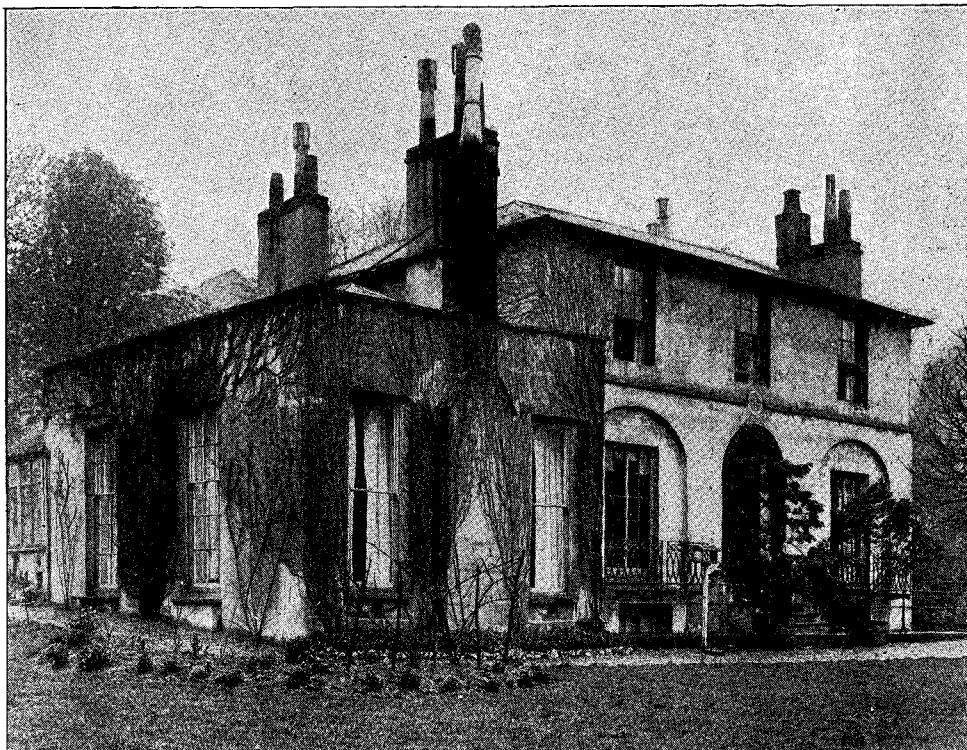
A "correspondent" for the *London Morning Post* gives a pleasing picture of the present state of the house, and its tenant, who has been in residence for a quarter of a century:

"He is a great student and lover of Keats, and he has kept and furnished the Keats rooms so that they look as if the poet might have just left them. The little sitting-room at the back—which is pictured in Severn's well-known drawing—would seem stuffy but for the French windows, opening on to the garden and commanding what a hundred years ago was a prospect of wooded heights. (It is now dominated by the backs of a block of new red-brick houses.) The marble chimney-piece is unchanged—that chimney-piece where Keats thrust the slips of the first draft of the 'Ode to a Nightingale' when he had come in from the garden after writing it."

THE CHINESE SHY OF COEDUCATION

COEDUCATION IS NOT FOR CHINA—not yet. However headstrong may be her adoption of Western ways, there is a pause here. *Millard's Review* (Shanghai) reports that the Ministry of Education in Peking preferred the appropriation of \$300,000 for additional buildings for the Peking Normal College rather than allow this institution to relieve its crowded condition by sending advanced students to classes in men's colleges or universities. "The majority of the Chinese educationalists hold the view that the time has not arrived when the system of coeducation can be adopted in China," justifying the decision by the difference in social conditions in China and the United States. *Millard's* recapitulates:

"China's social convention of secluding women and segregating them from men dates back three thousand years, and dies



WHERE KEATS WROTE HIS "ODE TO THE NIGHTINGALE."

"Lawn Bank," in Hampstead, London, to be turned into a memorial of the English poet and a museum of Keats's relics. It was in this garden that he paid court to Fanny Brawne.

hard, altho her younger generations may have caught some Western spirit. Chinese women, to be sure, appear more often on public occasions now than ever before, in consequence of their modern education, and are even bold enough to attend mixed dinners at which their men relatives are present. Some of them have advanced to the extent of dancing at formal and informal gatherings, and thereby called forth criticisms from more conservative Chinese and from many of those younger Chinese who were educated abroad. Dancing is unpopular with the majority of the Chinese. It can not be popular for the next five decades if the present rate at which the Chinese social custom is gradually being transformed can be taken as a criterion. Within a quarter of a century at least coeducation will likewise be unable to find a place in the Chinese educational system, it is believed by the Chinese educational authorities. The decision of the Peking Union University to allow students of its affiliated College of Arts and Science for women to attend certain advanced classes together with men has been extensively commented upon in Chinese educational circles. The experiment will be watched with great interest. If it proves a success, the Chinese educationalists may slightly modify their harsh views of coeducation which has been so popular in the United States. The missionaries are recognized pioneers in the introduction of new learnings into China, and it appears that it is also up to them first to experiment with the coeducational system."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"LIBERALIZING" THE Y. W. C. A.

SOME ANXIETY is being caused among the more conservative by the entry of religious organizations into the broad field of social welfare and public reform, and the New York *Evening Post* notes that "this sort of anxiety was pointed a few days ago by the resignation of a prominent lady from the Y. W. C. A. on the ground that it was making lax the religious tests of membership and was, at the same time, going in for social and even political activities." Has the Y. W. C. A., then, committed a "defection" from its original religious purpose, as some hold; or has it achieved a "liberal triumph" in adopting an industrial program and an alternate eligibility rule admitting to membership those not of evangelical faith? In the ranks of the Association itself, at the Cleveland convention, the majority decided that it could better serve the cause of Christianity by increasing its service to woman in all her activities; and, in consequence, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, who contended that "the Association's greatest gifts and accomplishments lie in the intensification of the religious and inner life of the nation's young women," resigned. The view of the "liberal" element was voiced by Mrs. Frederick Paist, of Philadelphia, the newly elected president, who declared that she wanted "every member of the

Association to feel that the action of the convention in voting for this alternate basis of student membership will only strengthen the evangelical character of our whole organization and intensify the spiritual service it can do in the world." The student delegations, mustering four hundred strong, we are told, adopted a resolution thanking the convention for its action, and pledged their loyal support to the Y. W. C. A. in the administration of the new basis of membership, adding that they "assumed the responsibility in fervent consecration and devotion to the Church through the strength and

salvation of our most holy Lord and Master, Jesus Christ." Hitherto, while all young women were entitled to the benefits of the Association, only members of the Protestant evangelical churches were admitted to full membership and management. The alternate eligibility rule requires simply the confession, "It

is my purpose to live as a true follower of the Lord Jesus Christ." In the industrial platform, which is the same as that adopted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, are embodied a provision for the eight-hour day, minimum wage, equal wages for men and women doing similar work, abolition of child labor and night work for women, right of employees to organize, and collective bargaining. *The Congregationalist* (Boston) congratulates the Association on extending its scope, and says, "this was the right thing to do." It explains:

"The change does not alter the emphasis on personal loyalty to Jesus Christ. Any Unitarians or Universalists who will take that pledge should be welcome to the college associations. We only hope that this is but the precursor to action by the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. also, that will put the city associations on the same basis. Not many years ought to go by before this is done. We congratulate the Christian women of the country—confined as they are to no one section—who have taken this forward step."



A LOST LEADER OF THE Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, who resigned from leadership in the Association because of its industrial program and amended membership rule. She is here seen on Fifth Avenue with her adopted children.

But *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) exclaims that the step "virtually declares the defection of the Y. W. C. A. from the evangelical churches," and that "such repudiation of the Protestant Church at this time will be hailed by Romanist and rationalist, and will compel every loyal evangelical believer connected with it to choose between loyalty to the faith and loyalty to an organization." Continuing:

"Every loyal evangelical believer must regard the action as disloyalty to the Church of Christ, and as opening the way for the indorsement and propaganda of all forms of error, and it is

difficult to see how they can continue in fellowship with it. The whole evangelical church must henceforth regard this Association as an opposing host. Every dollar given to it is given in support of what must necessarily become a mere political and industrial organization. This propaganda is not confined to the Y. W. C. A. It is showing itself in many other places and forms. It was the real and governing spirit and purpose at the recent meeting of the American Council for the Organic Union of the Churches. It lurks behind the Interchurch World Movement, altho not for the present prest to the front. 'For the present' is the phrase which indicates that action will yet be sought by which the Interchurch will take in other than evangelical churches. It is the result of the desire for bigness of organization overruling loyalty to the faith, and truth, and the Church everywhere must set her face against it like flint. We predict the loosening and disintegration of the Y. W. C. A., after the manner of every organization which previously took like action."

Sympathizing with the conservative element, the *Providence Bulletin* says:

"The realization of most of these ideals is becoming recognized as desirable, and there is at first thought something reactionary in the spirit that is opposed to the employment of any agency that may help achieve them. Religious organizations in general are seeing that physical welfare is of equal importance to spiritual welfare, and, indeed, that the inadequacy of the one may be a hindrance to the development of the other. But Mrs. Shepard's view that spiritual considerations should be the fundamental concern of a Christian organization is shared by many persons, and there is, possibly, a danger of spiritual disintegration when too much energy is devoted to matters of a purely material character.

"The Y. W. C. A. has become a great national institution. In its future expansion those in charge of its direction will probably not lose sight of its essential functions. There is a danger that a too elaborate program of industrial reforms might to some extent swamp its original purpose."

A writer in *Industry*, a Washington business organ, also seriously questions the movement, and conveys a warning that the disfavor of business will be reflected in its attitude toward Y. W. C. A. drives for funds. "Will the Y. W. C. A. cooperate or will it organize?" he asked in an article appearing several days before the convention. He demands:

"How can the Young Women's Christian Association expect business men to aid in the 1920 financial drives for the support of the Y. W. C. A. activities, if the Y. W. C. A. is anticipating the passing, in convention, of resolutions detrimental in the most part to general industrial progress?

"Does the Young Women's Christian Association intend to separate women into classes and to cater only to those women who identify themselves with labor organizations, or does it aim to serve all women, regardless of politics, creed, or racial differences?

"Why would it not be worth while for the Y. W. C. A. to give cooperation a test, take men of affairs of the business world into their confidence, and seek to establish practical standards for increased productivity, skilled workmanship, trained leadership, and recreational enjoyment among women employees? No doubt business men would be the first to acknowledge that changes must be made, from time to time, in industrial procedure before every woman is adapted to her place of greatest usefulness. Why not bring this about through hundreds of congenial meetings with employers and women employed, rather than join with a group who often scoff at improvement already accomplished and love to cling to phrases suggesting that all employers are monsters and all women employed slaves?"

The *Cleveland Citizen*, a labor organ, replies that the Y. W. C. A. program is consistent with true Christian principle, and notes that "the principal objection raised was that the industrial program would arouse the hostility of certain eminent business men, who would be inclined to withhold contributions to the 'Y' in the future." It congratulates the Y. W. C. A. for embracing the new doctrine, and declares:

"When the religious organizations undertake to fulfil their true mission, to establish the kingdom on earth as well as in heaven—in which kingdom there will be no aristocrats of gene-

alogy or finance, but social service will be the measure of earthly rewards—they will come pretty close to practising consistency and will again be heard gladly by the multitudes."

WHY MINISTERS' SONS MAKE GOOD

MINISTERS' SONS DON'T ALL GO TO THE DOGS, as popularly believed. Roger Babson, the statistician, recently made an exhaustive study of the multimillionaire heads of the one hundred leading industries in America, and found, according to the *New York Evening Sun*, that "5 per cent. of them were the sons of bankers, 10 per cent. the sons of merchants and manufacturers, 25 per cent. the sons of teachers, physicians, and country lawyers; but over 30 per cent. the sons of preachers, whose salaries, as Mr. Babson adds, 'didn't average \$1,500 a year.'" Further evidence to disprove the old gibe that ministers' sons are the worst scapegraces is brought in the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist) by Rollin Lynde Hartt, who says, "as a class, they are remarkable for high character and equally high ability." He cites a few examples of noted men whose fathers were preachers—John and Charles Wesley, Jonathan Edwards, Increase and Cotton Mather, Henry Ward Beecher, and the great Spurgeon. All the sons of David D. Field, whose father was a clergyman before him, attained fame and position. One became a famous jurist, another an associate justice of the Supreme Court, another a preacher, and the youngest, Cyrus, laid the first Atlantic cable. Of the fifty-one Americans occupying the Hall of Fame ten years ago, "ten were the children of ministers, while the study of an issue of 'Who's Who in America' showed that, out of nearly twelve thousand names, almost one thousand are the sons of clergymen, a number out of all proportion to the whole number of ministers in the population of the country." Among American men of letters who were born in parsonages are William and Henry James, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry van Dyke, James Russell Lowell, Francis Parkman, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. In the scientific world are the names of Agassiz and Morse; among statesmen, Cleveland, Arthur, Wilson, Clay, Buchanan, Morton, Beveridge, Dolliver, and Hughes. Linnaeus was the son of a preacher, as was Jenner. Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Joshua Reynolds were sons of clergymen, and so were Hallam, Froude, Dean Stanley, Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Tennyson, Ben Jonson, Cowper, Goldsmith, Coleridge, Addison, Young, Keble, and Matthew Arnold. Why is it that so many great men have been reared in a parson's home? Because, "instead of being a handicap to contend against, it is a positive advantage to be the son of a clergyman—an advantage morally, an advantage intellectually," the writer answers, and proceeds:

"To a very large extent the minister works in his home. Paternally, he is 'on the job,' and has peculiarly compelling motives for making good at it. Juvenile crimes interrupt his studies; they are a nuisance—to him, personally. Moreover, they hurt him professionally. If a soap-man's boy puts the cat in the flour barrel, no one argues that on that account the soap-man is no longer entitled to manufacture soap; if the dentist's boy obtains the formulas for making blasting powder, and makes it, and terrorizes the neighborhood, no one says the dentist should quit pulling teeth; yet when the minister's boy goes in for such frolics, or for frolics far less shocking, people talk as if he had proved his father a kind of clerical incompetent and flubdub, or at best a poor, dreamy soul wholly lacking in practicability. To a man of spirit this is insufferable. He deals promptly with the culprit. He deals sanely.

"I note, moreover, that clergymen's sons are especially fortunate in their choice of mothers. The minister's wife is not frivolous. She is not worldly. She is not selfish. She is not shallow-witted. She is, on the whole, the type of woman most admirably fitted to maintain the inspiring home atmosphere in which a boy can grow up into serious manhood. The stand-

ards she sets before him are as American as they are Christian. She has no 'social ambitions.' She never measures people by their incomes. She is not desirous to be rich. The rewards she covets are the rewards of service, and chief among them is the opportunity for more service. Aided by her husband's example, she makes a boy see that success, instead of being the mere piling up of dollars, is a vastly more splendid thing—the binding of people to him in bonds of affection, forged by kindness; the winning of position, not for its own sake, but for the great public usefulness it implies.

"Besides, life in the parsonage overflows with interest. All the big, human, impressive things that are going on in the parish come to his knowledge. All the world's news is discussed at the table. The best books find their way into the parsonage library, and are his for the asking. As a rule, he has a college graduate for a father, if not a college graduate for a mother, and it is understood all along that some day he himself will go to college, and to college he goes eventually—under somewhat difficult circumstances very often, but circumstances that work to his advantage. They teach him economy. They enforce the self-restraints on which economy depends. They preclude dissipation. They throw him in with boys from middle-class families, and prevent his becoming a nabob. No matter how prosperous he may get to be in later life, his standards tend to remain middle-class standards—the standards, that is, of the happiest class in America, and the best.

"Now, considering all the advantages of being a minister's son, and the astonishing proportion of minister's sons among the world's celebrities, how comes it that people still assume that sons of clergymen are 'generally unfortunate like the sons of Eli, dissolute in their lives and doleful in their deaths'? Old Thomas Fuller explained the 'common report' by saying that people looked too closely at the minister's son, exaggerated his misdemeanors, discounted his merits, and held up the exceptional embodiment of rascality as typical of all the rest. Quoth Thomas, 'Clergymen's children have not been more unfortunate, but more observed than the children of the parents of other professions.'"

PRISON REFORM IN CHINA—Under the new régime in China an earnest effort is being made to secure far-reaching reforms in the prisons. One of the difficulties reformers have had to meet, according to Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman physician now in this country, is the result of the fact that most of the present prison authorities have been trained in Japan. The Japanese training system being a purely military one, these Japanese-trained Chinese have naturally put their prisons on a military basis. "Our prison officials," the *Boston Christian Science Monitor* quotes Dr. Yamei as saying, "wear uniforms and go around clanking sabers and all the prisoners are required to salute them." Of course, the Japanese idea of neatness and discipline are, we read, "a tremendous improvement on the old Chinese system, if it could be called a system." Nevertheless, "the military idea is quite foreign to the Chinese view of things and does not result in any wide reformatory action, which should, of course, be the outcome of any wisely devised prison system." To quote further from the article in *The Christian Science Monitor*:

"In Tientsin, however, the Chinese have taken the matter in hand, along lines much more in harmony with the Chinese character. A new prison has been built, where the prisoners are taught trades; where they are also taught to read and write, if they are illiterate, and where a definite effort is made to send them out better citizens than when they came in. In the women's section, all the officials who come into direct association with the prisoners are women; while the women prisoners themselves are taught weaving, sewing, tailoring, and the simpler varieties of embroidery. All the work done in this prison is useful work; moreover, it is work the results of which the prisoners are allowed to see for themselves, and, in a measure, to enjoy. The women, for instance, all make their own clothes, and those of the men prisoners as well.

"The Chinese, in fact, it would appear, fully recognize the very excellent effect produced on prisoners, as upon every one else, by the consciousness of doing useful work; just as they, very rightly, distrust the outward discipline and uniformity produced by the Japanese military method."

PROPHETS TO STIR MODERN PAGANS

A CERTAIN NUMBER OF PAGANS are in every ordinary Sunday congregation, declares the London *Guardian* (Anglican). That is, people, mostly young, who are "as incapable of prayer as they would be incapable of joining in the worship in a Buddhist temple." They have no experience of religion and "no instinct for worship." Most of the Church service is "calculated to be the expression of an instinct for worship," and satisfies the devout. "But what of people who have no devout and godly aspirations to express?" Mere revisions of prayer-books and rituals will not do, continues the London editor:

"We believe that what is most necessary of all is a revival of the prophetic office as supplementary to the priestly. Think how the Old Testament prophets stood out against the background of the priestly services in the days when men were as indifferent to ordered religion as they are now; how mightily they spoke for God to a nation for whom ordered religion had become an empty form; how they arose to recall the people to God and to religion in an age which was all too like our own.

"Think of St. John the Baptist, the last and greatest of them all, who by the spell of his preaching moved the consciences of the proud children of Abraham, the outcast publicans, the coarse soldiers of the Roman Army of occupation, all sorts and conditions of men. Think of St. Paul and his revival of the prophetic office in the nascent Christian Church. Think of St. Francis of Assisi, and Savonarola, and all the host of them. Might not the clergy, in these days again, add to their priestly office among the devout a burning prophetic message to the undevout?"

"Let them no longer try to do two incompatible things at once. Let them minister to the devout in an evensong as brief as may canonically be, and reserve the sermon for an after-service in the church or in the street. Let them raise the Cross aloft and tell its message to a world like ours. Let them preach penitence as St. John the Baptist preached it, and godliness as it was preached by Isaiah, and the grace which bringeth salvation as St. Paul proclaimed it throughout the Roman Empire.

"The time is ripe again for prophecy, and the Spirit of God is once more calling aloud for prophets. 'Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?' The Church is not now for the first time facing a pagan world. There was a time when all the world was undevout, and that was the very time when 'it pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe.'"

HOW THE ZONING SYSTEM WILL HELP CITY CHURCHES

—New York City now has a zoning system by which certain sections will be reserved respectively for residence, for retail business, for wholesale business, and for manufacturing. The purpose is, of course, to stay the invasion of undesirable business and offensive factories into certain districts and to prevent periodical upheavals of real-estate values. Illinois is considering a similar law for Chicago, and the plan may possibly be tried in other large cities. It seems to *The New World* (Chicago) that an element of interest to all Catholics, and to Protestants also, will be the protection of church property. As this Catholic weekly points out:

"In every large city of America the average life of the parish has not been much over twenty-five years. A magnificent parochial equipment built to last centuries finds its work very much hampered and almost, if not wholly, strangled after a quarter of a century. A big problem, therefore, always confronted the ecclesiastical authorities as to the investment to be made in churches and schools when there was a fair certainty that the lease of life for both would be short. The emigration of parishioners was not brought about by any discontent over the location, but rather by the facts that little by little the attractiveness of the home was destroyed by the encroachment of business or by the erection of factories. The proposed law, therefore, will give a measure of security to the Church that has been lacking up to this time. The zoning law will lift a heavy burden from those who have already invested large sums in parochial institutions and will give a fair assurance that the parishioners will not be forced out by the haphazard design of the shopkeeper, the manufacturer, or the real-estate exploiter."

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS



Put this in your outing kit

Here is the real food for the big outdoors. Campbell's, with their famous tomato sauce, are delicious, nourishing and wholesome. They are thoroughly cooked, all ready for the outdoor meal, portable, economical. When your appetite is at its keenest edge, Campbell's Beans will completely satisfy you. Enjoyed equally by the men, the women and the children.

Serve hot

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Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



LION HATS

The Right Hat for Real Men

YOU have just purchased a Lion straw, and you are walking out of the Lion store wearing it. What is it about that hat which makes you so sure of your appearance—so pleased with your purchase?

Is it the deftness of the weave, the richness of the material, or

that indefinable touch of style?

Probably it's all of these qualities—and the fact that they have somehow adapted themselves to your individuality.

If that Lion store isn't as close to home as it should be, let us know your nearest dealer's name.

LANGENBERG HAT CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

Established 1860

Manufacturers of Lion Hats, Caps and Gloves

(33A)

CURRENT - POETRY

ONE of our readers recently complained that we offered no poetry fit for public recitation. The poets, we fear, have largely deserted the declamatory mood; but if the lyrical will serve, here are three from *The Blue Ridge Magazine* (Chapel Hill, N. C.) that, under the general title of "Cotton Land Lyrics," have a folk flavor that recommends them perhaps even for platform use. They fall in with the prevailing folk-song interest:

THE SHUCKIN'

By WILBUR STOUT

Th' cawn's done hauled to th' barn lot
An' it makes a great long pile.
We spread th' 'port 'mong th' neighbors
Dat we invite 'em over to-night
To hep us shuck cawn a-while.

Th' chillun has ketched some chickens
To make a big mess o' stew.
Maw's got some sand a-scouring out
Th' big wash pot 'cause it takes a lot
To eat, most any work you do.

I seen lots o' red ears dis year,
An' they'll be a big full moon.
We're goin' to have some cloggin'
'Cause Uncle Joe, with his fiddle and bow,
Is comin' to give us a chune.

WASHIN' CLO'ES

By WILBUR STOUT

I like to wash in de shade ov de house
When de sun 'gins to git hotter an' hotter.
I don' min' den for de jar-flies to buzz,
'Cause I'm singin' an' splashin' in de water.

All de chillun plays in de beeg san' pile,
An' talk 'bout good, dey never does fought,
More'n all chillun will, when dey plays in de san';
Dey knows dey better be good when I's about.

Jes' gimme a tub ov good spring water
An' a bunch of clo'es with a whole lot ov lace
An' I can wash de whole week aroun'
Out in de shade at my washin' placé.

DINNER-TIME

By WILBUR STOUT

Ginerly ole Majer plows away,
Doin' most anything I say
Dat a hoss is s'posed to do.
He don't take up time a-turnin'
Lak some hosses what's a-learnin',
An' he steps on mighty few.
But toward de middle o' de day
He acts lak he don't want to stay
In de middles wid his feet,
An' d'rectly he 'gins to git so
He won't turn in de next row,
He's a-ravin' so to eat.

'Course I plows him a-long some mo'
Mainly 'cause I's goin' to show
Dat he ain't makin' me quit.
Den after while I takes him out,
But tellin' de truf dey ain't no doubt,
But I's goin' to eat a good bit.

There is an agreeable fluency which recommends the following to the reader, but aside from this its portrait of Masefield is interesting and revealing. Mr. Roberts, whose poem is printed in *To-Day* (London), has been among the British visitors to our shores and has doubtless made himself known to many of our readers.

TO JOHN MASEFIELD

By CECIL ROBERTS

It was May, with a gleam of the sun and a rain-washed sky,
When we sat in your house on the hill as we talked of the things
That drift through the mind in the hour when tea is nigh,
And your garden was noisy with chirping and flutter of wings,
And golden with blossoming broom and full of the scent
That comes after rain; while below, falling gently away,
Ran woodlands and pastures, and there, where the sight was spent
And failed in the haze of the valley, old Oxford lay

I do not remember the things we said in that hour,
Those were moments too pleasant to trouble the brain with their sense:
Enough were the fellowship, sight of the broom in flower—
For your plants and your beehives, the goats that came up to the fence,
Are possessions more friendly than words ever truant to truth,
Vexing the spirit that shaped them with patience—yes, more
Welcome the tangible things when plundering Youth
Departs with its feverish dreams after sacking Life's store.

But sometimes, in pauses, I knew you were fugitive,
And the shy gleam came to your eyes which tells me you are
A wanderer over the earth who always will live
Drawn to the path of a dream or a wandering star;
And your voice when it bade me good-by, as the rain-clouds curled
Over the ridge of the hill, had the longing again
To sail with a fleet of dreams through the seas of the world,
To know tempests and peoples and ports on the edge of the main.

Vers de société takes a wider range to-day than when it playfully dealt with patches and powder, minuets and duels. With such a present-day master as Sir Owen Seaman, editor of *Punch*, it takes in nations as its pawns and world-destinies as its purview:

ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA

ENGLAND TO HER FRANCE

By O. S.

This is a joyous trysting-place, my love,
With no inconstant climate to distract us;
Pure azure is the sky that laughs above
These admirable bowers of prickly cactus,
Where we may nestle, conjugating *amo*
(Dear old San Remo!).

We've had our difference, as lovers do;
A slight misunderstanding came between us;
But that is past; the sky (I said) is blue
And this the very sea that nurtured Venus;
Come, like her doves amid the groves of myrtle—
Come, let us turtle.

"How can they ever kiss again?" 'twas said;
But Love made light of that absurd conundrum;
And lo! your breast is pillow to my head,
And we've a pair of hearts that beat as one drum;
Our bonds, if anything, are even more
Tight than before.

Your independence caused a passing pain,
But now, I thank you, I am feeling better;
You'll never go upon your own again
Nor I will write another nasty letter;
Embrace me, then, for sign of love's renewal,
Mon bijou (jewel).

Strikers may not see so much fun in this verse from the *Manchester Guardian Weekly* as those who suffer by strikes and the ruthlessness of some potential strikers when at their appointed duties. The God of Ironies, however, may be appeased at this:

A HARD CASE

By LUCIO

It was a vulgar boy, whose air
Was most uncommon glum,
So, struck by his profound despair,
I said to him, "Come, come,
Now, tell me why you look so blue
When youth was made for joy?"
He answered, "Cheese it, guv'nor, do—
I am a trolley-boy.

"It's werry hard on me, this strike,
Oh, werry hard it be!
I ain't done what I really like
For weeks, it seems to me.
I love to face the angry flood
And holler 'Full inside!
Or push old ladies in the mud
And laugh to see 'em slide.

"I call this strike a great mistake;
Why did I go and chuck
A job where I could always break
A leg or two, with luck?"
"Ah, yes," I said, "it's very sad,
Your present harmless plight;
But come along with me, my lad—
I'll put your troubles right."

I took his arm; with speeches fair
I walked him down the road,
Selecting from the traffic there
The likeliest-looking load.
At length there came (I clenched my teeth)
A massive motor-dray;
I pushed him swiftly underneath
And went upon my way.

While the newspapers apprise us of the fabulous prices paid for rare books, we might cull comfort for our poverty by reflecting on the discomfort the books themselves must feel in the company they are forced to keep: something like Christopher Sly thrust into the luxurious bed. Issued at sixpence, and originally keeping low company perhaps, they spend their later days among such companions as, in *Life* (New York), Mr. Coates describes:

PRESCRIPTION FOR A PLUTOCRAT'S BOOK-PLATE

By ARCHIE AUSTIN COATES

Forlorn I stand, and unattended;
In gilded cloak I wrap myself.
My fatuous dreams of a life are ended,
I gather the dust on a rich man's shelf,
Cold and haughty, in covers painted,
I fetched a price that would buy a crown;
Now, my pages with dampness tainted,
Steadily turn to a yellow-brown.
In lowly grandeur, I hold position—
Ah, better a coin in a lowly hut!
For I am a classic—de luxe edition—
With all of my pages still uncut!

LESSONS - IN - AMERICAN - CITIZENSHIP

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

HOW PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES ARE CHOSEN

PARTY PRIMARIES—Presidential candidates are chosen by national conventions of political parties. Before the national conventions meet party primary elections are held in the various States for the purpose of electing delegates to the conventions. Roughly speaking, each State is allowed by each convention to elect twice as many delegates as it has electoral votes. Actually, however, writes Mr. Gordon Lamont in the New York *Evening Post*, there is a difference in the manner of selection in the two major parties, and the Republicans have 984 delegates while the Democrats have 1,014. We read then:

"For the Democratic Convention each State is allowed two delegates for every electoral vote. The electoral vote corresponds with its representation in Congress. It has, therefore, four delegates, chosen at large by the State, for the two Senators. For every member of the House of Representatives it has two more delegates. The Republicans elect their delegates at large on the same principle, but allow only one delegate for Congressional districts where the vote is less than 75,000. There are two such districts in New York State and one in Massachusetts. The Republicans send only eighty-eight delegates to their convention from this State, while the Democrats send 90. In Massachusetts there are thirty-six Democratic delegates and thirty-five Republican delegates. This situation prevails in other parts of the country and accounts for the slight difference in the size of the two conventions. Missouri is sending eight delegates at large, two of them women, each with one-half a vote, instead of the more usual four delegates at large. For each delegate there is an alternate, who votes only in the absence of the delegate."

INSTRUCTION OF DELEGATES—The delegates to a national convention may either be instructed or uninstructed, and they may vote as a unit or as individuals. The practice varies, we are reminded by the *Evening Post's* contributor, and the primaries in one State may instruct an entire delegation or part of a delegation to vote for one candidate, and in case that candidate can not be nominated to name a second choice. The individual delegate is not absolutely bound to follow his instructions, but he seldom breaks away, for "such procedure would be political suicide." The delegates are generally well in hand and each State has a chairman of the delegation whose duty it is to prevent a break in his ranks. We read then:

"The question of whether a delegation shall vote as individuals or in a solid block is one which has excited bitter controversy. Voting by units is called the unit rule. The Republican party has allowed the delegates to vote individually even when they have been instructed by the State to cast a solid vote. The Democratic party, however, sustains any such instructions given to the delegation and records an entire State's delegates for the candidate whom the majority among them select. If the State has not imposed the unit rule the delegates vote individually. We have lately seen in New York State a fight over the unit rule as applied to the delegates to the Democratic National Convention. George R. Lunn offered a resolution at a meeting of the delegates at Albany which was defeated 64 to 8. He thereupon announced that he would vote for William G. McAdoo at San Francisco, regardless of the choice of the rest of the delegates."

CONVENTIONS IN BEING—In this year 1920 the Republican National Convention meets in Chicago on June 7, and the Democratic Convention meets at San Francisco on June 28. The convention of the Socialist party opened in New York on

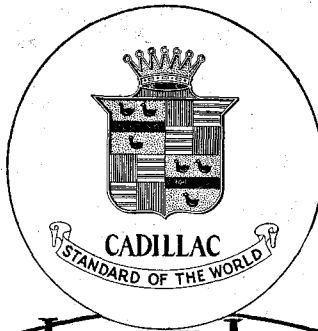
May 7, and nominated Eugene V. Debs as their candidate for the Presidency. The two major party conventions are similar in organization and machinery tho they differ in one vital fact. Only a majority of delegate votes is required by a Republican convention, but in the Democratic convention the candidate must secure two-thirds of the votes. This difference has been the center of many dramatic fights. For instance, if it had not been for this rule Champ Clark would have been nominated at the Democratic convention in 1912 instead of Woodrow Wilson. Champ Clark had a clear majority, but he could not get the necessary two-thirds, and Mr. Lamont proceeds:

"The party conventions are among the most important institutions in the government of our country. . . . The man nominated for the Presidency has more power than the rulers of many countries and is in a position to do an immense amount of harm or good. Yet these nominating bodies exist without any control, except that of public opinion, and without recognition in the Constitution."

"In fact, George Washington was never nominated by any convention. There was no need of such a nomination, as every one expected that he would be elected. In 1800 it was recognized that there must be some body to nominate for the Presidency, and Congress itself assumed the power, which it relinquished in 1824. From 1824 until 1840 nominations were made by State legislatures and popular meetings. The tendency was toward the modern political convention."

TEST OF THE CONVENTION—Personal ambition is to a large extent responsible for the present organization of the convention, according to Mr. Lamont, who describes it as the "meeting-ground of the ambitions of men, the battle-ground of their hopes, and the scene of some victories and many defeats." He tells us further that "in the political convention and in the preconvention days it may be said that men come before parties, that men are seeking nomination. All the applause, the shouting, the strategy are directed for the furthering of personal ambitions of candidates. Unless they are actively seeking nomination, experience has shown that nomination seldom comes to them. The convention is the acid test of a man's availability for office. Such details as his religion and locality have a marked influence on the possibility of nomination. If he comes from a 'doubtful' State he is looked upon with more favor than if he comes from a State which is either solidly Democratic or Republican. New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are some of the debatable States, and men who can bring these States with their large quota of votes into one camp or another are highly regarded. . . ."

"The first gun of the convention in the ordinary course will be the fight of the contested delegates. Some States will send opposing delegations with claims for recognition. The national committee will hear the claims, take evidence, and decide the case as it seems best. Importance is attached to this matter of opposing delegations, and the losing side always goes home nursing a grudge. In some cases the evidence appears to be so close that the committee may seat both delegations, allowing each man one-half a vote. In the consideration of claims for opposing delegations the shrewd observer may get the first inkling of how the convention will go. . . . While the National Committee and the credentials committee are working on the protesting delegations, the resolutions committee has been drafting a platform for adoption by the convention. This becomes the creed of the party in the campaign."



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THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

One of the many reasons why women show such overwhelming preference for the Cadillac, is because they drive it without fatigue.

They weave in and out among the city's congested traffic with utmost ease.

They return from shopping, the theatre or the social function without exhaustion.

When they take their friends, or the children, for an hour's trip or a day's drive in the country, they enjoy a sense of immunity from things that vex and annoy.

The Cadillac lends velvet smoothness to the road.

The clutch, the brakes, the guiding, are handled with rare facility.

There is confidence in Cadillac performance that makes them feel secure.

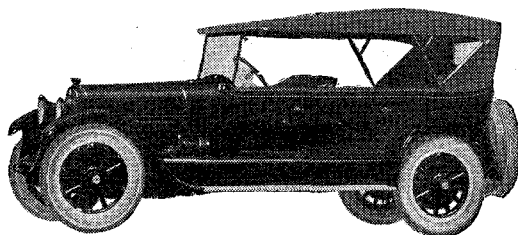
They return, not weary—but refreshed and invigorated.

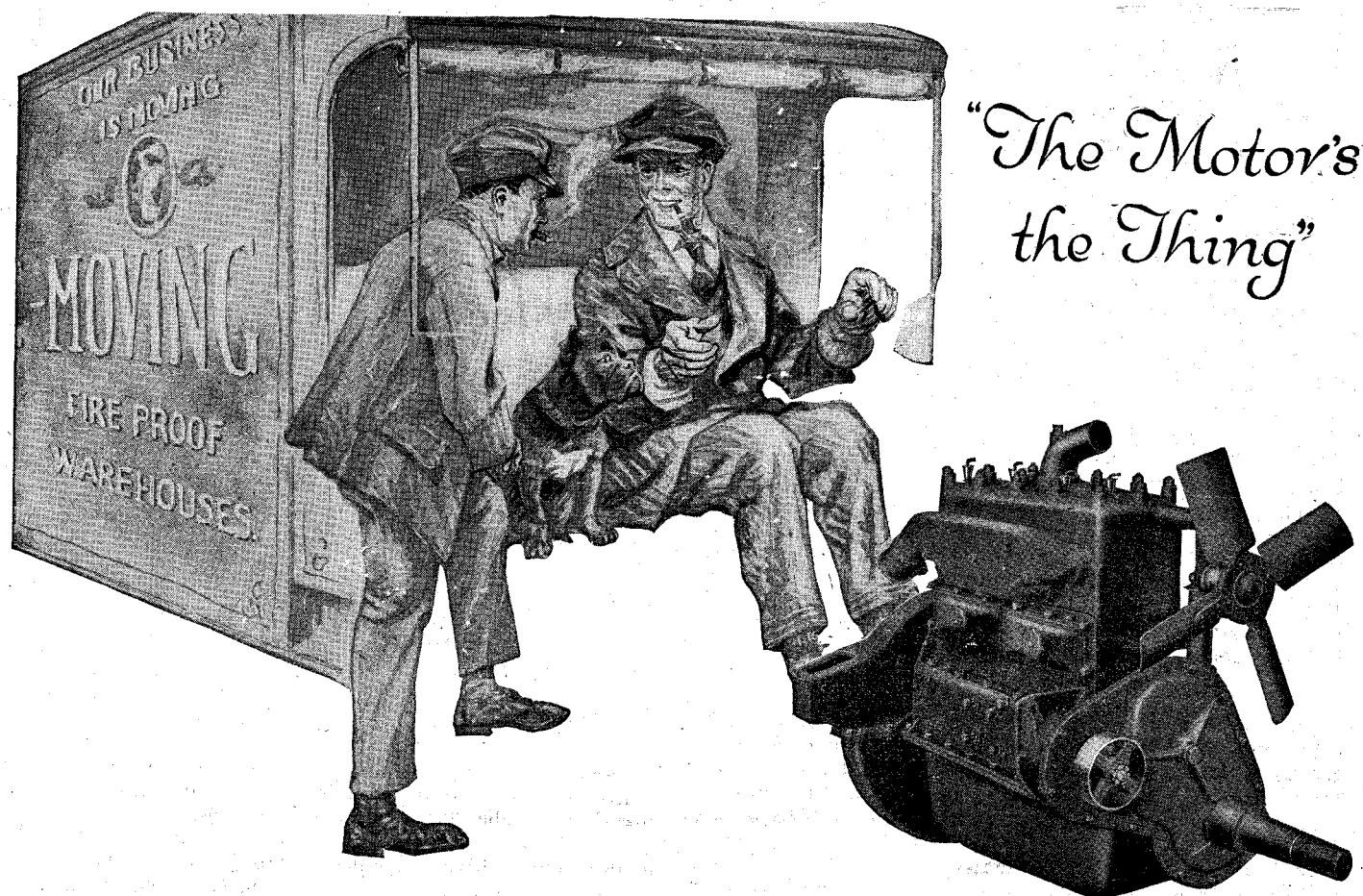
Then, too, there is grace and dignity of bearing; there is exquisite beauty of mould and finish.

And the consummate satisfaction that comes with Cadillac possession.

The Cadillac is Made in a Complete Line of Open and Enclosed Body Styles

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN





Herschell-Spillman Motors

IN a passenger car the motor is a matter of pleasure or profanity. But in a truck, the motor's performance means hard, clinking dollars. The motor either coins money or dissipates it.

When you put a Herschell-Spillman Motor to work for you, you can rest easy regarding its fidelity to duty.

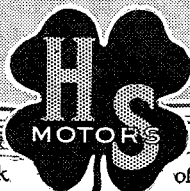
It's on the job all day and will work Sundays and holidays, if necessary, without balking or complaining.

Remember its name — Herschell-Spillman.

Builders of high grade motors since nineteen hundred

Four
3½" x 5"

Six
3¼" x 5"



"The Pick

of the Field"

The HERSCHELL-SPELLMAN MOTOR CO.
North Tonawanda, N.Y.

WORLD-WIDE-TRADE-FACTS

THE METALS INDUSTRY

(From *The Iron Age*)

STEEL EXPORTS IN 1919

AN ANALYSIS of the 1919 iron and steel exports of the United States brings out two important facts: First, the total of 4,386,200 gross tons, while only 70 per cent. of the peak of the war-exports in 1917, was over 50 per cent. larger than the prewar records in 1912 and 1913; secondly, in several important products the exports last year exceeded any previous record, either of war- or peace-time. It was not to be expected that last year's exports would approach the enormous shipments during the height of the war, swelled by munitions of all kinds. An interesting fact in this connection, however, is that, leaving out of consideration the more than 2,000,000 tons of steel billets, ingots, and blooms exported in 1917, the 1919 and 1917 totals would have been approximately the same. Even last year foreign demand for such semifinished steel was heavy, shipments having been 258,400 tons, as contrasted with only 91,800 tons in 1913. In 1917 these exports reached 2,013,400 tons.

The 1919 foreign movement in four prominent products exceeded not only any prewar exports but any record made during the war. These products were rails, plates, sheets, and tin and terne plate. Rail exports reached a total of 652,400 tons last year, compared with 510,439 tons in 1917 and 460,553 tons in 1913. Japan was the largest buyer, with France second. In 1913 Canada was the predominant buyer. The steel-plate movement, easily the feature of last year's exports, reached a total of over 710,000 tons, against 530,800 tons in 1917. Thus the 1919 shipments were over three times any prewar exports, the 1913 total having been only 223,800 tons. Here, again, Japan was the leading consumer last year, taking over one-third of the total. Almost equally noteworthy has been the tin-plate export expansion. In 1919, at 204,500 tons, these exports were nearly four times those for 1913, which were 57,800 tons. In 1917 tin-plate shipments were 188,600 tons. Japan is first and Canada second as a buyer of this product last year. Foreign demand for steel sheets has also expanded beyond previous records, having been 177,400 tons last year, against 157,300 tons in 1917 and 140,600 tons in 1913.

Prominent among the products for which foreign demand in 1919 was far in excess of prewar exports are: Steel bars, wire other than barbed, railroad spikes, and cast and wrought pipes and fittings. The steel-bar exports last year were 534,200 tons, against 211,700 tons in 1913. The movement of structural steel in 1919 amounted to 360,700 tons; it was 296,900 tons in 1917 and 403,200 tons in 1913. France ranked second as buyer of such material last year, with Canada first and Japan third.

In values the 1919 exports were about three and one-half times those of 1913, or \$969,273,732 against \$293,934,160. The high record was \$1,241,960,102 in 1917.

ELECTRICITY AND NON-FERROUS METALS

The use of the electric furnace for melting non-ferrous metals and alloys has increased more rapidly than has been commonly appreciated.

According to the latest data there are at present in the United States no fewer than 261 electric furnaces of various types operating or contracted for, which are devoted to the brass, copper, zinc, aluminum, or non-ferrous alloy industries. This development has largely taken place in the last two years. The comparison with the similar progress in the electric steel industry is very striking, for, from 1913 to 1918 inclusive, electric furnaces operating in the steel industry increased from 19 to 233, the total in five years thus being less than was reached in the non-ferrous industry in two years.

Comparisons are only possible, however, in a numerical way, for operating conditions are essentially different in the two industries. In steel the function of the electric furnace is in most cases a refining one, whereas in the non-ferrous industry it is used as a melting medium. Electrical and other problems are decidedly different. In the early trials much difficulty was found in melting yellow brasses because of the heavy loss of zinc due to high temperatures. That this has been overcome is evidenced by the fact that at least 170 of the 261 furnaces are now devoted to the yellow-brass industry.

Taking the Baily furnace as typical of the progress of the industry, its first installation was in 1914 for melting silver, then came one in 1916, five in 1917, and twelve in 1918. In 1919 and early 1920 the remaining forty-eight furnaces have been sold. Besides this there have developed, largely in the last two years, the other prominent types with their numerous installations.

From the melting of silver and bearing-metal alloys the use of electricity as a melting medium has spread to brass of all kinds, coinage metals and alloys, aluminum and some of its alloys, and into other fields. The constant appearance of new non-ferrous alloys, some involving the use of the rarer metals, the new uses for the more common alloys and metals, and the unlimited possibilities for new combinations warrant the statement that the future use of the electric furnace in this industry is not only sure to expand but that it may make possible results not now apparent.

STEEL FOR INDIA

An analysis of export data for iron and steel, both British and American, reveals some striking facts. In 1913 Great Britain exported to India 397,040 gross tons of rails, bars, and galvanized sheets. The total fell to 2,880 tons in 1917 and 5,449 tons in 1918, but in 1919 rebounded to 116,030 tons. The greatest recovery has been in steel bars, of which the shipments were 43,077 tons in 1913 and 26,866 tons in 1920. The movement in rails was 116,290 tons in 1913, dropping to only eight tons in 1918 and recovering to 47,658 tons in 1919.

Unfortunately our own official export data do not particularize on the same products. The trend, however, can be gaged by a summary of the data as given. These show that of the products classified, 65,716 tons were exported to India in 1919 against 24,802 tons in 1918, and 42,556 tons in 1917. In 1913 the data show that only 3,793 tons went to India. The products in which this increased movement has been important are rails, structural steel, and steel plates. In 1917 we exported 519 tons of rails to India; in 1919 this expanded to 4,279 tons. In 1917 our exports of structural steel to India were 944 tons; in 1919 they had grown to 5,365 tons. In 1913 they were too small to classify. Steel-plate exports to India in 1913 were 3,765 tons, expanding to 8,787 tons in 1917 and 8,109 tons last year. It is noteworthy that the tin-plate exports, which were only twenty-eight tons in 1913, were 10,546 tons in 1919.

BRITISH STEEL EXPORTS IN 1919 (AND BEFORE THE WAR)

British steel exports in March this year, excluding iron ore and including scrap, were 295,716 gross tons, which compare with 231,065 tons in February and 261,248 tons in January. These exceed the outgo for any month in 1917, 1918, or 1919. The March exports in 1919 were 160,132 tons. The present rate, however, is far below that of 1913.

Iron and steel imports in March this year were 72,491 as against 71,997 in February and 79,024 tons in January. The average of 75,504 tons per month for the quarter is considerably in excess of anything in the last two years. The March imports were exceeded only three times in 1919, when the imports were 87,892 tons in October, 76,163 tons in September, and 73,516 tons in November. In March, 1919, the imports were 35,136 tons.

The following summary gives the relative exports and imports for January, February, and March, 1919 and 1920, and the average per month for 1913 and 1919 in gross tons:

	Exports 1919	Imports 1920
January, 1919.....	171,111	52,588
February, 1919.....	110,441	46,414
March, 1919.....	160,132	35,136
January, 1920.....	261,248	79,024
February, 1920.....	231,065	71,977
March, 1920.....	295,716	72,491
Average per month, 1913.....	420,757	195,264
Average per month, 1919.....	204,516	51,557

PERSONAL - GLIMPSES

FARMERS AND "HIRED MEN" ON THE FARM-LABOR SHORTAGE

THE APOSTLE'S COMMAND that "if any would not work, neither should he eat," seems about to be enforced in these United States in the not distant future, if the signs of the times mean anything. From every section of the land comes a cry from the farmers for help to put in their crops, but with little or no response. The cities, on the other hand, are reported full of young, husky workers, either idle or working at inordinately high wages in factories. There can be but one outcome—serious food shortage next fall, with consequent sky-rocketing of food prices. Reports from widely separated parts of the country show that the farm-labor shortage has reached a stage where the farmers are compelled to make large retrenchments in their planting programs. According to Dr. H. C. Taylor, of the Bureau of Farm Management of the Department of Agriculture, the supply of farm-labor in the country is only 72 per cent. of normal and 15 per cent. below what it was last year. A typical instance reported to the Department by Frederick Rasmussen, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, shows that the farmers of that State lack eighty-one thousand of the farm-hands needed to produce their normal crops, the shortage amounting to twenty-eight thousand more than last year. A. M. Loomis, of the Washington headquarters of the National Grange, declared recently that a large majority of farmers' sons who went to war have failed to return to the farm, preferring to stay in large industrial centers where the pay is greater and the attractions stronger. So critical is the situation that, acting upon a proposal of Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Secretary of War Baker recently decided to ask the Council of National Defense to consider the advisability of bringing about a curtailment in some of the non-essential industries, including road-building, in order to divert labor to farm-work. The farm-labor shortage has been under discussion for some time in the agricultural press, whose columns have been thrown open to both employers and employees for the expression of such opinions as they may have on the situation.

"I am twenty-four years old, healthy and strong, born and raised on a farm, and have had life experience in different branches of farming," recently wrote a Wisconsin applicant for a job on a dairy farm in that State. This was all very well, and in these dire days of dearth of farm-labor it should have given the young fellow a job as fast as a reply could have been carried back to him. However, the youth added a few things to his letter which caused his prospective boss to hesitate a bit. These had to do with sundry concessions and privileges

to which, as a "hired man," he apparently felt himself entitled, and regarding which he therefore made earnest inquiry. They included, in addition to stipulations regarding wages, working hours, and the like, questions as to the agreeableness and good nature of the farmer and his wife; the number of cows, horses, and hogs on the farm; whether the barn was modern, and what sort of fixtures it contained; the condition of the living-house, the distance to the nearest town, and a number of other things

having a relation, direct or indirect, to the physical and mental well-being of the prospective dairy assistant during such time as he might favor the farmer with his services. The young man was reasonably modest in his demand for money, as farm compensation goes these days, stipulating only sixty dollars a month as the amount of wages desired. Of course, it goes without saying that he was also to have his board, lodging, and washing. He asked further that his pay be forthcoming every two weeks, a demand that in the good old days would have given the average farm-employer heart-failure. While it is conceded that the applicant in this case went a little further than most in his somewhat searching inquiries regarding the place where he expected to get a job, his letter furnishes a good illustration of what appears to be at least one of the reasons for the present farm-labor shortage—namely, the demand of the farm-worker for working conditions which many employers feel can not practicably be met. More pay, shorter working hours, and increased opportunities for re-



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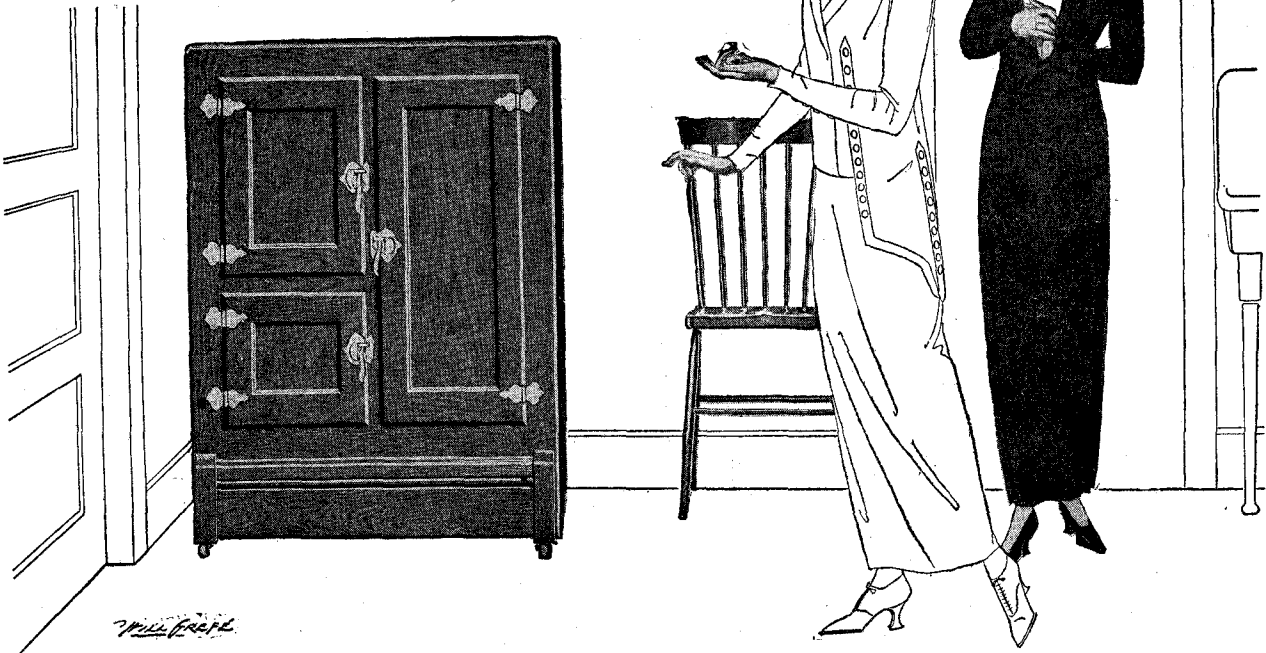
A NICE LITTLE PROBLEM IN SOCIAL ECONOMICS FOR SOMEBODY TO WORK OUT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

lieving the general monotony of existence are the things the workers want if they are to be induced to refrain from going to the city where all these blessings abound, or, in any event, where the worker thinks they abound. Their wants are tersely set out by the erstwhile farm-laborer who went to town and joined a union, explaining that he quit the farm because he believed organized workers had more certain returns for their labor, more leisure, and also enjoyed more modern conveniences, such as bathtubs, electric lights, schools, halls, libraries, and churches. The attitude of a majority of the farm-employers seems to be that pay, leisure time, and various sorts of concessions and privileges have already been extended by them to the cracking-point, and that the peculiar conditions surrounding farm operations are such that if they are called upon to do more they will have to quit the game. The letter of the young man referred to was sufficiently interesting to induce *The Wisconsin Agriculturist* (Racine) to publish it, and it has caused an animated discussion among the readers of that journal, many of whom have written the editor expressing their views on the matter, some criticizing the letter-writer and others

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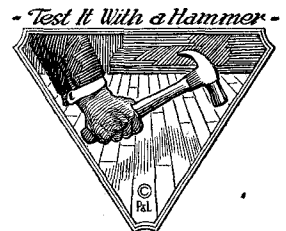
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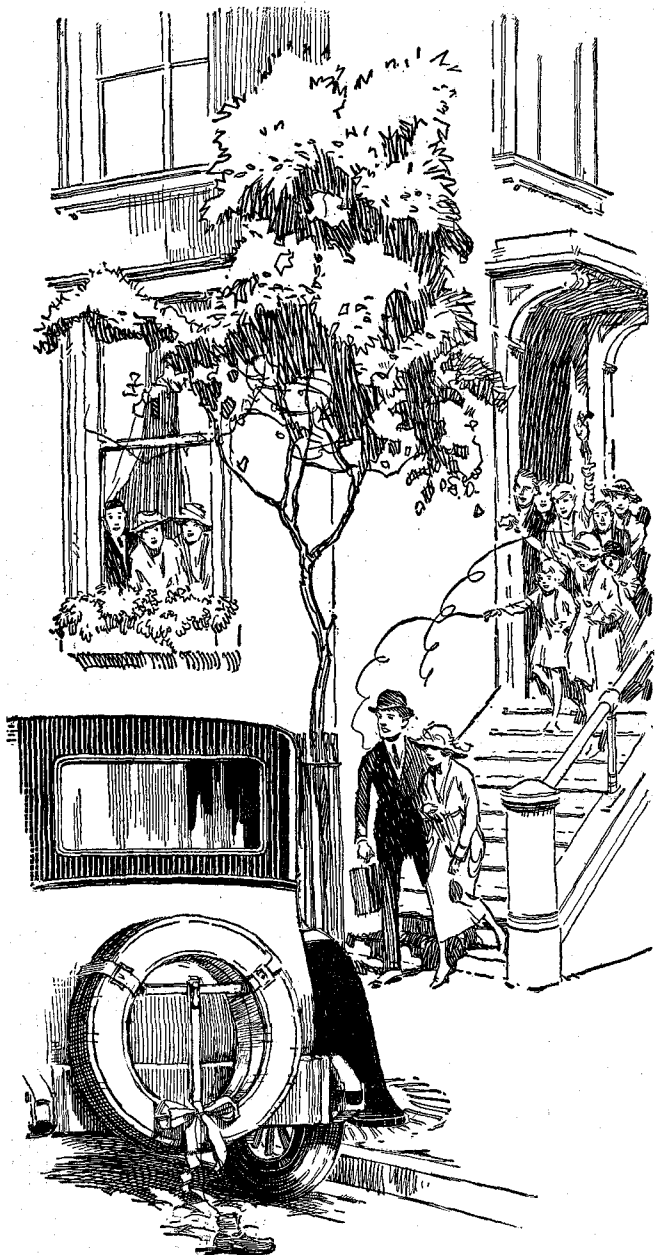
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are a pride to own and a joy to use. They are so cleanly that food prepared in them always seems to taste better than when ordinary utensils are used.

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supporting him. Of the former, the communication of Mrs. L. H. Palmer is quoted at some length. Mrs. Palmer, among other things, calls attention to the fact that the lure of the city seems to gloss over many conditions there that would not be endured for a day in the farm home, and she voices the opinion that if the manager of any business house should receive a letter of application for a job such as that of the Wisconsin young man, it would promptly be consigned to the waste-basket. In fact, she suggests that no young man applying for a position with a business house would stipulate any such concessions, well knowing that he would not get them. Says Mrs. Palmer further:

The ever-increasing demand for higher wages and shorter hours is giving the death-blow to food-production. The farm business can not be conducted on the eight-hour basis, as any one knows who is at all conversant with farm conditions.

The oft-repeated story of the farmer drudging from four o'clock in the morning until nine or ten at night is largely fiction. There undoubtedly are such instances on the farm, just as there are similar cases of overwork in badly equipped and mismanaged factories. It is hardly just to condemn a whole system because of a few faulty parts.

Farm help has almost reached the vanishing-point, and the few who will remain for a consideration demand so many concessions that it is practically impossible to grant their wishes. The farmers are getting discouraged and worn out trying to supply the needed products by their unaided efforts, and are being forced to cut production and to allow part of their farms to lie idle, cultivating only enough to produce supplies for home consumption and letting the world learn that high prices alone will not produce ample supplies of the raw material to feed and clothe mankind. Every inducement is being held out to entice the young people to desert the farm and seek employment in the city, and the boys and girls are rushing in numerously accepting employment under conditions that they would not endure for a day at home. But the lure of the excitement incident to city life causes them to remain, shifting from one position to another, always hoping to better their condition, which they sometimes succeed in doing after years of effort.

Comparatively young men are selling their farms, because, even with the prevailing high prices, they can not make enough to pay expenses and care for themselves and families; for, aside from the labor expense, the cost of producing a limited amount of produce is nearly as much as the cost of producing two or three times as much, as it requires practically the same equipment.

The farmer on a small farm can produce enough for home consumption by cooperating with his neighbor through the heavier seasons of work; but large production can not be obtained on the eight-hour basis or without regular help. Any business concern to make good must have a sufficient number of willing laborers; and the farmer is no exception.

Somewhat different and decidedly less pessimistic is a communication from James Jensen, who explains that he has been a farm-laborer all his life, having been born on the farm and having made farming his life-work. He says he feels that he knows a little about the conditions on the farm and the kind of men the farmers have to put up with. Probably without any intention of being humorous, Mr. Jensen remarks of the youth of twenty-four with "life experience" that such experience should prove exceedingly valuable to the young man, even tho his life's span has been rather brief. He is not inclined to criticize the applicant's demands, but explains them in the light of his own experience as follows:

This hired man says he will work "ordinary long days." So he is not a six- or eight-hour man. I should say twelve hours' steady grind ought to be a fair day's work, even on the farm, with extra hours now and then in busy seasons.

As for pay every two weeks, that's getting to be the go all over now—pay twice a month—and it comes in handy in dairy dis-

tricts where cream checks come every two weeks; for I never thought it was right for the boss to carry my money around. If there is any interest to be collected, it belongs to the man that has earned it, I should think; and having a grip and big trunk of personal belongings shows that the young man in this case is no hobo or fly-by-night man.

He asks about the number of cows, horses, hogs, modern barn, barn fixtures, living house, miles to town, etc. This place is in a distant and new country, and writing is not like a personal interview. A personal visit would have saved a lot of questions; as a man with half an eye could see at a glance what kind of a home he would have and what his work would be.

But I must say that in all my years—over twenty of working out—I never went quite so far as to ask about the good nature of the people, the ages of children and how many. It might, however, interest a man to know those things, for reasons I have been up against myself many a time in places I have come to work—like having my private papers, books, letters, and clothing gone through while I was about my work by the children

of the house; with no pains taken to put things to rights again; "for it's only the hired man; he won't dare say anything." I like children and feel that I never lost any time by making friends with them, and I nearly always had some candy for them when I had been to town; but in working by the month I always did like to have a little corner somewhere in the house that I could keep my things in private and sleep in private.

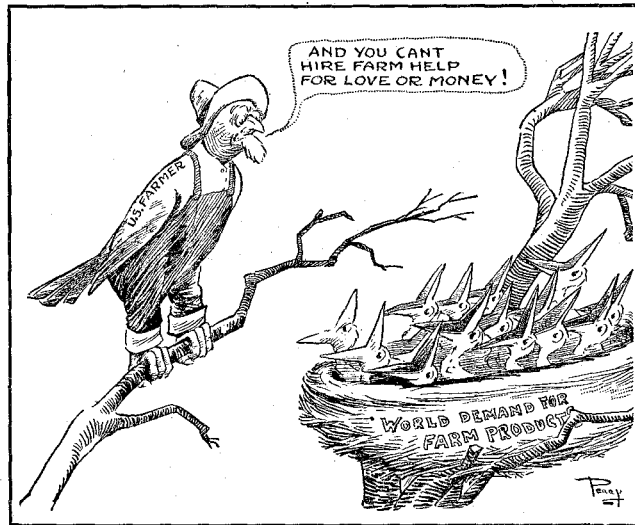
Not many years ago I worked on a farm, not an up-to-date farm, but an "outlaw" farm. The owner of that farm used to keep three men busy—one coming, one working, and one going—from four in the morning until ten at night. Many a time it was eleven before we hired men who worked for him got to bed; but I didn't quit from hard work—and never have yet—the wages were \$30 per month.

I never had any fear of any boss I ever worked for. Most generally I could hold up my end of the work, or anything else that they were a mind to start. So I never went cringing like a whipt dog; but I stayed on this place two months, worked sixteen to eighteen hours per day; and at that I would have stayed out my time. However, I was to have my money on cream-check days, twice a month; but tho I gave him a chance to pay me for two whole months, not a cent did I get. I quit to get my pay through a lawyer.

But, summing up, there are three things that have caused me the most trouble, and that have been the cause of most men that I have talked with quitting. The first of these is board. I state that first, as it is the most important—not nice table linen, cut glass, or silverware or afternoon tea manners, but good, clean, well-made food. Butter—not oleo, that many farmers with herds of dairy cows, shame to them, set on their own tables in order to sell a little more cream. Meat, a hard-working man needs it. Take meat away and no matter about the rest, it's a thing a hard-working, farm-raised American must have, and with good bread and spuds is the main thing, and plenty of good, clean milk to drink sure helps. Not any old thing to fill up the hungry hired man or men will go.

Then comes pay. It is most unpleasant to have to wait for pay. To ask for it after earning it is just like working for it twice. For a man to go and beg the boss for a dollar or two, just like a favor, sure "gets the goat" of any self-respecting man. It isn't any more proper to expect a man to wait till fall for his pay than it is for the farmer to wait until fall for his cream checks; or if he should be hard up to beg at the creamery for a few dollars of his own money to tide him over. That is one thing I always looked out for, to draw my money at set times, with an agreement to that effect. That's one thing that a farmer and hired man should have a complete understanding about when payments are to be made. There is no other system worth two cents.

Third is sleeping quarters. I can say that at some places I have been it's the "limit"—a man working hard on long days in summer and not a decent bed to sleep in, and maybe with a couple small boys of the family to hop in bed with, kicking, twisting, and rolling; nice time for a tired man to sleep, or even rest, and be ready and able for another big day's work. Yes,



IT BEGINS TO LOOK AS THO SOMEBODY WOULD HAVE TO GO HUNGRY BEFORE VERY LONG.

—Perry in the Portland Oregonian.

even worse—two beds in a room; with children, boys and girls, all in one room. But after I got enough of that kind of way to get a night's rest, I would always demand—yes, demand—a private place to sleep; without having a pedler or any old rounder invited in bed with me. I took pains to keep clean, and would not sleep with any Tom, Dick, or Harry that came along.

Now, in regard to every other Sunday off—what is wrong with that? It's been the custom for years. That gives the farmer a chance to visit with some one at home; and I should think that one Saturday off a month, at \$60 per month, isn't outrageous at all. Most farmers now want men that are healthy, of good habits, no smoking allowed, good hands with horses and machinery, good hands at milking, the care of dairy cows, calves, and hogs; clean, well-mannered, respectable, agreeable men, that's what they want. They must expect to give men like that more than just wages.

It will be observed that Mr. Jensen makes no bitter complaint of the strenuous labor, long hours, or other hardships, real or fancied, connected with the life of a worker on the farm. The tone of his communication is decidedly optimistic, and this is a noticeable characteristic of the contributions of many others who write of their experiences as farm-hands. For instance, there is W. N. Rice, who tells of the advantages of farm-life in *The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze* (Topeka). After referring to the fresh air and healthful exercise enjoyed by the farm-laborer, Mr. Rice goes on to speak enthusiastically of the abundance and excellence of the food that is always served by farmers. "I wonder whether farmers always marry good cooks," he says, concluding that from his experience he is inclined to think they do. Mr. Rice is quoted further:

During harvest and since the close of the threshing season it has been my privilege to work for six farmers. I have always found them straightforward in stating the terms of employment, and in every case prompt in meeting their obligations. In every case I have been received into their homes with a kindly regard for my comfort. This was so universally true that I have sometimes wondered whether in my own home I would be as thoughtful for the comfort of strangers as these good people were for mine. A little incident will illustrate this:

There were two of us transient hands working, and, very reasonably, we were assigned to one good, commodious bed to sleep. But as a bedfellow my partner was certainly not a success. He rolled from side to side and back again, thrashed out in every direction with arms and legs, groaned, talked in his sleep, and at times, it seemed to me, he turned summersaults. I retreated to the farthest edge of the bed and defended myself through two weary, sleepless nights. I then went to our hostess and told her the circumstances. If she had been my mother she could not have been more solicitous and sympathetic. The next night I had a very comfortable bed where the wakeful ceased to trouble and the weary was at rest.

Not quite so optimistic, but nevertheless apparently entirely cheerful, is "the hired man from Genesee County" who writes in *The Michigan Business Farmer* (Mount Clemens), that he is "still alive and in the country, getting up at 5 A.M., to feed and milk the musical cows," and opines that "there's no place like the dear old farm, except in heaven." He continues:

Oh, the life in the country is one long, sweet dream of hard work from 5 A.M. until 9 P.M. at night.

So many are interested in just what becomes of that poor little hired man. Oh, yes, he is alive and you can bet he's busy. He is no quitter, you see. He said, "If I can get wages enough to live on and save a little, I will stay in the country."

Does he like his new job? Well he does not believe in saying his prayers out loud, so you will have to guess at it.

Would like to say I don't like Mr. Halladay's remarks about the hired man having cars. I left my former place because the boss owned a sedan, his wife a roadster, and could not afford to pay the hired man enough to live on. Now he is so hard up he's enjoying himself in a new \$3,800 touring-car.

The new boss has so many cars he can not use them all at once—two touring-cars, roadster, and a truck. Having no driving-horse on the place the "hired man" from Genesee County bought himself a flivver so he could run down the boss to get orders, and to see what he looked like once in a while.

The following writer in the same journal is inclined to express himself in a more lugubrious strain. He does not state speci-

cally just what wrongs he has suffered at the hands of farm-employers, but whatever they may have been, they seem to have left him in a state of profound melancholy and a disposition to place all the blame for existing conditions on the farmer. He says:

A great many have by greed and selfishness to become rich literally driven the boys and girls from the farm. I have in mind a man who had six sons. He boasted that he would give every son 250 acres at his death. The whole family were slaves. Never did you see him take a day off and he and the boys go fishing or to the fair. He would use a tool as long as it would hang together with wire. He was never a companion to his boys. What was the result? As soon as they could each and every one of them sought companionship away from home and gradually wandered away. Did any of those six boys stay on the farm? No. Why would they when they had never seen anything but drudgery?

I believe if fathers and mothers would take more interest in their children, give them something to raise for their very own, things would be better. I have a son. I plan to go fishing with him several times during the year. I go for the express purpose of giving him a good time. The day off does me a lot of good and the boy goes whistling to the potato patch the next morning. How proudly will he square his shoulders and say, "This is my own calf or pig."

Not a little comment has been forthcoming regarding the farm-worker's social status, and some are inclined to attribute the reluctance of young people to work on the farm largely to the fact that this form of endeavor does not carry with it so high a position in the social scale as do some other lines that might be mentioned. This matter is discust to some extent by C. F. Bley in *Rural Life* (Rochester, N. Y.), who holds that the term "hired man" casts a stigma on the farm wage-earner, and as such he is often treated with no more respect than were once the black slaves. Says Mr. Bley:

Farmers from force of habit always refer to their help as "hired help." Now, is it not implied by the very fact of his working on the farm that the "hired man" is hired? Surely in this age nobody would suspect he was sold into bondage and working without compensation, as did the blacks before their emancipation. Even the agricultural press are guilty of the same offense, and ought to mend their way and their vocabulary as well.

The writer can almost hear his critics say, "That's a big fuss about a name." Well, let us see!

The writer would suggest that the "hired man" be "mistered." How much more dignified it would sound in the hearing of some distinguished visitor if the farmer should give orders to Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Atwood, or Mr. Vincent instead of to "Jake," "Gene," or "Sam." The critics might say "the fellow would get chesty and filled with pride." Well, if the farmer wants help that has no pride in itself he can have it. In too many instances he has it now, and more of the same kind on the way.

Times have changed, and so have our manners in other respects, but not greatly in relation to the "hired man," and the farmer who does not change his way may live long enough to see himself distanced by his more liberal-minded, progressive neighbors.

Does the farmer ever stop to think that in shops the humblest employee, with pick and shovel, is classed as employee? The alien from the slums of southern Europe is an employee, and the press rate him as such. But let even an American-born high-school graduate from the best family—yes, a college graduate—elect to work on a farm and he is at once dubbed the "hired man."

Another thing given its due share of attention in the discussions is the long hours of farm-labor. Farm-workers demand the eight-hour day enjoyed by laborers in other lines. In this connection one facetious commentator suggests that the eight-hour system is already in vogue on the farm—eight hours before and eight hours after dinner. The opinion of the majority of farm-employers seems to be that an eight-hour day is not practicable in their business. Their sentiments in regard to this matter seem to be well exprest by a writer in *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburg), who comes back thus at a lot of correspondents favoring the eight-hour-day on the farm:

Did these men try it? Oh! Give me the man who knows. Your theories make me sick. I had an old washed-off, barren farm and had debt also, and had I worked only eight hours a day the sheriff would have closed me out in two years. I worked



A schoolroom Lesson too seldom learned

SCHOOL days are rough days for school furniture; there is hardly any varnished article that has to stand what desks and chairs in the school go through.

Their salvation is surface protection. Ordinary wear and tear leave their surfaces uninjured. It is a hard test but varnish is equal to it!

Interest to you lies in what it teaches.

It teaches that in your own home you can have the same protection.

You know better than anyone else what the good floors and good furniture in your home have to stand. You *know*, but do you think much about it? Do you accept it as a necessary evil or do you realize that by keeping every

surface intact under a tough, enduring protective coating you will save your property—save replacing furniture—save repairing, indoors and out?

The surface is the danger point. The surface is the point attacked. Whether property be wood, metal, stucco or concrete, the surface is the place where deterioration tries to get a foothold. It has *no chance* if there is always a protective coating in the way.

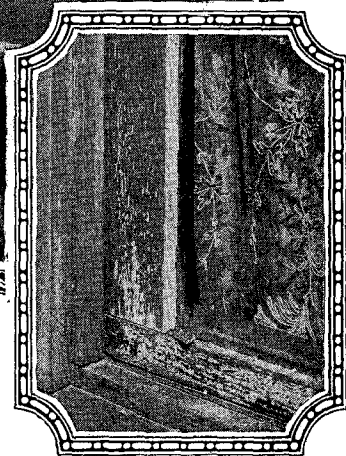
Look at all your property from this extremely important angle. Save the surface and you save all.



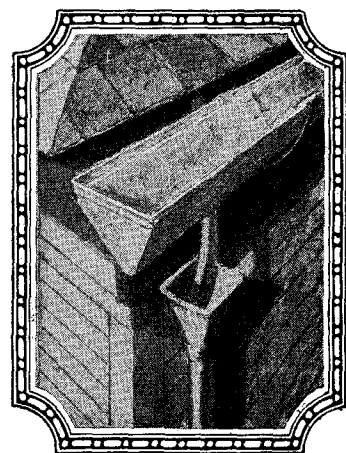
Let us send you a copy of the illustrated booklet we have prepared, showing how easy it is to prevent property loss—perhaps you have overlooked a surface problem that this book will remind you of. Address: Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.



The paint has peeled off—the putty is breaking away, the surrounding woodwork is splitting. Here is a case where the surface was left unprotected with disastrous results. Actual falling out of the glass is a very real danger. Keep an eye on the surface conditions of your window sash and frame.



Many people never think of their eave troughs until a leak occurs. Eave troughs cannot be expected to last indefinitely unless given surface protection. Inspect them frequently. Paint them thoroughly.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"—Paint & Varnish

WOOD SURFACES	PLASTER SURFACES	CONCRETE SURFACES	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES	METAL SURFACES	BRICK SURFACES
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fully twice eight hours six days in the week and nearly eight on Sundays to come out whole, and I am still here to tell the story. You say the mine or the shop is so much harder. What do you know? I worked in a mine the best end of three years, and I worked eleven hours in summer and ten hours in winter, and I handled the shovel steadily for sixty-six hours a week, or I handled the pick and bar for the same number of hours a week. I worked thus on the surface and underground. I worked on the surface and did a man's work for eleven hours and then ran the engine and pumper for five hours more for weeks, and I reported for duty every morning and never had a sick hour. The idea that a real red-blooded man should not work more than eight hours out of the twenty-four is poppycock pure and simple. Eight hours and H. C. L. dope go hand in hand and the world's fifty-billion-dollar debt will never be paid with it.

Not all farmers are in favor of the ancient sixteen- and eighteen-hour days, however. They will tell you such hours are a myth to-day and probably, as a strict matter of fact, never did exist. In any event, there is a disposition among up-to-date farmers to shorten the hours of labor. An advocate of the shorter farm-day expresses himself as follows in *The Michigan Business Farmer* (Mount Clemens):

I try to do my work as near as can be on the same methods as used in the city, where shorter hours prevail. If by hustling a little and using economical methods you can do as much in eight or nine hours as is usually done in ten, let that be the day's work. Because the sun is away up and you have done a fair day's work, that is no sign you have to do another before sunset.

I find that a man can do about so much labor per day, and if he tries to do more he is simply working slower and longer. Your team can harrow or plow about so much in ten hours by giving them a few minutes' rest occasionally, but if they are allowed to take a steady pace and keep them continually at it you accomplish the same results in eight to nine hours.

I find that, using short hours and still getting ten hours of work done, the hired help has less desire to go to the city, for he works just as long or longer there.

The shortage of farm-labor presents a problem that will have to be solved in each community, perhaps on each farm, suggests *The National Stockman and Farmer*. There can be no set of rules applicable to everybody, that will govern employers and employees in their conduct toward each other, thinks this journal. The opinion that the problem is largely an individual one is also expressed by other writers, and at least one contributor, C. A. Gilliam, writing in *The Wisconsin Agriculturist*, submits the plan for handling "hired men," which in his case seems to have worked out all right, for he says he has never had an employee who became dissatisfied or quit because of disagreements. Mr. Gilliam's "system" appears in the form of ten rules:

First. I make the rest-hours of my hired help comfortable ones by good sleeping quarters and a comfortable sitting-room of his own.

Second. I furnish him with a reading-table with plenty of good books, newspapers, farm papers, and magazines, which he greatly enjoys.

Third. When a friend calls on our hired man, the man knows he is welcome to take his friend to his room.

Fourth. Our hired man greatly enjoys music, so our phonograph is at his command at any time.

Fifth. We furnish him regularly with good, nourishing food.

Sixth. When we go to church or visiting, we always ask our hired man to go along with us, and seldom does he refuse.

Seventh. If he makes a mistake, I do not get angry with him. I merely tell him of it in a kind way, and the same mistake never happens the second time.

Eight. When work is not pushing I let him have a day off once in a while, and in the hot summer days I let him go to the shade for a few minutes each day.

Ninth. If my hired man leaves his work for a few minutes without my permission, I do not quarrel with him as many bosses do; and I believe I get as much out of my hired hand as any one does.

Tenth. Last, but not least important, I pay a fair wage the last day of each month, even if I have to borrow money to do it.

Treat your hired man like a human being; kindness and right treatment win out every time.

WHO'S WHO AMONG NOMINEES FOR THE HALL OF FAME

WHAT DO AVERAGE AMERICANS know about the great Americans? As a people we have even been accused of being better acquainted with the illustrious characters of other nations than with our own. The charge is likely to be made again in connection with the announcement that the American Hall of Fame will be enriched by twenty new immortals to be chosen this year. Eighty-nine men and women have been adjudged worthy of consideration as candidates, from whom the favorite twenty will be selected by the committee next fall.

Many of the names appearing on the new list are famous in special circles, but are not generally known. The candidates have been divided into fifteen classes. Under the classification of authors and editors appear the following names:

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Samuel L. Clemens, Moncure D. Conway, Francis Marion Crawford, Charles A. Dana, Stephen C. Foster, Richard Watson Gilder, Daniel Coit Gilman, Joel Chandler Harris, Bronson Howard, Henry Charles Lea, Francis Lieber, Donald Grant Mitchell, Charles Eliot Norton, Thomas Paine, William Sydney Porter, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and Henry David Thoreau.

Nearly everybody is acquainted, to some extent at least, with the accomplishments of the first two men mentioned. Briefly taking up the claims of the other men, the *New York Times* says:

Moncure D. Conway was known during the antislavery period. He was born in Virginia in 1832. He gained distinction as an antislavery writer and preacher. Among his better-known works are "Pine and Palm" and "The Life of Thomas Paine."

Francis Marion Crawford was born in Bagni di Luca, Italy. His home and place of death were also in Italy. The most popular among his novels is his "Via Crucis." Mr. Crawford was born in 1854 and died in 1909.

Charles A. Dana, of the *New York Sun*, became the editor of that newspaper in 1868. Previously he was editor of the *New York Tribune* and the *Chicago Republican*. Between 1863 and 1865 he was Assistant Secretary of War. He was born in New Hampshire in 1818 and died in New York in 1897.

Stephen Collins Foster, altho appearing in the list of authors, might with better reason have been classified among the musicians. He owes his claim to fame to the charming lyrics and ballads which he composed and put to music. Among them are "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Folks at Home," and "Susannah." He was born in Pennsylvania in 1826 and died in New York in 1864.

Richard Watson Gilder was editor of *The Century Magazine* and a writer of verse, chief among which are his "Five Books of Song" and "In Palestine, and Other Poems." His birthplace was New Jersey, in 1844. He died in New York in 1909.

Daniel Coit Gilman is generally spoken of as an educator. He taught physical geography in Yale and then became president of the University of California. In 1875 he was called to the presidency of Johns Hopkins University. He was born in 1831 and died in 1908.

Joel Chandler Harris wrote about "Uncle Remus." He was born in Georgia in 1848, worked as a printer, became a journalist, and grew famous as the creator of his "Uncle Remus" tales. He died in 1908.

Bronson Howard was an American dramatist who wrote "Shenandoah." He was born in Michigan in 1842 and died in 1908.

Henry Charles Lea is perhaps best known as a publisher. He succeeded to the Philadelphia publishing house of Mathew Carey & Sons. Among the books he wrote are "Studies in Church History" and "A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages." He was born in Philadelphia in 1825 and died there in 1908.

The next man on the list, Francis Lieber, was born in Germany in 1800. He came to the United States in 1827, and edited the "Encyclopedia Americana" in 1829. Among his better-known works are "Manual of Political Ethics" and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government." He was professor of history and political economy in the University of South Carolina and came to Columbia University as professor of the same subjects. He died in New York in 1872.

Donald Grant Mitchell, or Ik Marvel, as he is better known, was born in Connecticut in 1822. He wrote "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life." He died in Connecticut in 1908.

Charles Eliot Norton, born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1827,



SALESMANS DAILY REPORT

By _____ 191

TOWN	CALLED ON	AMOUNT SOLD

Expense Memorandum

TOWNS VISITED	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER	LODGING	MILEAGE	CASH FARE	EXCESS	DRAY	BUS	TAXI-AUTO	TELEG.	ITEMIZED SUNDRIES	
												Account of	Amt.

TO BE FILLED IN BY OFFICE

Salesman _____ Date _____ Total Sales _____ Total Exp. _____

“Why Doesn’t Your Firm Use
An Expense Account Like This?”

TWO salesmen, in a hotel room at eight in the evening.

One is ready to enjoy his leisure; the other, straightening out a three-days’ expense tangle, may get through in time to snatch a few hours troubled rest before the next day’s work begins.

Which is your man?

You know which one can be expected to deliver a better day’s work to morrow—the chap for whom a trying task has been made easier by a simple printed form.

Using the form shown above, the salesman enters his sales for the day, and his expenses, all on one sheet of paper. Spaces are provided for each customary expenditure. The sheet is quickly filled out, folded, tucked into an envelope, and on its way to the home office.

A complete account of calls is probably required, in addition, and the salesman whose mind is free

from expense-account worries may be depended on to write the best report.

In every department of your business the intelligent use of printed forms will mean more work, better work, increased efficiency, decreased expense.

Standardize your business on printed forms. Standardize your business printing on Hammermill Bond—the most economical and serviceable paper it is possible for you to use.

Each day adds to the number of big business houses whose standing instruction to the printer is “Use Hammermill Bond.” Three finishes, twelve colors besides white, enable the printer to select the proper stock, color and finish for every form.

Write us for portfolio of useful, time-saving forms, which will show you Hammermill Bond’s strength, cleanness, fine printing surface, and color variety.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, ERIE, PA.

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL
BOND

“The Utility Business Paper”

was the editor of *The North American Review* from 1864 to 1868. He became professor of art history at Harvard in 1874. He wrote "The New Life of Dante," "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy," and many other volumes along the same lines. He died in 1907.

Thomas Paine was born in England in 1737. His "Common Sense," published in January, 1776, a number of months before the Declaration of Independence, is said to have given the impulse to the revolution, in which he took an active part. His "Rights of Man," written in 1791, raised wide comment. He died in New York City in 1809.

William Sydney Porter (O. Henry) was born in North Carolina in 1862. His short stories are considered peerless in this country. He died in New York in June, 1910. The final elections to the Hall of Fame will not be held until the fall, which makes it possible for his name to appear.

Edmund Clarence Stedman was a poet, born in Connecticut in 1833. He wrote "Poems, Lyric and Idyllic," "The Victorian Poets," and compiled the "Victorian Anthology." He died in New York City in 1908.

Henry David Thoreau is equally well known as author and naturalist. He was born in 1817. It is said of him that he never voted, never went to church, and never paid a tax in his life. His life was the epitome of simplicity. He wrote "Excursions," "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," etc., and in 1862 died in Concord, Mass., the place of his birth.

In the second class, composed of educators, only three men are coming up for election. They are Borden Parker Bowne, George Fisk Comfort, and Edward Austin Sheldon. The third class, devoted to theologians and preachers, is represented by Edward Everett Hale, William Augustus Muhlenberg, and Isaac M. Wise. Class four consists of philanthropists and reformers. Henry Bergh, Edwin A. Stevens, and Stephen Van Rensselaer are mentioned. Next in the list come the home and social workers. There are three of these, all women. They are Susan B. Anthony, Jane Cunningham Croly, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Taking up the scientists, the records run:

The first on the list is Josiah Willard Gibbs. He was a philologist and taught sacred literature at Yale for years. He wrote "Manual of Hebrew and English Lexicon" and "Philological Studies." He was born in 1790 and died in 1861.

Lewis Henry Morgan, born in 1818, is considered one of the foremost ethnologists in the history of this country. His "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity," written after years of study of primitive American life, is a masterpiece on the subject. He died in 1881.

Simon Newcomb was an American astronomer, born at Nova Scotia in 1835. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Johns Hopkins University. His writings include "Popular Astronomy," "Principles of Political Economy," and "Course of Mathematics." He died in 1909.

The next class includes engineers and architects. The names presented are John Willis Griffiths, Charles Follen McKim, Robert Mills, and John Stevens. Six physicians and surgeons are listed: Frank Abbott, William Tillinghast Bull, John Murray Carnochan, Charles T. Jackson, William Shippen, and Lyman Spaulding. Class eight consists of inventors. There are five in this group—Stockton Borton, William Austin Burt, Walter Hunt, Ottmar Mergenthaler, and Robert L. Stevens. The missionaries and explorers group contains only two names, Richard Bourne and Titus Coan.

As for class ten, consisting of soldiers and sailors:

Ethan Allen was the famous leader of the Green Mountain Boys. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1737. It will be remembered that with a corps of only eighty-three men he took the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. It is not so well known that he was the author of "Reason the Only Oracle of Man."

Samuel Chapman Armstrong might come under the classification of educator or reformer. He was a brevet-brigadier general in the Civil War, commanding a regiment of colored troops. In 1868 he founded the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, whose principal he became. He devoted his life to the advancement of the negro and the Indian. He was born in Hawaii in 1839 and died at Hampton, Va., in 1893.

Commodore John Barry, born in Ireland in 1745, was one of the most picturesque figures in the early history of the country. He is known among naval men as "The Father of the American Navy." It was his vessel, the *Alliance*, which conveyed Lafayette to France in 1781. He died in 1803.

Paul Revere, besides being the hero in the famous poem written about him, is also known in history as one of the earliest engravers of this country. He was born in 1735 and died in 1818.

Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair was born in Scotland in 1734 and took part in the work of opening up the great Northwest. He died in Pennsylvania in 1818.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of Virginia, born in 1838, figured prominently in the Civil War. He was a graduate of West Point and commanded a body of Confederate cavalry. His troops covered the retreat of Gen. Robert E. Lee after the Battle of Gettysburg. He was mortally wounded in battle against General Sheridan at Yellow Tavern on May 12, 1864.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Emory Upton was one of the distinguished officers of the Civil War. He commanded successively a battery of artillery, a regiment of infantry, a brigade of infantry, a brigade of artillery, and a division of cavalry. After the close of the war he directed his efforts to the improvement of our military system. It was not, however, until almost twenty-five years after his death that the value of his reforms was recognized. Some of them were compulsory retirement, examinations for promotion, the organization of a division of military information, a General Staff, and a general system of military education. He died March 15, 1881.

Group eleven consists of lawyers and judges. The names of Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar and Robert Yates have been presented.

Rulers and statesmen make up group twelve. They are John Clarke, Grover Cleveland, Jefferson Davis, Dekanawida, Frederick Douglass, William Penn, William Pepperell, Carl Schurz, Philip Francis Thomas, Samuel J. Tilden, and Robert Treat.

The group of business men consists of Thomas C. Durant, James Harper, and Alexander Turney Stewart.

Group fourteen is made up of musicians, painters, and sculptors. Brief mention of their accomplishments is given thus:

Edward Loomis Davenport was an American actor born in Massachusetts in 1816. He won distinction on both continents in both tragedy and comedy, and died at Canton, Pa., in 1877.

Daniel Decatur Emmet, song-writer and negro minstrel, was born in Ohio in 1815. He organized the first negro minstrel company in 1842, wrote "Dixie" in 1859, and died in 1904.

George Fuller, painter, was born in Massachusetts in 1822. "The Romany Girl" and "Winifred Dysart" are among his best-known paintings. He died in Brookline, Mass., in 1884.

Edwin Forrest was a popular American actor, born in Philadelphia in 1806. He was celebrated for his Shakespearian rôles in England as in America. He died in 1872.

Winslow Homer, artist, was born in Boston in 1831. He painted "Prisoners at the Front" on the battle-fields of the Civil War. He died in 1910.

George Inness, artist, was born in New York in 1825. He is best known as a painter of landscapes. He was a member of the National Academy and studied in this country and in the capitals of Europe. He died in 1894.

Edward Alexander MacDowell, musician, was born in 1861. He studied the piano in France and Germany, after which he returned to America as a concert player and composer. He died in 1908.

Homer Dodge Martin, born October 22, 1836, was an American artist who had the distinction of being self-taught. He exhibited a picture in the Academy of Design at the age of twenty. His best work was the painting of somber landscapes. He died in 1897.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, American sculptor, was born in Ireland in 1848. His statue of Lincoln and "The Puritan" are among his best-known works. He died in New Hampshire in 1907.

John Henry Twachtman, painter, was born in Ohio, in 1853. He studied at Munich and Paris and was a painter of winter landscapes. He died in 1902.

John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor, was born at Urbana, Ill., in 1830. His "Shakespeare" in Central Park and his equestrian statue of Washington in Washington are among his best-known works. He died on May 1, 1910.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler, etcher and painter, was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1834. He studied in England and Paris and attracted great attention as a colorist and etcher. He was also the author of a number of books. He died in 1903.

Alexander Hedwig Wyant, painter, was born in Ohio in 1836. Like Homer Dodge Martin, he was self-taught. Among his paintings are "View on Lake George," "Scene in the Adirondacks," and "Broad Silent Valley."

Fanny Lily Gipsy Davenport, actress, born in London, in 1851, was a daughter of Edward Loomis Davenport. She first appeared in Boston, in 1865. She died in 1898.

MICHELIN

30 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$



Just a word to owners of small cars:

What tubes are best for your car? Ask your dealer and he will tell you Michelin Tubes.

What casings are best for your car? Ask your dealer and he will tell you Michelin Casings.

For a new degree of tire satisfaction use Michelin Casings and Tubes.

Michelin Tire Company, Milltown, N. J.

*Other factories: Clermont-Ferrand, France; London, England; Turin, Italy.
Dealers in all parts of the world*

POSTAL EMPLOYEES WHO ACTUALLY GO HUNGRY

IF YOU were given a minute to state your reasons for a raise, what would you say?" asked one post-office employee of another.

"You ought to raise my pay, Mr. Congressman, because I am most always hungry," was the reply.

The speakers were discussing the situation growing out of the small compensation Uncle Sam pays his post-office workers, and the efforts now being made to have it increased to a point where the mail men and their families will be able to live at least in decent poverty, something they have a hard time doing at present on the salaries they receive. The salary for clerks or carriers is only \$23.07 a week to start, and the highest grade of clerk receives only \$31.73 after a service of about ten years. A simple statement of these figures is enough to indicate that the clerk quoted was in earnest when he said he was "most always hungry." Nor is it only the clerks and lower-grade employees who are underpaid. One of the astounding things that have come to light since the agitation for increased pay began

is the fact that in some instances men in the service of the post-office to-day receive less than was paid the same class of employees forty years ago. Thus we learn from a brief submitted by the Association of Supervisory Employees of the New York Post-Office that "in 1881 the four heads of divisions, who ranked next to the Assistant Postmaster, received \$4,000 annually. In successive waves of attempted economy, they were reduced, notwithstanding the tremendous increase in their responsibilities, until their basis salary to-day is only \$3,200 each." It is the inadequacy of the pay of the clerks and carriers, however, which, on account of their far greater number, works the most wide-spread injustice. The meagerness of the incomes of these men is vividly brought out in the following comparisons contained in a memorial to the Joint Commission on Postal Salaries, presented by Branch 2, United National Association of Post Office Clerks of Brooklyn:

Is it fair to pay a post-office clerk an average of but \$3.48 per day when a bricklayer receives \$10 per day?

Where does the justice come in to pay a post-office clerk an average of but \$3.48 per day when a plumber receives \$7 and a painter receives \$8 a day?

A post-office clerk's average hourly pay is 43½ cents. A longshoreman's hourly pay from 75 cents to \$1.

When a post-office clerk earns \$3.48 for a day's pay, a window-cleaner earns from \$5 to \$6 a day.

Conductors and motormen on street-cars receive from 52 cents to 67 cents per hour. A post-office clerk from 35 cents to 52 cents.

The Government appoints clerks at navy-yards at 46 cents per hour and advances them to 70 cents per hour, and in addition is giving them a bonus this year of \$240. The same Government appoints clerks at post-offices, after serving a period of substitution, at 35 cents per hour, and the maximum advance is 52 cents per hour, with no bonus.

The same Government gives clerks at navy-yards thirty days' leave with pay, with fifteen days' sick leave each year, and post-office clerks but fifteen days in all.

Government printers receive 75 cents per hour with a bonus of \$240 per year. Those working at night receive \$1 per hour. The post-office clerks' average hourly pay is 43½ cents and no bonus.

Reports by the Institute of American Meat Packers show that the average increase in the hourly wage-rate between January

1, 1916, and January 1, 1919, was 132 per cent. The average increase for post-office clerks from 1907 to 1919 was 25 per cent.

To emphasize in another way the inadequacy of the pay of the post-office employee, the memorial from which the above is quoted sets out a few head-lines from daily papers showing that window-cleaners demand \$36 a week; blockers, finishers, and pressers of hats are offered \$50 to \$60 a week; motormen demand \$1 an hour; and common laborers are advertised for at 56¼ cents an hour. These figures represent pay demanded by or

offered workers of varying degrees of skill. In comparing them with the much lower compensation received by the average letter-carrier, for instance, it should be borne in mind that the latter is a trained employee whose exacting work demands a high degree of intelligence and skill. As to the qualifications of these men we quote from an argument and brief of the National Association of Letter Carriers submitted to the Joint Congressional Commission investigating the salaries of postal employees:

There are few occupations for which the applicant must satisfy such rigid requirements. The letter-carrier must be a citizen, he must satisfy physical requirements which closely parallel those required for enlistment in the Army or Navy, his refer-

ences as to character, experience, and ability must be of the best, he must pass a competitive civil-service examination with a grade of at least 70 per cent., and, finally, he is required to furnish a \$1,000 bond as guaranty of his responsibility. Having satisfied all these requirements, he receives, as a rule, appointment as a substitute.

During his four years as a substitute, and after receiving his appointment as a regular carrier, his duties are complex and responsible, demanding a quick and retentive memory. The carrier's work must be done with infinite accuracy because he is the last link in the chain of the post-office system for handling mail, and he is the man who is penalized for all errors. He must not only learn the distributive scheme of his route, memorizing several thousands of names and associating those names with the labeled compartments of the post-office distributing case, but he must also assimilate for instant use the Postal Rules and Regulations, which are contained in a book of 800 pages. In time he becomes a veritable postal encyclopedia. He is the responsible fiscal agent of the Government, handling money and valuable mail. He may have to be everything from chauffeur to diplomat, as well as one arm of the Government's information service. He must be honest, sober, loyal, and industrious, as well as neat in his attire. His job also tests physical endurance, requiring him to walk many miles a day with a heavy pack, often through the most difficult weather conditions.

In short, the letter-carrier is a carefully selected, highly efficient, and unusually responsible public servant, whose duties are peculiarly arduous. These facts should certainly place him among the highly paid workers of the country.

The following table is offered, showing the rates of pay received by letter-carriers in each grade for the period of 1907-1919:

Carriers.	1907	1913	1914	1917	1918	1919	
1st grade. . . .	\$600	†					(a)
2d grade (1)	800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,200	
3d grade (2)	900	900	900	900	1,100	1,300	
4th grade (3)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,400	
5th grade (4)	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,300	1,450	
6th grade (5)	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,550	
(6)						1,650	

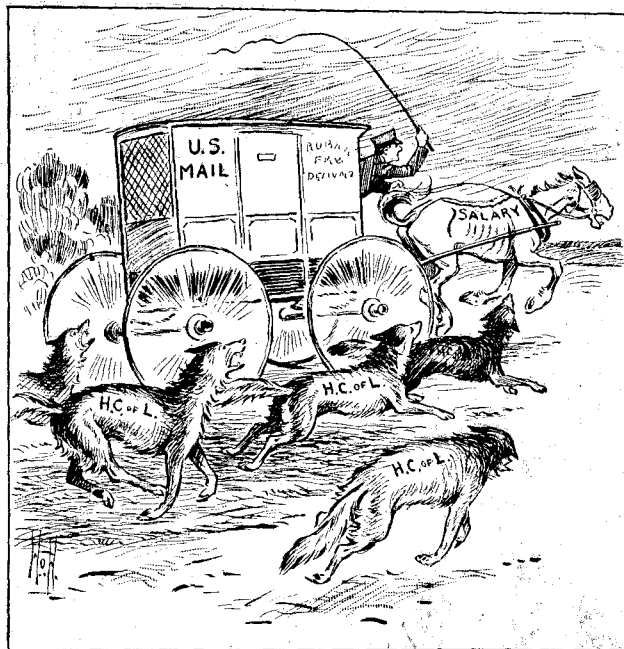
Per hr. Per hr. Per hr. Per hr. Per hr. Per hr.
Substitutes . . . 30c. 30c.* 35c. 35c. 40c. 60c. (b)

† Abolished 1913.

* Exception, 40 cents per hour when working for carriers absent without pay.

(a) These rates were effective from July 1, 1919.

(b) This rate was not received until November 8, 1919.



HOPELESSLY OUTDISTANCED.



The Right Taste for a Tooth Paste

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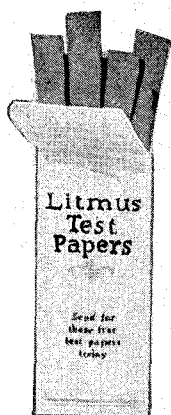
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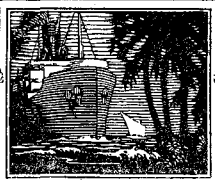
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It is explained that, as a rule, a carrier serves four years as a substitute at an annual compensation not to exceed \$600. On the basis of eleven years' service, 1909 to 1920, the average annual earnings of a letter-carrier would be very much lower than the above. Assuming that the men in the highest grade at present (\$1,650) have been carriers for seven years, and acted as substitutes during the four previous years, their average annual compensation for the eleven-year period would be as follows:

Years.	Earnings.	
1909-1910.....	\$600.00	} Substitute service
1910-1911.....	600.00	
1911-1912.....	600.00	
1912-1913.....	600.00	
1913-1914.....	800.00	
1914-1915.....	900.00	
1915-1916.....	1,000.00	
1916-1917.....	1,100.00	
1917-1918.....	1,200.00	
1918-1919.....	1,400.00	
1919-1920.....	1,650.00	
11) \$10,450.00		

\$950.00—Average earnings per year.

The low pay of post-office employees to-day is due to Uncle Sam's failure, during the last five or six years, to keep abreast of the times, so far as the rapidly mounting cost of living is concerned. We are told that prior to 1914 the average earnings of letter-carriers were very close to the average for 100 of the chief occupations of the country. Further, quoting the carriers' argument and brief:

When we turn to the 1919 rates we find that the increase granted to the letter-carriers has been so far short of that granted to the other occupations that there were in that year only seventeen occupations out of the hundred cited, with earnings lower than the average for the letter-carriers. This merely points to the fact that the letter-carrier, a carefully selected and highly responsible servant of the Government, has been allowed to take a place among such low-paid occupations as telegraphers, hod-carriers, conductors or motormen on street-railways, and common laborers in the basic industries. And, as a matter of fact, many of these occupations have received further increases since this table was prepared. Letter-carriers received only 40 per cent. increase in rates of pay during the years 1914-1919, while more than four-fifths of the other occupations shown received a higher rate of increase, the general average being over 75 per cent. A brief glance at the tables already referred to will make the contrast very apparent.

Such a contrast points distinctly to the justice of the request that a radical readjustment of the rates of letter-carriers be favorably considered.

The fact is pointed out that while the pay of letter-carriers has increased only about 40 per cent., the cost of living has increased more than 95 per cent. Merely to equalize the present real wages of the carriers with those of 1914, it is suggested that the rates of compensation should be increased as follows:

Grade 1.....	\$1,560	instead of the	\$1,200	now received
" 2.....	1,750	" " "	1,300	" "
" 3.....	1,950	" " "	1,400	" "
" 4.....	2,145	" " "	1,450	" "
" 5.....	2,340	" " "	1,650	" "

The extraordinary length of time required to rise in the post-office has already been referred to. In the testimony of Walter

V. Ellis, representing the city letter-carriers of New Jersey in a hearing before the Joint Commission on Postal Salaries, he said: "Many of the boys I have known have substituted for five years and we have had to pass the hat around for them, and they report in the morning and get no work." Said Mr. Ellis further:

I have been thirty years in the service, and I am going to tell you something that is positive from my absolute knowledge. I entered the service in 1889 and was made a regular in two weeks after I was appointed. That is unusual, so that you can see my statement is one that will bear scrutiny. Then I was made a regular at \$600, and the next year \$850, and I continued on so for eleven years at \$850, and in 1907 I was increased, and my salary average is \$906. Take the uniform out, \$50 a year, and you can readily see the condition. I know of one young man that came to the Civil Service Board and passed the examination for the Camden post-office, and he refused to accept the position, and the first year he got over \$2,000 as time-keeper in a New York shipyard. It has required thirty of the best years of my life to get where I am. Then we had another man that failed to pass the examination, and he got \$1,800 his first year, and it took me thirty years to get that. He got \$1,800 as time-keeper at a New York shipyard, and it took me thirty years, gentlemen, to reach \$1,500.

Along the same line was the testimony of John Z. Adams, clerk in the Brooklyn post-office:

SENATOR GAY—How much do you get, Mr. Adams?

MR. ADAMS—I get \$1,500 per annum.

SENATOR McKELLAR—How long have you been in the service?

MR. ADAMS—I have been twenty-four years in the service.

SENATOR McKELLAR—You don't look that old.

MR. ADAMS—I ought to look older from the difficulties that I have experienced in trying to make ends meet on the salary that I am receiving from the Government.

SENATOR GAY—What do you think would be a fair increase in your particular case—not you as an individual, but that class?

MR. ADAMS—Twenty-four hundred dollars should be the maximum for an ordinary clerk. And you will be only paying them, not an exorbitant salary, but merely a salary that is equivalent to the standard of wages paid to skilled labor in other lines of industry.

SENATOR GAY—Do I understand that the \$1,500 that you are receiving is the maximum?

MR. ADAMS—That is the maximum.

SENATOR McKELLAR—With the exception of the bonus?

MR. ADAMS—That includes the bonus.

Mr. Adams was also questioned as to whether or not he had had any offer of a position in the industrial world.

MR. ADAMS—I have never sought it.

SENATOR GAY—But, I mean the position that you occupy as compared with positions of like character in the industrial world, what would they receive? That is what I am trying to get at.

MR. ADAMS—That is impossible to estimate. Men that have tact and intelligence, and who are honest and can be relied upon, they can obtain salaries anywhere from—well, there is no limit to what they might obtain.

MR. MADDEN—The knowledge that you acquire in the post-

office service is the special knowledge of expert work which is of no use to you anywhere else in the world except in the postal service. Isn't that true?

MR. ADAMS—Yes, that is very true. It is invaluable to the Government, but absolutely useless in other work.

SENATOR McKELLAR—After twenty-four years' service in that work you would hardly be fitted for other service—not to your maximum ability, at any rate.

MR. ADAMS—I don't say this in any way of derision at all, but I could go out as a window-cleaner and get \$6 a day. I could go out as a milk-wagon driver and get \$50 a week, and yet the Government pays me but an average of about \$4 a day.



OVERBURDENED ON AN UP-GRADE.

While Mr. Adams and many of the other employees who have been many years in the service have no disposition to seek other employment, it is nevertheless a fact, we are told, that it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the ranks of post-office employees filled. The inadequacy of the salaries paid to letter-carriers is said to have resulted in the resignation of thousands of the most competent men. In a number of cities postmasters have found it necessary to advertise for help, and in many cities the Civil Service Commission has held examinations as frequently as once a week without getting a sufficient number of qualified men to fill the vacancies. To quote once more the carriers' argument before the Commission:

Owing to the unsatisfactory conditions of employment it is almost impossible to get any one with the required qualifications to take the civil-service examinations. A majority of those who take the examinations and qualify refuse to accept the positions when they are made acquainted with the conditions of employment. The result is that there are thousands of vacancies in the service with no lists of eligibles from which the vacancies can be filled. The labor turnover in this branch of the service is of great expense and loss to the Government. This expense could be reduced to a minimum if part of the amount lost were spent in making the positions attractive to competent men. The future efficiency of the City Delivery Service depends on the class of men recruited as substitutes.

"THE REAL KITCHENER" NOT A MAN OF ICE AND IRON

A LEGENDARY FIGURE, cold and silent," was England's famous "K. of K." during his lifetime, and the tragic, mysterious way in which he went to his death added to the legendary quality of the fame that he had gained throughout his life. Contemporary rumor and gossip, aided by his own curious aloofness, as one recent biographer puts it, made of him for a long time "a man of mystery and romance." His long absences from England in strange corners of the earth where he spent most of his life, in Egypt, Palestine, South Africa, and India, were not without their effect on the public mind. It may be significant that he was so frequently cartooned as a huge, expressionless, granite sphinx.

"Without shattering an ideal and an idol," writes a commentator in the *London Daily Chronicle*, an official life of Kitchener just published in England shows "a very different figure." The work is by Sir George Arthur, in three large volumes. In the course of this authoritative biography, we sit with the man of iron in his tent on desert or veld and in his room at the War Office, and we find him a man of flesh and feeling, who had his dark hours, and his moments of anxiety, his little sentiments, and his big friendships. The *London reviewer* continues:

Three volumes may seem to set the reader a formidable task. But this reviewer, having read every word, would not have one the less.

To the picture of the real as opposed to the legendary Kitchener Lord Salisbury contributes some good strokes in an admirable preface. After writing of this stern soldier "who shed tears upon the spot where Gordon had fallen, the man who would upon some excuse of pretended business spend hours in order to do an old friend a kindness, the man who was surrounded by a staff who worshiped him," he touches on his simplicity, his deep sentiment, and his natural patriotism, and continues:

"But the moral fineness of Lord Kitchener's character showed itself on another side in a noteworthy cleanliness of mind. None will forget the words in his address in 1914 to the troops, urging them to treat all women with perfect courtesy. This was a matter of no surprise to those who know his attitude toward women—a chivalry of mind belonging to a bygone age, which placed them on a pedestal.

"I recall at a play in London his resentment at some note of coarse disrespect where he considered there should only be reverence."

The reviewer notes that in 1874, at the height of the persecution of Ritualists, Kitchener joined the English Church Union, the extreme High Church body, and in 1876, after his first visit to Palestine, was enrolled in the Army Gild of the Holy Standard, of which he remained a member to the end of his life.

And so, with a big jump, to the recent war, when he was stopt at Dover, on his way back to Egypt, and called to the War Office. The German menace had long been present in his mind. As the biography relates:

An insignificant entry in a pocket-diary records Kitchener's engagement to luncheon at the German Embassy on July 21. From some rather sad words dropt by the Ambassador Kitchener then and there was persuaded of the imminence of European war. . . . He advised that friends who were in Germany should return immediately. "You can use my name when you telegraph." This seasonable hint served to bring home many English travelers who would otherwise have been forcibly detained.

During Kitchener's first morning in Whitehall, the account continues,

His private secretary handed him a pen with which to give his signature for the official stamp. The pen declined to function. "Dear me," murmured Kitchener. "What a War Office! Not a scrap of army, and not a pen that will write!"

His impatience with War-Office methods was of no recent growth. In a private letter during the South-African war he wrote:

All our water-bottles are so small as to be useless. It was exactly the same in the Sudan, when I had to fit out the whole of the British troops with water-bottles which they had to pay for. . . . I am afraid I rather disgust the old red-tape heads of departments. They are very polite, and present one with a volume of their printed regulations, generally dated about 1870, and intended for Aldershot maneuvers, and are quite hurt when I do not agree to follow their printed rot. . . .

Petty jealousies and refusals to give what we want are the order of the day. Roberts applies for a list of officers from Egypt carefully selected by me. Cromer agrees, but W. O. refuses. The same with guns. We will do our best to pull through, but evidently without help from the W. O.

We learn now that when the Expeditionary Force first went across Kitchener was all for a concentration at Amiens, the original plan, and against the advance to Mons, foreseeing the overwhelming rush of German troops and an enforced British retreat. A conference took place in his room on August 12, we are told:

He listened carefully to the views expounded by the French and British staffs, and then replied that he had understood and accepted that the concentration of troops was to be at Amiens. . . . He protested strongly against a concentration so far forward as Maubeuge. Nothing, he urged, could be worse for the morale of our troops than that the result of their first meeting for over fifty years with a European enemy should be a compulsory retirement, which he regarded as the too likely sequel to detaining so far forward.

But he was overruled. The British Army went to Mons, and on that fair Sunday morning exchanged its first shots with Germany on the banks of the canal, and thereafter fell back over ground that has become a part of British sentiment and history. French was writing and wiring his news and plans to Kitchener. At last, on August 30, he is writing from Compiègne:

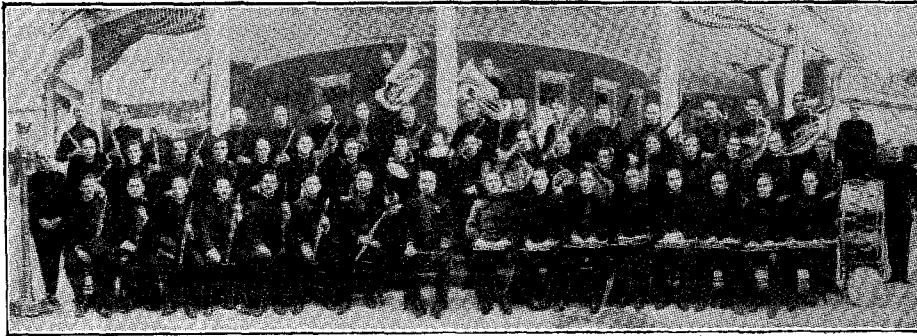
I can not say that I am happy in the outlook. . . . My confidence in the ability of the leaders of the French Army to carry this campaign to a successful conclusion is fast waning, and this is my real reason for the decision I have taken to move the British forces so far back. . . .

I feel most strongly the absolute necessity for retaining in my hands complete independence of action, and power to retire on my base when circumstances render it necessary.

This meant falling out of line with the French, comments the reviewer, and of any lesser man than Kitchener one would say that this letter "put the wind well up him." He regarded Lord French's proposals as calamitous. To quote:

For him . . . the Expeditionary Force was the point of the spear which he was fashioning. He knew that he could make of the British Empire a great military Power, but he must have time on his side, and meantime we must keep tight hold of the hand of our allies.

A hurried Cabinet meeting, a wire to French, his reply received at one in the morning of September 1, and half an hour later Sir Edward Grey was startled from sleep by Kitchener walking into his bedroom and telling him that, after consulting Mr. Asquith, he had ordered a destroyer to be ready in three



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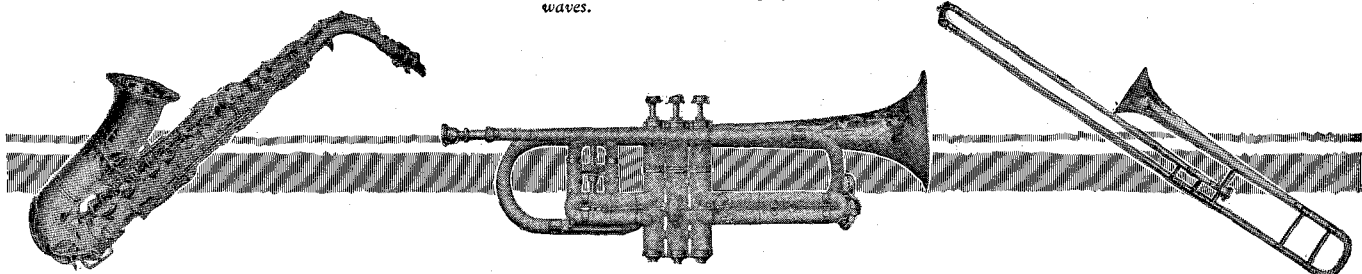
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hours to take him to Havre. Thence he hurried hotfoot to the British Embassy in Paris, where he met Lord French, and arranged with him that the British troops should remain in the line, conforming with the movements of the French Army, while acting with caution to protect their flanks.

Other anxious moments were over the Gallipoli venture, and especially the withdrawal. To see matters on the peninsula for himself, he made a hurried journey to the eastern Mediterranean:

It was confessedly with a heavy heart that Kitchener left London. He was highly sensitive as to British prestige in the East, and deeply disturbed as to the probable cost of life which retirement would entail. . . . The gallantry of the Gallipoli fighters had won Kitchener's almost startled admiration, and he felt in his very soul his responsibility for these brave men. "I pace my room at night," he told the Prime Minister, "and see the boats fired at and capsizing, and the drowning men."

He went, he saw, and he agreed to the withdrawal. On his way back he called on Constantine, then King of Greece and deeply in the German toils, for a little straight talk on the Saloniki position:

The conversation between the straightforward, far-seeing Minister and the intriguing, time-serving Monarch lasted an hour and a half, and culminated in the querulous interrogatory, "What am I to do when Germany threatens me with a million men?" "Remember the four millions England will have in the field next year," was the quick retort.

He was happy in his death to this extent, comments the reviewer, that in war he had always hoped for death rather than capture. Discussing some of his narrow escapes of capture in South Africa, Sir George Arthur says that he always held that death on the field of battle could never be matter for lament, but that capture spelled triumph for the captor and some indignity for the captured.

ADVENTURES AMONG SOME WESTERN MOUNTAINS NOW THREATENED BY COMMERCIALISM

EVEN IF SWITZERLAND may continue supreme in the glory of its "cathedral crags," the more varied scenic beauties and vaster spaces of our own Western mountains are beginning to receive the attention which is their due. In one particular, it must be admitted, the Swiss mountains have an advantage: no one wants to convert their lakes into reservoirs nor blast their granite sides into channels for irrigation streams. Le Roy Jeffers, A.C., F.R.G.S., secretary of the Bureau of Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America, in one of several articles which he has recently published in appreciation of American mountains and mountain-climbing, points out a case of the needless defacing of much natural beauty, as well as a danger that threatens one of the most noble and beautiful clusters of Yellowstone peaks. Concluding an article in *The Scientific American* on the mountains of Montana and the Tetons of Wyoming, he writes:

Finally we reached the long valley of Jackson Lake, which has been dammed at its southern outlet to control the waters of the Snake River for the benefit of Idaho lands. The water was low in the lake and for miles the dead trees created a gloomy landscape. Along its forested shores there is a wide margin of deep mud and of utter forest devastation. In turning a lake into a reservoir of larger area it is important that the standing trees be cut along the shore and not be left to their death by water. Alas, the beauty of Jackson Lake has been unnecessarily ruined for years to come. On its shores and islands is a dense and muddy tangle of standing and fallen timber. Once a paradise for countless water fowl, the varying water-levels have worked utter ruination. Even the birds and the animals desert its shores in disgust. From the slopes of the mountains one looks down upon ruined areas where the water has found its way inland, and, in traveling across country, one is unhappily confronted by these dismal swamps with their foul odor of decay.

From Moran there is a glorious view of the Tetons rising six to seven thousand feet above the western shores of Jackson, Leigh, and Jenny lakes. From Mount Moran, 11,100 feet in height, to far beyond the Grand Teton, 13,747 feet, in the south, rugged cañons alternate with unclimbed peaks that await the mountaineer. Some day a trail will follow the eastern shore of Leigh Lake and one of the most exquisitely beautiful views in America will be enjoyed by many. But it is proposed to make reservoirs of Leigh and Jenny lakes, raising their level and ruining their charm. Each lake is only about two miles in length, altho their corresponding shore-lines are much longer. We do not question that it is desirable to increase our facilities for irrigation, but we ask if America can not well afford to preserve these little lakes from ruination? They are among her most precious gems. It is even rumored that a movement is now quietly on foot to use Yellowstone Lake itself for irrigation purposes! We can not believe that the thousands who have seen and loved its natural charms will enjoy the thought of the consequences. Let them visit Jackson Lake if they desire information.

It is proposed that one thousand square miles of fine scenery, including the headwaters of the Yellowstone with the Teton Range, be added to Yellowstone Park. As these mountains are unique in their wild and rugged grandeur, they will form a fitting climax to the wonders of the park and will afford a splendid field for the mountaineer for many a day to come.

In the current number of *Country Life*, Mr. Jeffers writes, with the quiet enthusiasm of a born and bred mountain-climber, of his ascent of an unscaled mountain peak in the famous Teton Range of Wyoming. His narrative runs:

My wife and I entered Yellowstone Park by its scenic eastern approach through Shoshone Cañon, climbing through tunnels in its towering walls of gray and pink. After renewing my acquaintance with the exquisitely colored Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, we ascended Mount Washburn for its comprehensive view of the park. Visiting the hot springs and geysers, we finally left Old Faithful for the hamlet of Moran on Jackson Lake, seventy miles to the south.

From the eastern shore of Jackson Lake there is a glorious view of the rugged Teton Range rising impressively beyond the lake. Directly opposite is Mount Moran, 11,100 feet in height, with precipitous cliffs majestically encircling its summit. To the south are serrated peaks guarding Leigh and Jenny lakes, with the Grand Teton, 13,747 feet, looming fantastic and unreal like some Himalayan giant. Seen from this point the glaciers and cathedral spires of the surrounding mountains lead upward to a culminating peak which grandly dominates them all. Altho a small range in extent, the Tetons are unique among American mountains, having many unclimbed summits with interesting problems that await the mountaineer. From the east they rise with unusual steepness from five thousand to seven thousand feet above the surrounding country.

As the Grand Teton had already been climbed, I was more interested in the possibilities of Mount Moran, which was said to be unclimbable. Mr. H. M. Albright, superintendent of Yellowstone Park, had just viewed it from various sides, everywhere finding sheer cliffs. In August, 1917, a considerable party ascended as far as the glacier on its eastern face, which they named Huntley Glacier. It was then reported in *The Scientific American* of March 30, 1918, that "The summit has never been attained, and probably never will be, as the last three thousand feet of the mountain are sheer perpendicular walls of rock." Ben Sheffield, who is the local authority on the mountain, told us that he had spent many years in hunting sheep on its crags, always searching for a route to the summit, but always turned back by unscalable cliffs. He recounted a thrilling experience in which he nearly lost his life, and had come to the conclusion that the mountain could be ascended only by driving staples into the cliffs.

These reports made the mountain seem all the more interesting, and we left Moran at eight o'clock that evening for the nine-mile trip across Jackson Lake. Imprest with the warning that the walls near the glacier could not be climbed, we decided to investigate the northern face, and we landed as far to the right of the central mass of the mountain as it seemed safe for us to go in the boat.

That night we lay in our sleeping-bags while the moon kept watch through the pines and the silvery clouds sailed over the lake. We were up before six the next morning, and, shouldering our equipment, we started up the slope through a thick tangle of undergrowth and over fallen timber. With uncertain footing, plentiful mosquitoes, and a very hot day, it was a tiresome distance to the beginning of our climb. More than 1,500 feet of steep slope to the base of the cliffs measurably increased the

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weight of my thirty-five-pound pack. Finding the route impracticable, we decided to traverse the side of the mountain toward its eastern glacier. Climbing in and out of ravines and over precipitous ridges, in order to avoid loss of elevation, proved very costly to our strength and time. On reaching a giant rock overhanging the glacial torrent, we left our sleeping-bags, taking with us only our rucksacks and my ice-ax. It was a steep ascent of several hundred feet along the ancient pathway of the glacier to the cave in its snout. We entered its cooling portal, curtained by a torrent of icy water, and continued beneath the glacier for nearly a hundred feet. Surrounded by solid ice, from the entrance archway we watched the cloud shadows on the distant lake. Leaving my wife to descend to our sleeping-bags, and, if necessary, to await my return until morning, I cut a few steps in the ice to reach the surface of the glacier.

It was after 1 P.M. on a hot day, a most unfavorable time for a serious climb on any glacial mountain, for the sun had long been melting the snow on the heights. Already the glacier was strewn with newly fallen rocks, but I passed on, jumping the open fissures and sounding in the snow with my ice-ax where there was danger of concealed crevices. I found delicate work in crossing the *Bergschrund* and surmounting the cliff above it, for I had to descend into the edge of the chasm where there were great passageways and caverns of blue and green leading up to unfathomed depths into which one might slip. The greatest danger, however, was from falling stones, which were whizzing with tremendous speed down the cliffs to the glacier, and I was not eager to intrude on their line of fire. Ascending the grizzly walls of the *cirque*, I reached the summit just as a giant mass of rock, tons in weight, came bounding and crashing down from unseen heights in a tremendous avalanche which passed within a few feet of the trembling rock on which I stood. As the rocks followed the route of my ascent and spread over the entire glacier below me, it seemed unwise to continue my climb, and I reluctantly retraced my steps. Thus far my climb had involved only such technical difficulties as are in the day's work of any competent mountaineer, but it is a safe rule never to trifle with falling stones, for they are not a fair test of any one's skill.

A thunder-storm was raging among the crags, the writer relates, as he retreated across the glacier and decided to climb the *aiguille*, on the left. This in itself proved to be of considerable height, and before reaching its summit the climber became interested in the great walls of the main peak. He continues his narrative:

Discovering what appeared to be an opportunity to get on the rocks without reascending the glacier, I hastened down the *aiguille*, crossed the moraines at the foot of the glacier, and put my theory to the test.

It was after four o'clock and I had had continuous climbing all day, but I realized that if I abandoned the attempt lack of time and provisions would compel my departure the following day. I had found the weak spot in the defensive walls of the mountain near the foot of the glacier and I easily worked up into a concealed ravine, which I ascended for several hundred feet to the eastern *arête* of the mountain. Following this ridge, I climbed a cliff that was impossible to circumvent, enjoying thrilling views of the glacier almost directly below me, and, on the opposite side, of perpendicular walls of great height. Charming little lakes, nestling close to the base of the range, mirrored the sunshine and the clouds of a summer's day. In the distance lay the brown valley of the winding Snake overarched with rainbows. Thunder-storms were raging among the Wind River Mountains. Far too swiftly the shadow of Moran advanced to Jackson Lake, the sun disappeared, and darkness reached upward from the valley. Meanwhile I left the ridge and traversed the face of the mountain until I came to a long chimney. Entering it, I found my way upward in the failing light, reaching and straddling from side to side for possible hand- and foot-holds, and struggling to surmount giant boulders which were insecurely wedged above me in the chimney. At one point I had to leave the chimney for a short *détour* on the steep, smooth surface of the surrounding rock, having to hold on by friction and a nail or two of my boot. Again I had to throw my rucksack up ahead, wedge my ax into a crack, and work over a beetling crag. Contrary to custom on a rock climb, I had brought my ice-ax with me, using it in the absence of a companion to lengthen my reach at difficult points. The chimney was many hundred feet in length and afforded athletic diversion which would have been more enjoyable earlier in the day, when I should have climbed more rapidly.

After leaving the top of the chimney there was a delicate fifty feet or more of vertical cliff and slanting rock where the slightest slip meant an instant unhindered descent for thousands

of feet. On setting foot on the highest point of the mountain I found a level surface, possibly 150 feet long and twenty-five feet wide, that was strewn with a few loose rocks. On this summit no foot had trod. Arriving at the western end, I looked down into a *col* less than one hundred feet below me, beyond which there rose a similar summit of the mountain, surmounted by a pile of loose rocks which made it a little higher. It was nine o'clock, and instead of moonlight, which I had expected, I was threatened with an immediate electrical storm. Sleet was sweeping against me and dark clouds were hurrying over from the Grand Teton. I was far above the rest of the range and exposed to the unbroken fury of the gale.

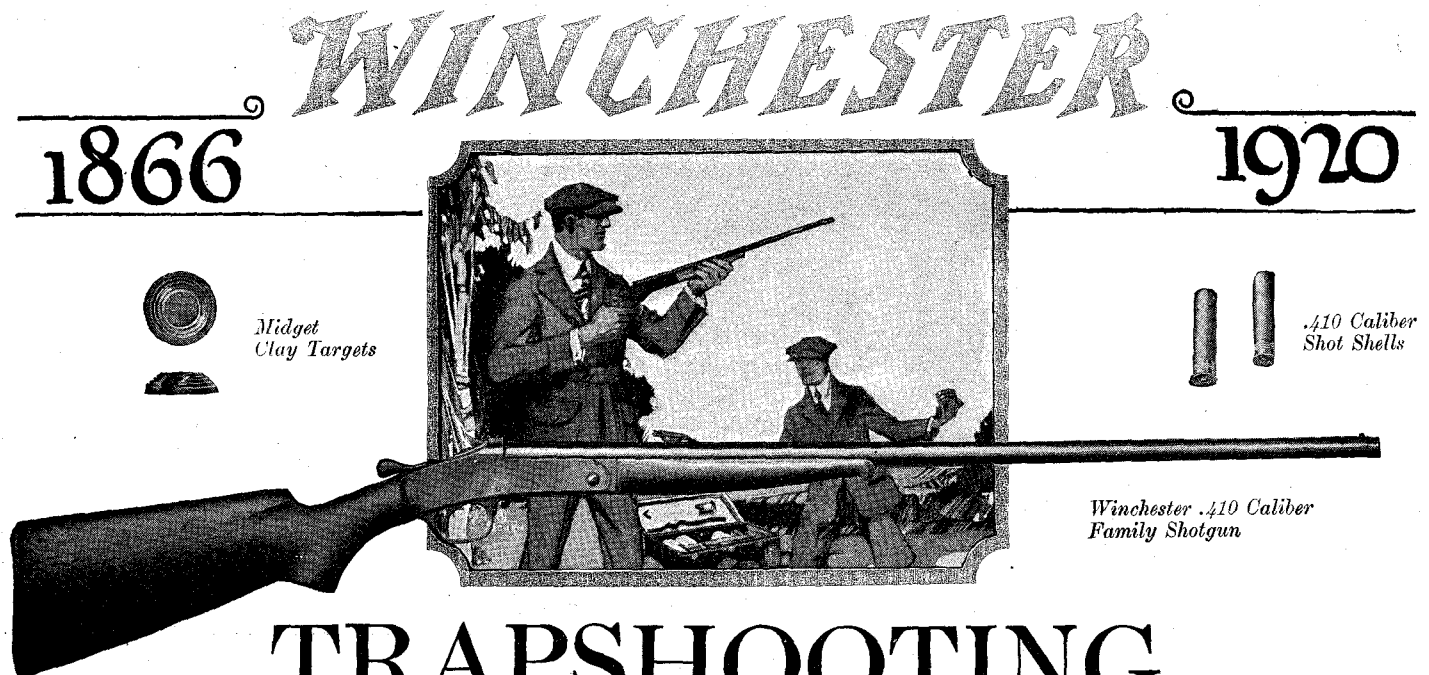
Hurriedly I pocketed some samples of the rock, and piled a few stones over a can in which I placed a slip of paper bearing my name. Then I cautiously felt my way down the perilous upper cliff. The hand-holds were meager and the slant of the rocks so alarming that, if I had started, friction would not have saved me from the abyss. When I reached the head of the chimney I was quite encouraged. Facing outward, I felt for foot- and hand-holds, making fairly rapid progress some of the way. It was necessary, however, to drop my ax ahead, as I had no sling with me. Finally the inevitable occurred and my faithful ice-ax bounded from ledge to ledge, striking fire as it fell for hundreds of feet toward the glacier. Its fall revealed the fact that I had descended too far on the precipice. Taking the hint, I slowly reascended to safety on the *arête*.

Thinking it desirable to join my wife as soon as possible in order to remove her anxiety, I prest on and was finally rewarded by arriving at the head of the ravine which I had first ascended. The moon had now appeared and I progressed more rapidly, altho continued caution was necessary, as a slip of only a few feet might easily be disastrous, finally reaching the gorge at a point considerably below the glacier. There was now a long and steep descent over loose boulders to the great rock where I expected to join my wife. I arrived at 1:30 A.M. to find neither wife nor sleeping-bags!

I searched the mountainside and repeatedly called, but only the voice of the torrent replied. It seemed probable that my wife had taken the bags with her and was on her way for assistance. In the morning when we were traversing the mountain, we had seen a cabin a few miles to the south and I had mentioned a camp which was several miles beyond at the southern end of Leigh Lake. There are no trails save those of bear, elk, and moose, and one must fight his way with considerable difficulty. Ordinarily I would have taken a brief rest at this point, but I wished to avoid going in search of a rescue party which might start to find me in the morning; so I followed the stream, forcing my way through continuous thickets which offered great resistance, and leaping from rock to rock in my efforts to escape the tangle. For some distance I was able to travel on an avalanche of gigantic blocks of white stone. Turning to the south, I climbed a ridge, working my way with difficulty over fallen timber and down a steep, forested slope where it was impossible to see my footing. Here I clung to branches and bushes to prevent accident when stepping into holes and over cliffs. Toward morning I lay down for a short time, but soon continued along the shore of a morass until it was light enough to cross. With daylight I reached the cabin which we had seen from the mountain, but found it had long been abandoned. I was rewarded, however, by a note pinned to the logs by my wife, stating that she had spent the night there. It was only a few steps to the shore of Leigh Lake, where I heard the distant response of my wife in answer to my call. She was slowly working her way through a thick growth of lodge pole pine toward the western side of the lake. As its waters extend well into the mountains, we followed instead the eastern shore, which is also without a trail for much of the way. Meanwhile I learned of my wife's experiences since we had parted. After descending a little way she heard the roar of an avalanche, and for twenty minutes a stream of enormous boulders came leaping past her. Our bags were carried away by the avalanche, and she finally left for the cabin, reaching it by dark.

At last we arrived at the end of Leigh Lake, where there was a private camp, and lay down for a brief nap. With the exception of the few moments' rest which I had secured before daylight, I had taken continuous vigorous exercise for nearly thirty hours. My various ascents totaled about seven thousand vertical feet, and I had traversed many miles of difficult country.

Altho a very remarkable range, the Tetons have rarely been visited by the traveler. This whole region should be included in an enlarged Yellowstone Park for the protection of its great herds of elk and to make accessible the mountainous country south of Yellowstone Lake. While the present park has numerous mountains, none is of the interest and importance of the Tetons. Their scenery is not duplicated in America, and they should be added as a fitting climax to the wonders of the park.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES Continued

"COMMITTEEWOMEN" AND COUNTY "CHAIRWOMEN" IN THE NEW POLITICS

THAT a good many women to-day prefer politics to pink teas is evidenced by their insistence on being heard in the party councils. And the bosses are listening. The Democratic National Committee has included women in its membership, and it is predicted that the Republican National Committee will go and do likewise when it foregathers in Chicago on June 8. The Democrats, conceding something to courtesy, perhaps, as well as to woman's power, have added to their personnel of one man from each State one woman from each State, and are also adding seventeen women to the executive committee of seventeen men. Will Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, taking his cue from the opposing camp, has said repeatedly, we are told, that women will have exactly the same chance as men, and that the full gamut of offices will be open to them. One woman at least has not waited for recognition from one of the major parties, and is standing forth as a Presidential candidate on an antitobacco platform. Tho the Republicans have not placed women on a par with men on the national committee, there is what is known as the women's division of the committee, and there are women on the advisory committee on platforms and policies. The number is small, but this is owing to the fact that there are too few women experienced in politics, some of them not having yet decided with which party to cast their lot. It would be embarrassing to all concerned if a woman, after having been placed on one committee, should suddenly find that she belonged on the other side of the fence. Of course, there are some, observes Constance Drexel in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, who seek a seat at these political round tables merely for the sake of notoriety, but she cautiously refrains from naming them. The officers of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee are: Mrs. John Glover South, of Kentucky, chairman; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Kansas, and Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington, vice-chairman. To quote Miss Drexel:

The rest of the women's division is made up of the following members of the Republican women's executive committee: Mrs. Thomas Carter, Montana; Mrs. Florence Collins Porter, California; Mrs. Raymond Robins, Illinois; Mrs. C. A. Severance, Minnesota; Miss Bina West, Michigan; Miss Maud Wetmore, Rhode Island, and Mrs. George W. Reinecke, executive secretary.

This women's division has established headquarters in Washington, New York, and Chicago, and is busy "organizing" in preparation for the Presidential campaign.

It has its own publicity staff and is engaging organizers all over the country to enroll women in the party.

The national committee, through Mr. Hays, also has named an advisory committee on platforms and policies, consisting of 171 members, of which nineteen are women. These include the following:

Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Philadelphia; Mrs. Rupert Asplund, New Mexico; Mrs. Frederick T. Bagley, Massachusetts; Mrs. Arthur Ballentine, Maine; Mrs. Clara B. Burdette, California; Mrs. M. D. Cameron, Nebraska; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Miss Caroline Hazard, Rhode Island; Mrs. Sol Hirsch, Oregon; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Missouri; Miss Marie L. Obenauer, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, New York; Mrs. Raymond Robins, Illinois; Mrs. George A. Soden, Illinois; Mrs. John Glover South, Kentucky; Mrs. Anna Wolcott Vaile, Colorado; Miss Harriet E. Vittun, Illinois; Mrs. Theodore Youmans, Wisconsin.

This may seem like a very small proportion of women when you stop to think that half of the electorate will be made up of women. But the truth is that men leaders in the parties, who would be only too glad to enlist the help of women, are finding it difficult to find the right kind of women to serve, because women are inexperienced in politics. The whole field is undeveloped. Oftentimes a man thinks: "I would like to have such or such a woman on my committee. She has a lot of influence." He tries to find out her politics. She answers: "I don't know as yet. I don't know whether I am a Republican or a Democrat."

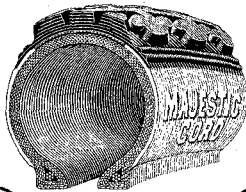
Of course, there are women who would like to get on the new political committees for the publicity and the novelty of the thing, but naturally those are not the kind who are going to help the party. And it often occurs to a man to name the wife of a senator or other prominent Republican or Democrat. But, likely as not, that wife has not as yet been aroused to any interest in politics or may have no ability for public life. In view of the strenuous campaign ahead, there is neither time to take chances nor to use the important committees as kindergartens for women in politics.

Because of antagonism to the idea on the part of certain clubs, it is also a fact that prominent clubwomen have not, so far, been available for places of responsibility in the political parties. However, in view of the action of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and its daughter organization, the League of Women Voters, in adopting the policy of advising women to get into the parties, it may be that this attitude on the part of the women's clubs will be changed. Progress is being made, as the writer points out:

In addition to the women already appointed to the women's division of the Republican National Committee and to the Advisory Committee on Policies and Platforms, the Republican party in its State organizations has enlisted the support of women for the coming campaign. For every State chairman there is supposed to be a State woman chairman, or shall one say chairwoman? And in some States they have already gone a long way in appointing



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C O R D T I R E S

PERSONAL GLIMPSSES

Continued

a county chairwoman for every chairman. Given the fact that in every case they are trying to find a woman who would be agreeable to the county chairman, combined with the inexperience of women in the political game, these appointments can not be made as quickly as one might imagine.

Even in the Western States, where women have had the vote for some years, it is more difficult to find women than men to act. It is the aim of the League of Women Voters to arouse women to give of their time and thought to political parties, and no doubt there will be a great awakening in this respect. Nevertheless, the American woman has her own husband, home, and children to think of first of all, and so it is not surprising that, in looking over the names on the Republican committees, you will find many more men than women. And it will be no surprise if this continues, the American woman contenting herself with playing a lesser rôle than man in politics, but nevertheless finding the means of forcing her point of view and her influence on the political situation.

The Democrats having bowed women to seats at their table, Mrs. George Bass, of Illinois, chairman of the Women's Bureau, and Miss Mary E. Fox, associate committeewoman of California, have been placed on the Committee on Arrangements for the national convention, which will meet in San Francisco on June 28. This is the first time that such an honor has been conferred on women, altho, since 1908, women have sat in Democratic national conventions. As to the part they will play, we are told:

The seventeen women who will work with the seventeen men on the executive committee will be actual members of the committee, and not merely associates. They will share all responsibilities and all duties. The executive committee during the Presidential campaign thus will have a membership of thirty-four instead of seventeen. The Democratic National Committee already has added a number of women equal to that of the men members—one committeewoman for each committeeman of each State; but tho these women members have been included in deliberations and activities of the committee, it seems that they can not be officially included until the rules of organization are amended to include them, which step may be taken in San Francisco.

The reason of this necessary change of rules in organization was the one advanced by the Republican National Committee for not having followed the Democratic plan of adding an equal number of women in its membership. The Republicans have a woman's division or national committee of ten women, and have placed nineteen women on the committee of 171 on platforms and policies.

Here are the eleven women appointed by Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to serve on the executive committee, which now included seventeen men and is to include seventeen women: Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Stiles W. Burr, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Raleigh,

N. C.; Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Elisabeth Marbury, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Beverley B. Munford, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Overton G. Ellis, Tacoma, Wash., and Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Greenwich, Conn.

The writer gives a brief biography of each of these new stars in the Democratic firmament:

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, as wife of the Secretary of the Navy, is one of the favorites of the social circle formed by the President's Cabinet. She is a native of North Carolina. Broadly educated and progressive in her views, she was interested in the suffrage movement and in many public affairs before she became a factor in the official life of the Capital, the Daniels home in Raleigh being the center of many activities that contributed to the public welfare.

Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank is one of the leaders among the women of Chicago, her native city. The daughter of Benjamin F. Ayer, a New Hampshire Democrat who was an attorney in the West, she has inherited a predilection for the political party with which she has become identified. Mrs. Fairbank was educated at the Chicago University and early became interested in club work and suffrage activities. During the war she was a member of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, and of the executive committee Illinois Council of National Defense. She is interested in many lines of philanthropic work. Her husband is Kellogg Fairbank, an attorney.

Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfell, who is widely known as an educator, has been prominent in Colorado politics ever since women obtained the franchise in the State. She served three terms as State superintendent of public instruction, having been previously three times elected county superintendent. She has been commissioner of the State Penitentiary and Reformatory, a member of the Colorado State Forestry Association, and a trustee of the Children's Hospital of Denver. Mrs. Grenfell is the wife of Edwin I. Grenfell, who is a railway official.

Mrs. John B. Castleman bears a name closely associated with Kentucky's finest traditions. With her husband, General Castleman, she has had a far-reaching influence in Louisville and the whole State, for both have been leaders in all public and social affairs. General Castleman, who as a youth had fought in the Civil War, enlisted with the Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War. He commanded the Kentucky troops during the troubles following the assassination of Governor Goebel. He has been a delegate to two Democratic national conventions and has served as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Like General Castleman, Mrs. Castleman has served her State in many capacities and has been always in the forefront of philanthropic and charitable movements.

Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs has been in active political work in Alabama since her appointment as associate national committeewoman. She became a member of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, and previously had been connected with Liberty Loan work in Alabama. Mrs. Jacobs served as an officer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. As one of the three associate committeewomen chosen for the executive committee, she will carry a double responsibility.

Mrs. Stiles W. Burr is a native of Maryland, but since early girlhood has been a resident of Minnesota. Her husband is a lawyer of St. Paul. She became interested in suffrage work and for a time was a member of the board of the Ramsey County Suffrage Association, becoming the first president of the County League of Women Voters. She is a director of the Y. W. C. A. and vice-president of the Woman's Welfare League of St. Paul.

Mrs. John K. Ottley is a Mississippian by birth. Her husband, who is president of the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, is associated with her in many philanthropic activities, and their home, Joyeuse, in Peachtree Road, is the center of social interests. Mrs. Ottley is a director in the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and has been prominent in the ratification movement among the suffragists of her State. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. As associate committeewoman of the Democratic National Committee she has been untiring in her work.

Miss Elisabeth Marbury is the daughter of one of the original members of Tammany Hall, who was an associate of John Bigelow, Samuel Tilden, and Abram S. Hewitt in the days when women had no interest in politics. She is a native of New York, and has been long established as a most successful author's representative. She has been twice decorated by the French Government for services rendered French authors. She has been a contributor to many magazines and has produced a number of plays. From the day the United States entered the war Miss Marbury devoted herself to the welfare of our soldiers, sailors, and marines. In June, 1919, she was designated by Secretary Lane to carry abroad to American soldiers the story of the farm movement and to point out to the men in the service that millions of unclaimed acres remain within the boundaries of their own country. Under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, and directed by General Pershing, Admiral Long, and General Allen, she traveled 4,500 miles. Miss Marbury is a speaker of convincing power and has great executive ability.

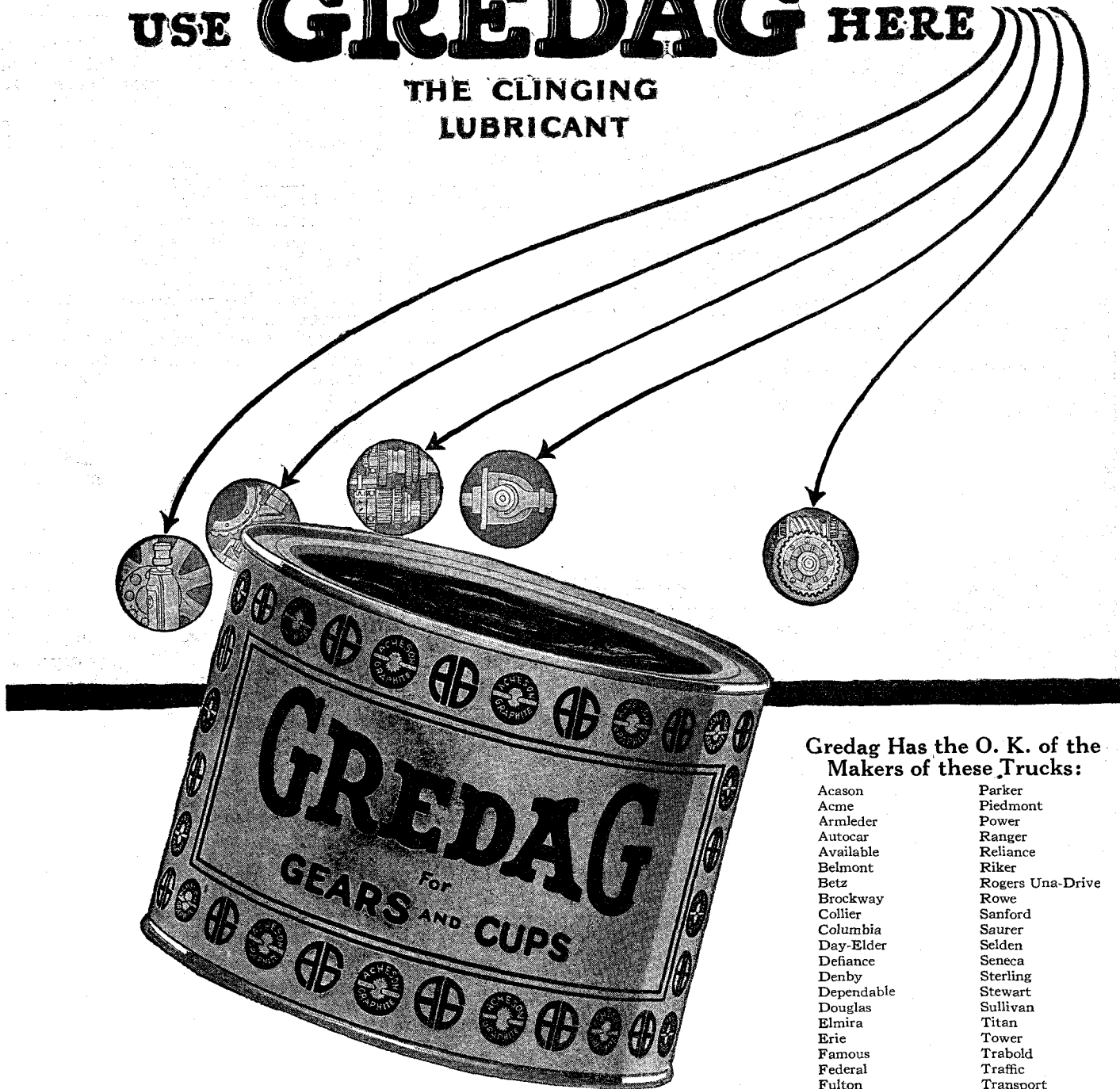
Mrs. Beverley B. Munford, who is a resident of Richmond, Va., has been interested in many movements that mean progress for women, and she devoted herself to the effort to secure the admission of women to the State University at Charlottesville. She attended every session of the Virginia legislature for ten years, and recently has been relieved from her long task by the fact that the university board passed a resolution giving women the coveted entrance privilege next autumn. Mrs. Munford is a trustee of Sweetbriar College and of Fisk University. During the war she was a member of the War-Work Council of the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Overton G. Ellis was born and reared in Kansas City, and has been a resident of the State of Washington for a number of years. She is the wife of Overton G. Ellis, associate judge of the State Supreme Court, to whom she was married shortly after he went West from Missouri. Their home in Olympia focuses many interests, for both Judge and Mrs. Ellis have been connected with the principal public movements of their State. Since women have had the franchise in Washington, Mrs. Ellis has accepted all the responsibilities of citizenship and has been prominent in the Democratic party.

Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees is an educator of most progressive views, a writer,

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

speaker, and thinker of great independence. She was born in England, but educated principally in the United States. She chose teaching as a profession, and after a number of years as an instructor obtained college degrees from St. Andrews, Scotland, from the Écoles des Hautes, in France, and from Columbia University. She has published a study of the French Renaissance, and is an occasional contributor to reviews and journals. She is the founder of Rosemary Hall, a famous school for girls in Greenwich, Conn. Miss Ruutz-Rees has served on the board of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and was a delegate to the International Suffrage Convention at Budapest in 1911. During the war she was chairman of the Connecticut branch of the woman's committee, Council of National Defense. She is associate committeewoman of the Democratic National Committee, and now enjoys the added honor of a place on the executive committee.

THE DOUBTFUL PLEASURES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL UP TO DATE

PHINEAS FOGG, Jules Verne's famous globe-trotter, would be behind his schedule if he attempted now to make a trip around the world in eighty days. It would take him almost that long to get from one corner of France to another—and he would have to go armed with a two-foot length of bologna to make sure of not missing any meals. With conditions as they are at present, we are told that the tourist who is hankering to see the battle-fields and cathedral ruins had better stay at home with a couple of Cook's guides, unless he is long on patience, longer on purse, and is possess of an inexhaustible supply of good humor. Railroads have not yet recovered from the rickety condition in which the war left them; strikes interfere every time the railroad man resumes his request for more pay; towns and cities are congested with last year's boarders and tourists, and, altogether, it is a constant struggle to shift from one station to another, not to speak of moving oneself, bag and baggage, from one border to the next. At the border one must run the gantlet of customs officers who want to know whether the Robert Lansing whose autograph appears on the passport is the one President Wilson kicked out of office, that is, if they are able to read; and who are nervously inquisitive as to whether the bearer is a spy in the employ of some unfriendly government. As every one wants to travel at the same time, and as there are only a certain number of seats in every car, and only so many cars which the infantile-looking engines can draw at one time, waiting passengers must form cues as long as the tail-end of a comet, with the odds a thousand to one that the rear-guard will see only the smoke of the departing train. Moses had none of these things to bother him when he led his host out of Egypt, and his crowd didn't have to trouble about hotel accommodations. But

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

in these effete days customs have changed, and just now the European hotels and hostels are filled with those who are unable to get away and native property-owners who prefer crowded city life to the attempt to reach the country by the present system of transportation. There are also what may be termed supplementary difficulties. Guy Hickok, Paris correspondent of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, offers, by way of illustration, an account of the troubled travels of a well-known New York banker going from Paris to Monte Carlo:

1. Tried last November to reserve sleeping-car berth for January through prominent tourist company—was told "extremely difficult."

2. Hotel porter, by using fifty francs in bribes, finally secured tickets for January 31 for six hundred francs.

3. Tried to take four valises. Trainmen swore and threw luggage out of car on to platform.

4. Traveler put it back himself and stood guard amid five shrieking officials until train started.

5. *Chef de Train* argued and compromised by collecting *supplément* for excess baggage. *Suppléments* come with nearly all bills—dinners, boots, clothes, washing, and rent.

6. At Monte Carlo tried immediately to book berth for return trip to Paris. Biggest tourist agency said "nothing doing for month."

7. By promising one hundred francs bribe to the chief of a certain office secured a whole compartment for February 26 to Paris.

8. Half-hour before train-time strike was declared. All reservations automatically canceled. Costs seven thousand francs to come to Paris by auto.

9. Strike over ten days, still no sleeping-cars. Such trains as do run take thirty hours to Paris. New-Yorker still in Monte Carlo.

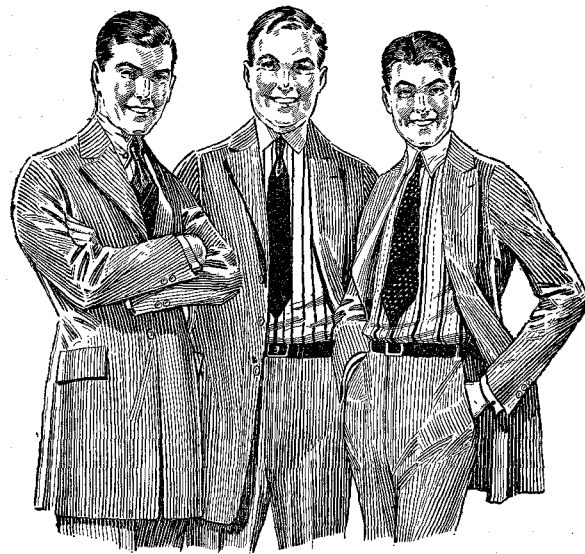
The writer's return journey from Italy to France is more exciting than anything that happened to Mr. Fogg, as he will show:

The train was practically empty when it started at Mentone, but was glutted at the first stop—Monte Carlo. British and French resorters struggled and banged getting themselves and their baggage in; grumbled at riding in a second-class day-coach when they had ordered sleepers; grumbled because there was no dining car on the train, and straightway started shouting from the windows for sandwiches, bread, cold meat—anything they could get. As Monte Carlo is not a "sandwich town," no one was ready for the emergency, and their shouting was futile.

There were now nine people in our compartment, meant for eight. But the bumping crowd in the corridor on the left side of the car kept slamming the door open and asking if there was a vacant place. We shouted "full up" in chorus.

A French second-class coach, let it now be said, is not made like a Brooklyn subway car—after specifications by the American Posture League.

Brooklynites will remember that that organization measured several thousand people and then made a subway-seat that



For Particular Dressers

FEATHER-WEIGHT
QUALITY FABRICS

Priestley's
"Cravenette" English
MOHAIR

The Standard Summer Suiting

AND

Priestley's
Celebrated
AERPORE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Aristocrat of Tropical Worsteds

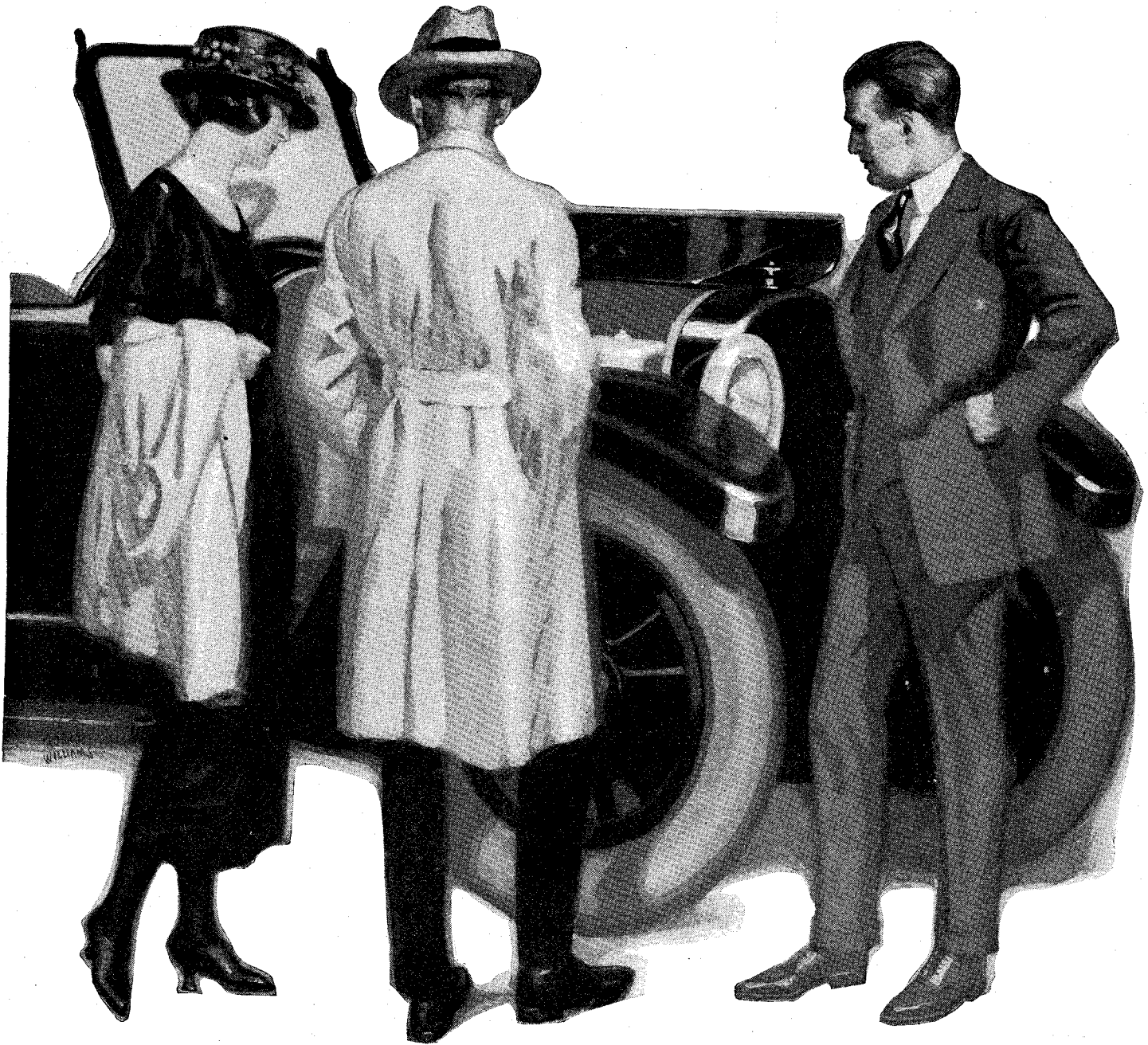
Summer comfort depends on the kind of clothes a man wears. They must be cool, porous, feather-weight, shape-retaining and smartly tailored.

PRIESTLEY'S Mohairs and "Aerpore"
answer all these requirements.



Every suit bears the PRIESTLEY LABEL.
It identifies the fabric—guarantees
its genuineness.

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AND MERCHANT TAILORS

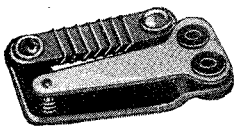


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This statement alone settles the question of electrical equipment. Car owners know Remy's worth. Their own experience has demonstrated it and established Remy's world famous reputation.

Remy is the choice of foremost producers—real leaders in the automobile world—who have achieved success in the manufacture of hundreds of thousands of cars by giving the highest possible values in quality and service.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY, ANDERSON, INDIANA



THIS is the Remy Thermostat—an exclusive patented Remy feature. In winter the Thermostat makes the generator output high to keep the battery charged. In summer it makes the generator output low to prevent the battery overcharging.

REMY

STARTING LIGHTING



IGNITION SYSTEMS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

would fit the curves and angles of the greatest number.

The French car-makers had the measurements all right. They could never have arrived by guesswork at such a monstrosity of discomfort. They had the measurements, and from them have devised a car-seat studiously designed to fit no human being.

In the first place the thing is hard. I am still "saddle sore." It has a hump that hits one square in the shoulders. And in order to lean one's head against anything it is necessary to throw out the chest and bend the neck back in the attitude of a canary swallowing a seed. At the end of an hour use splints.

The second-class coach is designed for the purpose of inducing the public to ride in something else.

By the window I was able to lean my head against the wall, tho the impossibility of eliminating my shoulder made the lean scarcely worth while. The other poor sufferers had no walls, and consequently showed great interest in learning when I intended getting off. At the word "Paris" there was a profound sigh. Nothing like being popular.

Some time in the evening the train over-shot the station at Nice and spent a quarter of an hour fitting its long length back into the train-shed.

Another immense bumping. The seemingly gorged corridor somehow swallowed another score of persons. Luggage thumped, scraped, scratched, and banged. A man ran along the platform rattling his cane on the windows, pounding until we opened up just to keep him from breaking the glass.

"Is there a place?" he inquired as each window opened.

"No," was the invariable answer, and bang went the windows again.

The door opened and a huge Frenchman, fortunately slender, inserted himself casually into the eight-man compartment already holding nine.

He stood so tall he almost touched the roof. He calmly filled the little hinged table between the windows with two paper-boxes and a huge bunch of carnations. He took down all the overcoats from the rack above and put his baggage in their places. He flung the coats up again, stuffing them in the remaining crevices, smashing a woman's hat and a man's derby, apologizing calmly at each gasp of the owners.

"Well, we can't get any more in anyway," said an Englishman, thereby proving that his nation could produce at least one great philosopher.

The night consisted of more stopping and bumping of persons and things at Toulon and Marseilles. It ended in a sunrise so glorious that even the travel-worn, cricked-in-the-back, and stiff-necked compartment full, all of whom felt like celebrants of America's Thirsty-first of July, could not but exclaim.

I was inspired to eat, and consumed an inch of sausage and three inches of bread. It was a signal. The whole ten of us were soon cutting, slicing, and chewing on greasy sausage bread.

No one dared leave the car to buy food. At each move to rise the door of the compartment ripped open and two or more heads popped in, shouting:

"May I have your place? May I have your place?"

One poor passenger left the compartment during the night, and when he came back he found a burly, bearded man in his seat who appeared to be stone deaf or else he understood no European language.

Everything but blows were tried on him, but he sat staring stonily ahead until the man whose seat he had taken called him despairingly a "head of rotten lettuce growing in a gutter," and retired to the corridor.

This episode apparently expelled whatever remained of charity and human kindness that was left in the compartment. I say apparently, for it was proved at one of the morning stops that there was still an abundance on tap.

After we had glowered at the bearded man, and at each other for hours, the train stopt again. On the platform stood a deformed little man, obviously partly paralyzed, who, it appeared, could not even stand without the aid of his wife. His chances of getting into that train by a general survival of the fittest were nil.

Maybe somebody passed up the sight without doing anything. But in our compartment, and the compartments on both sides of it, the windows were slammed open. The man was invited in through the window.

The invitation was accepted. Two students acting as strike-breaking porters boosted the poor little chap up and the crowd in the hallway somehow made room for his wife. Two of the roomful announced that they were leaving the train in an hour anyway, and retired to the hallway. Those of us who remained stowed the little paralytic away with a suitcase on one side to hold him up.

He proved to be a gay little person, despite the fact that he had waited six hours—most of them night hours—for the train to come along.

The personnel of the compartment had by this time been pretty well changed, and there were a good two hours of comparing notes, during which every one present—most of them equipped with Gallic imaginations—tried to tell the tallest story of how long he waited and what it all cost him.

The Britisher tried to live up to tradition by negotiating a shave. He offered his seat temporarily to the man nearest the door outside and started climbing over bags and wicker hampers toward the end of the car.

Shortly he returned with the news that not only was there no water, but that the washroom contained four bags and two sleeping negro soldiers in French uniforms—Senegalese, he thought.

As we rounded a curve it became apparent that the train had grown in the night. There were now six freight-cars dangling on the end.

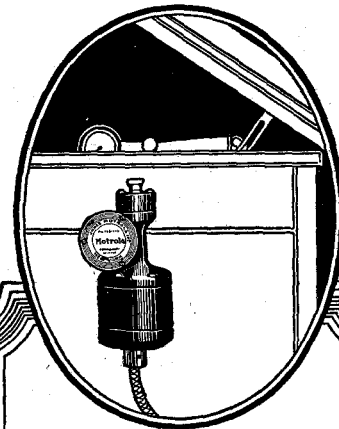
The engine was so far ahead that it looked like part of another train.

There were additional causes for lament. Once the train broke in two, and it required some shunting to get it coupled together again. The train lounged into Dijon, and edged into the Paris district, where it slowed down from a furious speed of twenty-five miles an hour, so that the engineer could feel his way behind his headlight. The writer complains:

The crawling seemed endless. The Paris district seemed as wide as the whole Middle West of America.

"My God, what a lot there is of France," grunted the other American.

The sausage and bread were running low.



SERVICE

Would you buy perpetual service for your phonograph?

Would you not more thoroughly enjoy your favorite records if the music did not abruptly cease—due to a "run down" machine?

Replace the old winding-crank with a MOTROLA, press the button, and your phonograph is electrically wound.

Sold at leading phonograph shops, everywhere.

A post card will bring you the nearest dealer's name.

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VINDEX SHIRTS

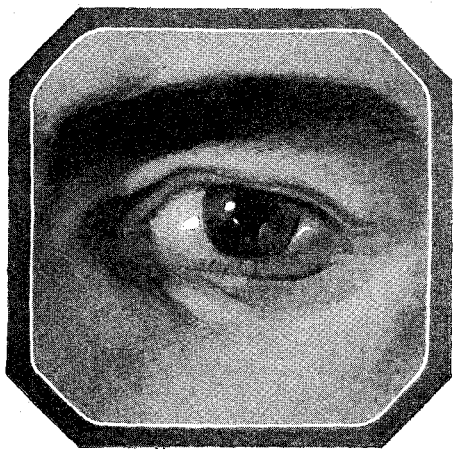


VINDEX UNDERWEAR

DEALERS everywhere buy VINDEX over and over again. Take the tip. They know. Ask for "Vindex Make" when you want Shirts or Athletic Underwear—they're RIGHT in style and quality—just Jim Dandy.

The Vindex Company, Baltimore, Md.

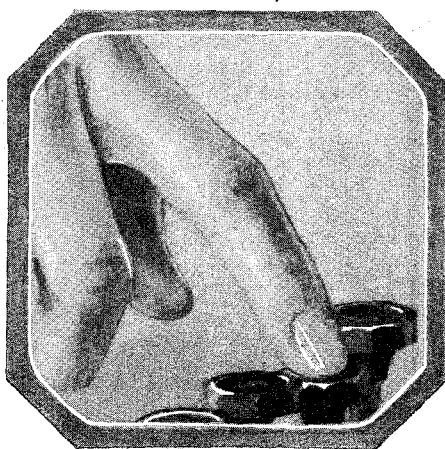
Signals that say, "all clear—go ahead" —And how they safeguard figure accuracy



Your eyes "see" the "go ahead" signal

In the new Model H Comptometer the cleared condition of the register leaves no figure or cipher centered in the sight holes. Instead, every opening shows only the upper half of the cipher or zero—in half-shot position.

A quick glance at any one or more of the openings shows "clear track—go ahead."



Your fingers "feel" the "go ahead" impulse

But as a second protection against overlapping calculations, the new Model H Comptometer is so constructed that the first keystroke after clearing is noticeably harder than normal, but not enough so to be objectionable. The instant the operator feels this slight resistance—his finger tips tell him—"clear track—go ahead."



Your ears "hear" the "go ahead" bell

Furthermore, in the new Model H Comptometer, the cleared condition of the machine is indicated by an audible signal at the first keystroke. (This signal is a small bell so designed as not to become a nuisance to others in the room.) The moment the operator touches the first key of a cleared machine—this signal says—"clear track—go ahead."

CONTROLLED-KEY

Comptometer

REG. TRADE MARK

ADDING AND CALCULATING

Safeguarding the human element in adding machine operation

It does not require expert operators to secure accurate results on the Comptometer.

As with any adding machine it is of course necessary to depress the proper keys. When that is done on the Comptometer, no one—not even a novice—can get the wrong answer.

The reason? You'll find it in the automatic safeguards that cover every danger point.

By means of automatic safeguards the Comptometer has led the way in limiting the human element of error in machine operation.

First came the Duplex Comptometer permitting the simultaneous depression of several keys at once, thereby removing the former danger of error when more than one key was struck at a time—one safeguard.

Then followed the raised answer register, lessening the chance of misreading the figures; and a lightened keystroke, limiting the chance of incomplete key depression—two more safeguards.

Next came the Master Safeguard, the Controlled-key—an exclusive feature of the Comptometer, that positively prevents the registering of an error from an incomplete keystroke either up or down; a feature indispensable to accuracy and economy in a machine of this type.

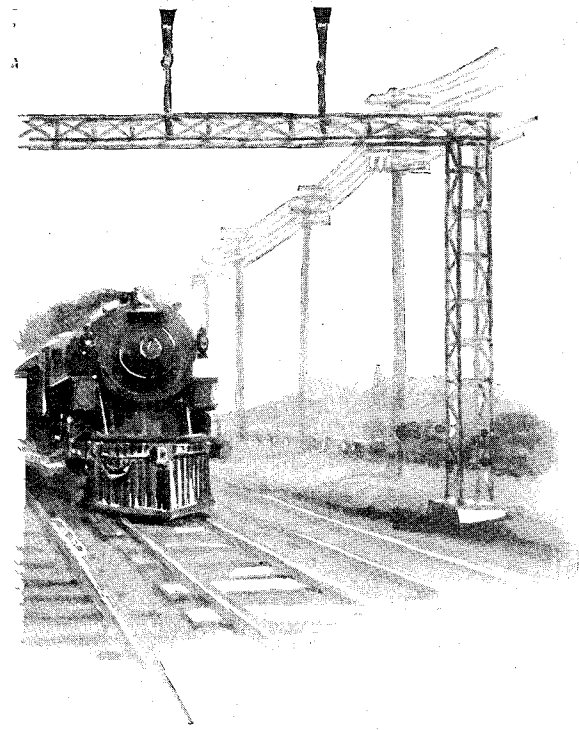
And now comes a new achievement

It is the clear-signal safeguard in the new Model H Comptometer. This machine includes all the safeguards of previous models—Duplex key-action; lightened keystroke; Controlled-key along with the threefold, clear-register signal.

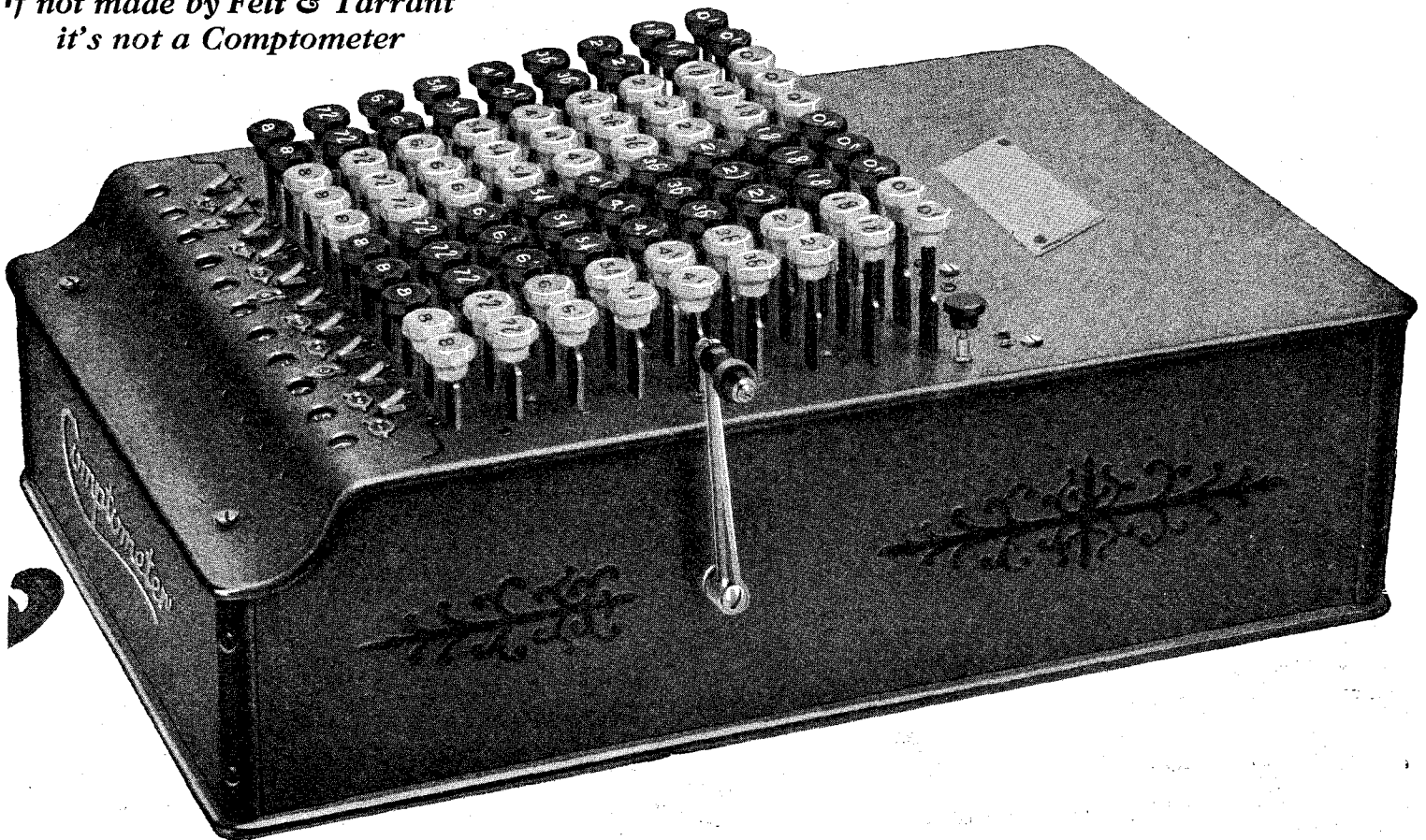
This means that these combined safeguards limit the human element of error in Comptometer operation strictly to functions involving the process of human reasoning, such as determining and selecting key values.

This new model embodies other interesting features of improvement better revealed by demonstration than a description. Say the word and a Comptometer man will gladly show you this latest Comptometer achievement.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1731 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.



*If not made by Felt & Tarrant
it's not a Comptometer*



ADDING MACHINE

PERSONAL GLIMPSSES

Continued

The water-bottle—and it was a water-bottle—was empty.

As compensation the supply of beard was increasing fast. The *Eagle* man looked like the late Nat Wills reading telegrams at the Hippodrome. The other American looked worse. The blond Englishman and the comparatively beardless Frenchmen still were obviously of the human species—and a darky who had eased his way in, and was completely smooth-faced—was really quite presentable. He slept quietly, leaning first on a little savage-looking Frenchwoman on his right, then starting awake and subsiding on the bearded deaf man on his left.

All things must come to an end.

We had to get to Paris some time. It happened at 1:30 o'clock at the Gare de Lyon, which is about as if a Brooklynite was landed after midnight in Yonkers.

There were no porters. Over in a depression beside the track stood a four-wheeled platform truck. I wrestled the thing to the side of the car, loaded the baggage on board, and joined a string of others rumbling toward the street. We were all inexperienced truck-pushers. The list of casualties, skinned heels and barked shins, was heavy.

The 1,500 persons on the long train wiped up the taxicabs so quickly that there might as well have been none.

The subway had long stopt running. (They do that in Paris despite its reputation as an all-night town.)

Out over the big square in front of the station flowed the crowd, running this way and that, looking for transportation. I left my baggage in charge of the other American and joined in the hunt. No taxi got within a quarter of a mile.

The advance guard flowing ever outward gobbled them all.

I tried several hotels, thinking to sleep the night through and reach the *Eagle* Bureau in the morning.

Five hotels in a row were locked. Outside hung extemporized signs: "Hotel Full."

At last, by elimination and speed, I became part of the advance guard. I reached the Seine. I flagged a garbage-cart. The driver laughed and shook his head. I flagged a taxi. I leapt to the running-board. Note the "leapt."

The driver was going home. No, he would not go anywhere for any money—not if I bought his old taxi.

I passed a woman limping along with two bags—dropping them every few yards to rest. It was brutal not to aid her, but there were three hundred like her.

From a bridge I saw a pair of headlights coming. They were oil headlights—which meant that they were borne by a one-lung, lop-sided Paris taxicab.

I got out in front where he would have to stop or run me down—I didn't care much which—and waited. He stopt.

I gave him directions to go to the station and then home, and waited for his price.

"Twenty francs." I almost fell off. I expected him to ask fifty at least.

We whizzed back to the station, running a gantlet of upflung umbrellas, waving arms, and decisive folk who tried to heave their baggage on board and take us by assault.

My partner was half asleep at the station. But we got in and the trip was over.

FISH, SNAKES, AND NATURE-FAKERS
AS AIDS TO CREDULITY

IS your "believing apparatus" ready for the fish-story season? Has it been "properly regulated and stimulated?" Let him that sitteth in the seat of the scornful be wary, advises a Canadian writer, how he condemns the piscatorial prodigy, for his lack of faith may reflect upon his mental capacity. The angler who has not imagination is just no angler at all—indeed, to the true fisherman "there will never be such a thing as a day without a catch, for what is lacking the mind will easily make up if given its own free sway." This writer of "Dusk and Ember Papers" in *Rod and Gun in Canada* (Woodstock, Ont.) quotes that one-time devout angler Grover Cleveland as saying that the unbeliever is most likely a squaw-fisherman. Mr. Cleveland, approaching the subject with the large seriousness it deserves, said:

It must, of course, be admitted that large stories of fishing adventure are sometimes told by fishermen—and why should this not be so? Beyond all question there is no sphere of human activity so full of strange and wonderful incidents as theirs. Fish are constantly doing their most mysterious and startling things; and no one has yet been wise enough to explain their ways or account for their conduct. The best fishermen do not attempt it; they move and strive in the atmosphere of mystery and uncertainty, constantly aiming to reach results without a clue, and through the cultivation of faculties non-existent, or imperative in the common mind. In these circumstances fishermen necessarily see and do wonderful things. If those not members of the brotherhood are unable to assimilate the recital of these wonders, it is because their believing apparatus has not been properly regulated and stimulated. Such disability falls far short of justifying doubt as to the truth of the narration. The things narrated have been seen and experienced with a fisherman's eye and perceptions. This is perfectly understood by listening fishermen, and they, to their enjoyment and edification, are permitted (by a properly adjusted mental equipment) to believe what they hear.

That there are skeptics even among fishermen themselves would seem evident, however, from this self-revealing invocation with which the Canadian writer prefaces his dissertation:

O Ananias! Father of all lies,
Inspire me here beneath these summer skies,
While I recline among mendacious guys,
That I, too, may depict the phantom rise
Of that "lost fish" of most enormous size.
Give me the patience to sit calmly by,
While amateurs with veterans gravely vie
Recounting deeds performed with rod and fly,
Then help me tell the final, crowning lie!

If we are to accept Mr. Cleveland's theory, it is of advantage to feed the mind occasionally with dubious fodder. And in the way of novel fish-stories, we clip the following most timely item from *The Fishing Gazette* (New York):

Some artful fish-dealer and cunning propagandist having started the rumor that lovely liquor is being smuggled across the Canadian border in the interior of fish, the rumor carrying with it the story

of an East Side fish-dealer who is being supplied steadily with his morning encouragement in this way, a tremendous leap in fish sales is expected in the next few weeks.

"That fish-story is too good to be true," murmured one of the dealers in a disconsolate voice when a reporter for *The Fishing Gazette* sought him out in an effort to run down the story.

But, nevertheless, the rumor wiggles on in local fish circles, and refuses to be squelched. The gullible ones believe that somewhere on the Isle of Manhattan lives a man who can supply them with the name of a man in Canada who in turn can supply them with liquid fish at four dollars a quart. And no wood-alcohol.

Shades of Edgar Allan Poe!

Snakes vie with fish as heroes of marvelous tales, from the days of the sea-serpent down, and in a recent number of *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.), we find an astonishing story worthy of the most earnest scrutiny of naturalists. This magazine, not willing to take unjustly the credit for reciting the tale of the phenomenon, states that it is taken from *The Oologist*:

Some doubting Thomases may not be inclined to believe the story, but C. M. Wells, Belen, N. M., says that the gratitude of New Mexico rattlesnakes is quite well known, and he relates the following:

While doing certain topographical work along the line of the Eastern Railway of New Mexico, Jerry Moskovitz, an instrument man, noticed the rattle population was being rapidly depleted by the *paisanos* (road-runners), and he frequently witnessed battles royal between the bird and the reptile. Crossing a sandy waste one day, Moskovitz came upon a particularly fine specimen of snake fighting for its life, and without any ado went to the rescue, driving off the bird.

The snake, evidently, thinking that it had found a friend for life, followed him into camp and made a home in one of Jerry's old boots. Now Jerry is a particularly sound sleeper, alarm-clocks notwithstanding, and this the snake soon noticed, so, festooning himself on the head of Jerry's bed, he thrust his head into the sleeper's watch-pocket, so as to get the correct time, hung his tail by Jerry's ear, and promptly began to rattle at 5 A.M.

Jerry has now become famous for his early rising.

But these tales are, after all, a bit crude, perhaps, and lack the subtlety and grace of an article recently current in the oriental press. It appeared first in *The Japanese Magazine* (Tokyo), and runs in part as follows:

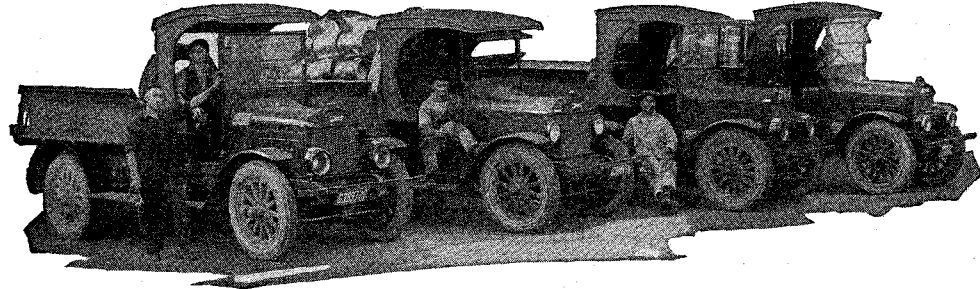
The use of animals as spies has been a military art practised in Japan from remote times. The animals so used were the dog, fox, and rat, which were duly trained for the purpose. The animals mentioned were selected because, for such a purpose as spying, they are the most amenable to training, and have proved the most successful in operation.

They can be trained to understand human will and language to a marvelous degree. The fox can be trained even to imitate the human voice, and the power of the animal in this direction is very effective especially when trained to utter low sounds.

When a military officer desired to ascer-

Stewart

MOTOR TRUCKS



Owners' Satisfaction Proved—

1. *By use in 38 foreign lands*
2. *By fleets that grew from one*

The international use of Stewarts is no less impressive than the growth of multiple Stewart fleets at home.

Abroad, Stewarts are giving daily and profitable service to owners in 38 foreign countries.

At home, the unique quality of Stewart service has caused the growth in hundreds of cases from the original one Stewart (write for names) to large fleets.

But it isn't the size of a fleet that tells the real story. A big firm may decide to motorize its hauling—may buy 20 to 50 trucks at once. It's the experience of a concern that started with one Stewart, found it a business-winner, bought more Stewarts one after another to keep pace with expansion, which is a real guide.

Here is a letter from an owner. This owner-satisfaction with Stewart performance has made the Stewart Motor Corporation a world leader in truck building in only seven years.

MACON TRANSFER CO.
MACON, GA.

After running our first truck a short while we purchased a 1½-ton truck and four months later we purchased a second one-ton.

After all three of these trucks had given us splendid service for six or eight months we decided to purchase our fourth, a ¾-ton Stewart, four months ago, which makes our fleet number four trucks at the present date.

All four of these trucks are giving absolute satisfaction and we will further state that the first one-ton which we purchased is running as good and doing as much work as it did the day we drove it out of your place.

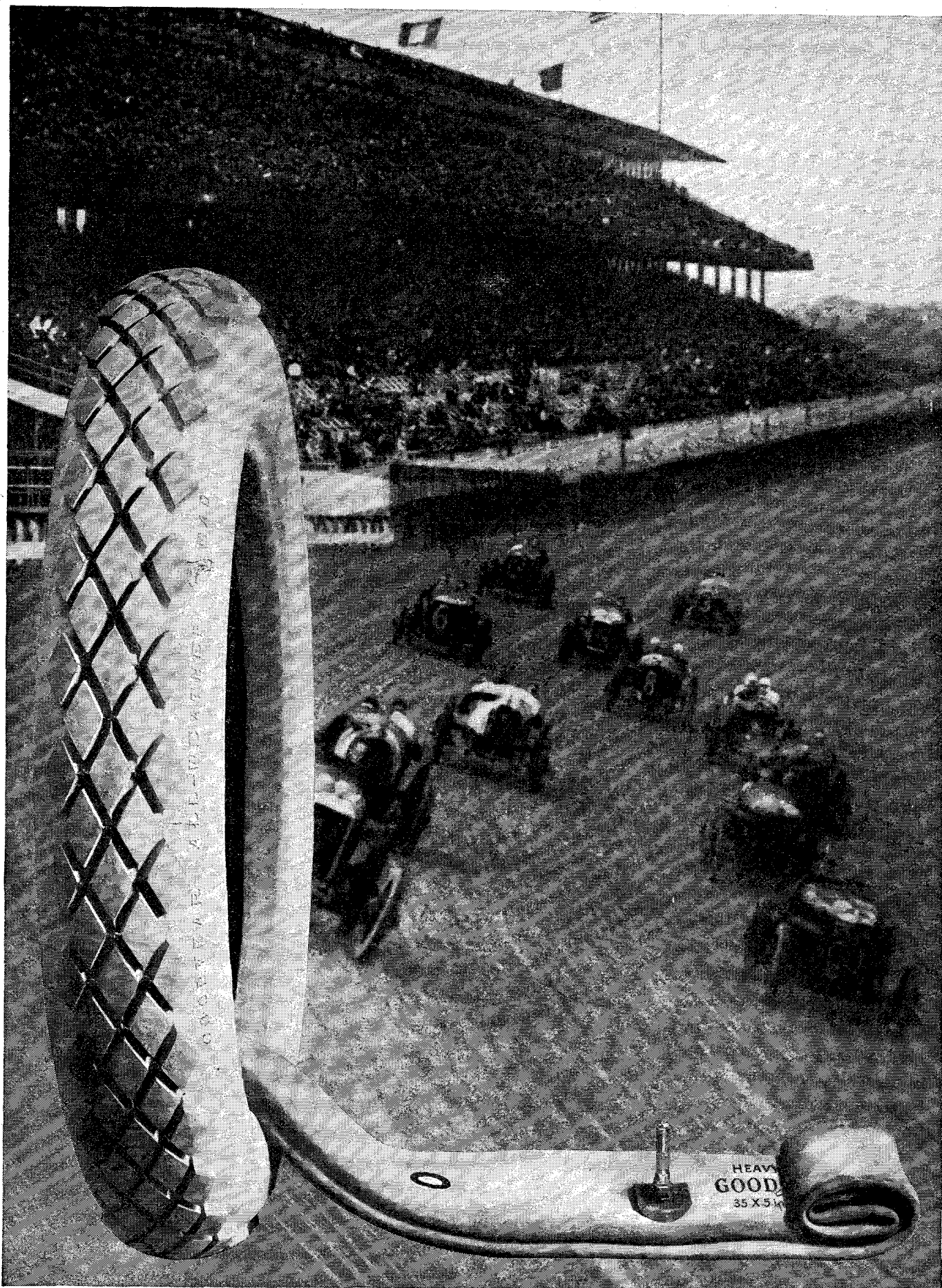
If business increases in the next month as much as it has in the past we will be obliged to add another Stewart to our fleet, which will make five of these trucks.

(Signed) WALTER S. HERIN

Chassis prices f. o. b. Buffalo: ¾-ton \$1350; 2000-lb. \$1655;
1½-ton \$2250; 2-ton \$2875; 2½-ton \$3095; 3½-ton \$3895

STEWART MOTOR CORPORATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Stewart truck has won—by costing less to run



This actual photograph shows the start of the 1919 150-mile Sheephead Bay race, won in record time by Gaston Chevrolet on Goodyear Cord Tires

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

The Laboratory of the Fleeting Miles

IN its several years' association with automobile racing on American speedways and road courses, this Company has served as both teacher and student.

Through the rugged excellence of its product it has been able to provide racing cars a means of greater speed and distance than the world had previously seen.

It has in turn exacted something far more valuable than victories, though its victories include all important speed-marks from one to six hundred miles.

Not even our last season's record of winning every official race of more than 50 miles, approaches in value the practical teachings of this experience.

The sum of the speedway's instruction, so far as it anywhere relates to better tire performance, is embodied without stint in today's Goodyear Cord Tires.

The lessons from this as from every like experimental work we follow, are faithfully translated into that quality in our products which protects our good name.

The fruits of all such endeavor are evident unmistakably in the fine and reliable manner in which Goodyear Cord Tires perform under every condition of use.

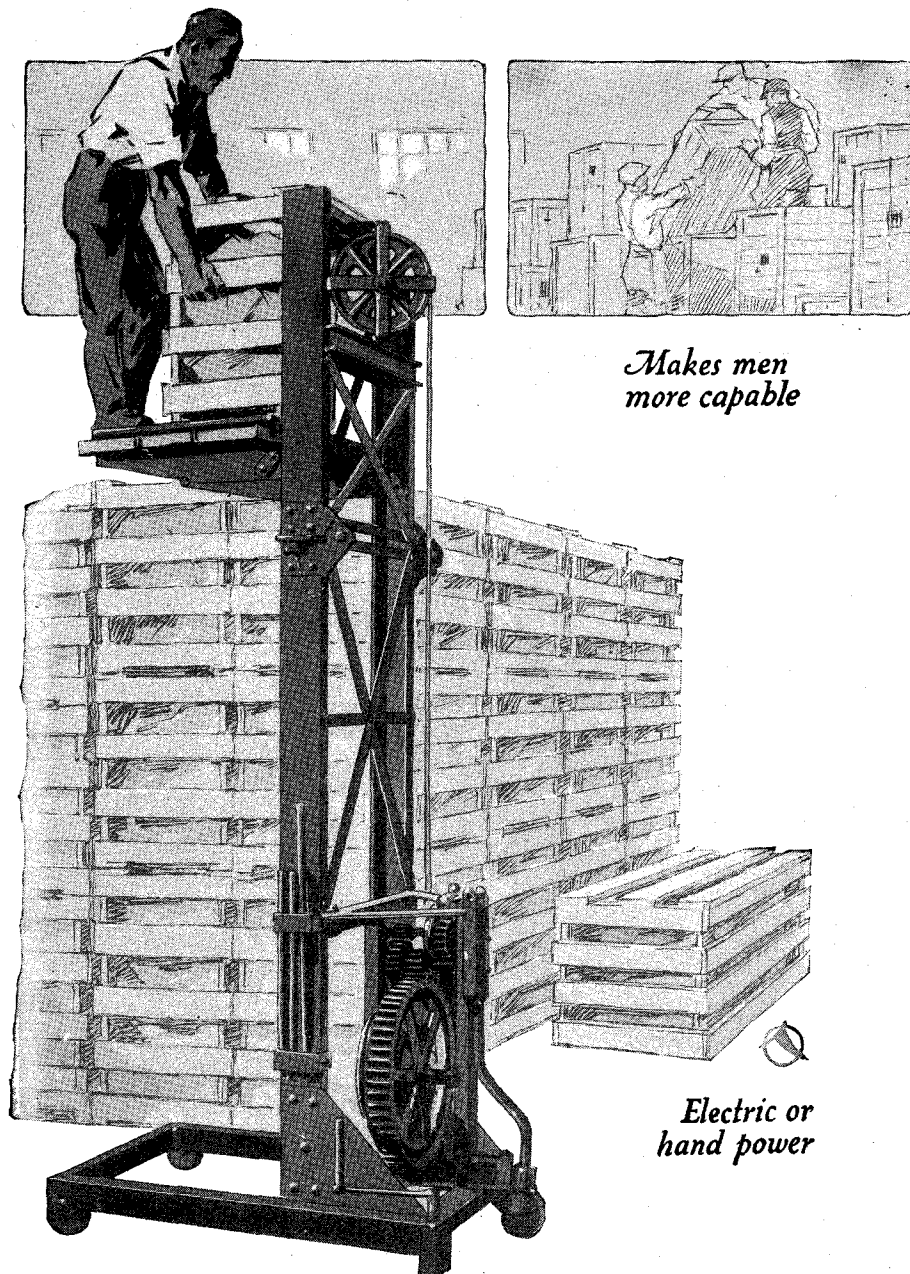
Because Goodyear Tires and the sincere conservation service behind them afford uncommon satisfaction, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

CORD TIRES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Overhead vs. Overhead

FAR above the reach of human arms go the heavy crates. And the higher they rise in the space overhead, the lower the overhead cost comes down.

The wasteful practice of "stepping" packages, and leaving inverted pyramids of open space, has given way to the Economy System. Every cubic foot now earns its cost.

American industries—more than a hundred different lines—have thus found additional storage space at no additional cost. Some even have been saved the expense of building new warehouses.

Economy Storage Engineers may be able to help you, too. Our free booklet, "Economy in Storage," explains.

The ECONOMY
SYSTEM

Economy Engineering Company
2639 West Van Buren St., Chicago, U. S. A.
Boston New York Philadelphia Detroit Atlanta San Francisco

How much space
are YOU wasting?

ECONOMY PORTABLE ELEVATORS and STORAGE RACKS

tain certain geographical facts as to situation of a camp or fortress held by the enemy, he found the dog or the fox his most efficient spy. In feudal times certain places were always guarded, and all travelers passing either way through these barriers were strictly examined, while other likely places had watchmen hidden; but the entire country could not be so covered. For this purpose the ubiquitous fox was utilized. Human spies guarded the pathways over the mountains and across the plains; but the fox guarded the wilds and other pathless regions. The fox is small and not easily seen; he knows every foot of the country he traverses. Always on the trail, the animal spy follows the human spy. When the fox or the spy dog perceives or detects the presence of a human being in the course of his patrol he utters a faint sound which his master behind understands and notes. The animal utters various sounds, and these are signals for the master to follow up or retire, as the case may require. The animal is trained to vary the cry whether the enemy is approaching or retreating.

Some of these foxes have been trained to perform almost incredible deeds on behalf of their masters. For example, when the spy comes to a precipice or cliff he finds it impossible to ascend, he puts the end of a rope in the fox's mouth; the animal finds its way up the cliff as no human being could do; and when it reaches the top it walks round and round a tree holding the rope in its mouth, while the man at the other end pulls himself up the cliff. The fox will hold on till the master arrives. In the same way the animal is used to discover a way down cliffs or precipices. He can also fasten his rope to a tree, using a bow-knot; and after he descends the rope the fox will pull open the knot and the man recovers his rope. If the spy is obliged to pass the night in a mountain or some remote place where the air is very cold, the fox will lie up against him all night and keep him warm. The animal has a keener sense of smell and a better instinct for situations than his master, and is thus able to keep the latter informed about every step of the way.

There are frequent references to the use of animals in this capacity in Japanese literature. For example, in the famous novel, "Yumiharizuki," Tametomo is represented, one day while he was out hunting, as being rescued by his dog, Nokaze, from a venomous serpent.

The fox can even make light for his master when the darkness is too extreme. All the master has to do is to give him a certain kind of bone to carry, and as he breathes on it there is an emission of phosphorescence that the man can easily see, and follow the animal. The bone can be picked up often in the mountains where skeletons of dead animals are found. If an enemy sees this light he is more apt to be afraid of it than to approach it, as he thinks it a will-o'-the-wisp. Even spies placed in charge of barriers used to keep a dog or a fox always near them, as this precaution allowed them to doze or even sleep on duty; and also when a spy was surveying an enemy's position the fox enabled his master to know whether the sentinels were asleep or awake, and how the situation was. Rats, too, were used as spies by the army officers of feudal Japan.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

The spy carried his pet rat in his sleeve. On approaching the position to be spied upon, he took the animal from his sleeve and let it go free. The rat was trained to pick up any bit of paper it could find and bring it to its master. Accordingly, it would penetrate into the apartments of the officers of the enemy camp in a noiseless manner and steal off with any pieces of paper it saw, which perchance might contain the enemy's plan of campaign or tactics for the ensuing battle. Sometimes the rat was trained to make a noise in the enemy camp and awake the sentinels, so that after finding they had been disturbed only by a rat, they would become more indifferent than ever and go soundly to sleep, not to be awakened by the human spy close on the trail of the rat. In this way many a spy has been enabled to steal into a Samurai camp and get away with valuable information.

Another dodge was to hide oneself under the floor of the enemy's house or camp, and let out the rat to find whether the occupants of the house were asleep or awake, or, if asleep, whether they were sleeping soundly or not. For this reason, the floors of Daimio houses were made double and in the case of greater Daimio, including the shogun, threefold. Now it is supposed to be done to keep out dampness, but the original reason was to prevent the entrance of spying rats.

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST HOME TO BE RESTORED AS A NATIONAL MEMORIAL

WHEN on an October day in 1858 a small pair of eyes blinked at the sun shining through a shuttered window of a house at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York City, and then gazed curiously, but without understanding, on the ceiling, did the watching mother dream that her arms held a future President and that the home would become a shrine visited by thousands of Americans? If such was his mother's dream, it has come true. Roosevelt House, we are told in the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial *Bulletin*, will be a practical, useful memorial. It will be true to detail. The boy who is to-day the apple of his father's eye and his mother's pride and joy can come here to see where Teddy risked his neck by trying to seesaw over the piazza balustrade, can visit the dining-room where he helped his father make the salad, the kitchen sink where he hitched his turtle, and the library where he began his investigations into natural history. Under the stairs leading to the front door will be a special entrance to the basement for the convenience of visiting children. The largest room in the basement will be a club-room for boys, girls, and grown-ups who wish to be regaled with stories about the life of the adventuresome boy and the pertinacious statesman. An apartment and office for the caretaker will complete the basement plan. Proceeding upward:

On the first floor the visitor to Roosevelt



Saves million dollars at Hopewell

Manufacturer hampered in production by labor shortage, municipal restrictions and high power-cost finds big advantages at Hopewell

A MANUFACTURER came to us last Spring and bought certain used equipment at Hopewell. He planned to have this equipment dismantled and moved to a city in New Jersey for re-erection. His search for a suitable location, however, was fruitless. In some places municipal ordinances were too restrictive; in others sufficient housing facilities were lacking; still in others insufficient labor and an inadequate supply of water interfered. We suggested during a conference that he consider the possibility of locating a plant at Hopewell and allowing the equipment to remain.

Upon investigation, this manufacturer discovered that for the same amount of money expended in moving the equipment from Hopewell and installing it elsewhere, he could buy a plant at Hopewell four times as large. But what was of far more importance to him, he found that he could get his plant in operation six months earlier than by moving it.

This manufacturer found at Hopewell, that there were no municipal restrictions, that housing conditions were ideal and sufficient, that labor in any desired quantity could be secured, and that pure water, of which he required a million gallons per day, is readily available.

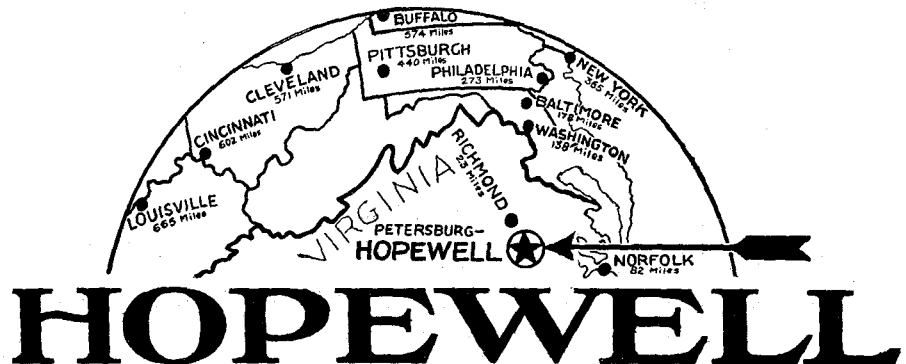
This man told us he will save literally more than a million dollars on his plant alone, while the profits due to production six months earlier than he anticipated, will about pay for the investment.

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HOPEWELL

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

House will find the entrance-hall, drawing-room, library, and dining-room restored practically as they were in 1858. Of his birthplace Colonel Roosevelt wrote in 1913 in his autobiography: "It was furnished in the canonical taste of the New York which George William Curtis described in the 'Potiphar Papers.' The black haircloth furniture in the dining-room scratched the bare legs of the children when they sat on it."

Mrs. Cowles, being several years his senior sister, and, as a girl, more appreciative, perhaps, of household furnishings, has many pleasant recollections of the dining-room. When Theodore was still a very small boy the haircloth furniture was replaced by chairs that were much more attractive and comfortable. One memory of meals in that dining-room stands out clearly. If one of the children had been extraordinarily good for an unusual length of time their father sometimes permitted him or her to assist in making the salad-dressing for which he was famous in the neighborhood. The child thus favored was supposed to pour, drop by drop, the oil into the dressing. Of course, in gloating over the three other envious seekers for this honor, father's helpmate frequently forgot to watch the distribution and usually permitted much more than one drop to gush forth from the bottle. Then disgrace followed.

"The middle room was a library, with tables, chairs, and bookcases of gloomy respectability," says the autobiography. "It was without windows, and so was available only at night."

In the evening when the fireplace was glowing red the embers revealed rich tapestries on the walls and harmonized with the red spread on the library table. There was a beautiful English rug on the floor. It was in this room that the four-year-old Theodore, running about in a stiffly starched white dress on the day his younger sister, Corinne, was christened, entertained the dignified Rev. Dr. William Adams, officiating clergyman. By an oversight the minister was left alone with the child. As they entered the room, Mrs. Cowles and her mother were horrified to hear Theodore pointing to a painting of "The Transfiguration" on the wall and piping: "There, Dr. Adams—see Jesus Christ a-flooin' up to heaven wiv his coat-tails out behind!" Theodore was too young at this time to read books. But it was in the library where he first began to drag around a "Life of Livestone" and Wood's "Natural History" which interrupt the reading of his elders with a request to tell him stories about the pictures. At best, the library was a lonesome room, unless the door was open either into the dining-room or into the drawing-room (the parlor), which, the autobiography tells us, seemed to us children to be a room of such splendor, but was open for use only

Sunday evening or on rare occasions when there were parties." In the parlor stood the square piano at which Mr. Roosevelt used to sit and play waltzes and polkas while the children danced. The ornaments included the gas chandelier decorated with great quantity of cut-glass prisms, the famous Russian muzhik drawing a gilt sledge with a piece of malachite, and other objects which are faithfully described in Colonel Roosevelt's official reminiscences of his childhood.

In so far as it is possible to reproduce the

furnishings, the architect will make these rooms look exactly as they did in the early '60's. But on the first floor new construction will take the form of a large, oval regents' room for the holding of meetings of foundation members and the Board of Directors, receptions to distinguished guests, and other functions. The stairway leading to the second floor, where are the two bedrooms and the children's porch, will be restored with due attention to details. It was in the front bedroom that Theodore Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858. A few days after his birth, however, he was moved into the middle room, which afterward became the nursery. Continuing:

In reference to the front room, the autobiography says: "We would troop into father's room while he was dressing, to stay there as long as we were permitted, eagerly examining everything which came out of his pockets which could be regarded as an attractive novelty. Each child has fixt in his memory various details which strike it as of grave importance. The trinkets he used to keep in a little box on his dressing-table we children always used to speak of as 'treasures.'"

The rosewood and satinwood bedroom furniture which belonged to Martha Bulloch Roosevelt, Colonel Roosevelt's mother, will be presented to Roosevelt House for the furnishing of this room.

Across the hall from these rooms so intimately associated with his boyhood there will be a large room devoted to the preservation of "Rooseveltiana"—letters, manuscripts, photographs, and other personal mementoes of Roosevelt the boy, the man, the public servant, and the citizen. Here will be assembled those fascinating relics of his early interest in natural history—a haphazard collection which goes back to the days when he made public to that section of New York between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets that he would pay five cents for each white mouse and "thirty-five cents for families of them." In his progress as a naturalist he brooked no interference from the household. The laundress threatened to leave unless "young Mr. Theodore takes away that snapping turtle chained to the sink," and the cook incurred the enmity of the entire family by carrying out his injunction to boil a woodchuck for twenty-four hours so that not a single piece of bone would be lost to science.

The clubrooms and a library of Americana—the books Colonel Roosevelt wrote and the books he loved—will be found on the third floor. It is hoped that this library will come to be a reference-room where young Americans of the future—both native-born and newly naturalized—may tap the clear springs of sound American doctrine. An anonymous donor has taken the first step in presenting to the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association a complete set of Roosevelt's writings in a uniform edition.

Finally, on the top floor and extending across the entire building there will be an auditorium with a seating capacity of nearly three hundred, a complete stage, and to make the Americanization equipment complete, a motion-picture apparatus. Here the Roosevelt plays and pageants of the future may be presented. (Mrs. A. W. Nicholson, chairman for Oregon, has already submitted to national headquarters an outline of a Roosevelt play which is to be put on in her State to arouse interest in

Roosevelt Americanism.) Lectures can be held in the auditorium, which, it is expected, will become a forum of civic and national patriotism.

CABRERA, HOLDER OF THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR ESCAPING ASSASSINATION

FOR twenty-two years Manuel Estrada Cabrera, lately President of Guatemala, sat on the "lid" of a volcano. The volcano, as volcanoes often do, erupted, and now Cabrera, last of the long line of dictators in Central America, is a prisoner in the Military Academy in Guatemala City, and that little republic has been much in the papers. Cabrera is fortunate—or was fortunate the last time he was heard from—for some of his opponents had desired to remove him to that bourn from which no man returns. At least this is to be supposed from the manner of Cabrera's exit from the Presidential chair and from the habit of successful revolutionaries in the equatorial zone. A few weeks ago Cabrera was performing his Presidential duties with his usual *éclat* and dispatch and suppressing signs of incipient revolt with customary firmness and precision. He had every expectation of retaining occupancy of the Guatemalan White House to the end of his days. But it is evident that he calculated without his host, the people. Previous attempts to oust him had proved abortive. He never failed at reelection. His soldiers saw to that. There was no use in trying to elect another man when Cabrera owned the ballot-boxes and stuffed them according to his need. Other means were tried, but the President bore a charmed life. Bullets meant for his heart or head went astray. His mother did his cooking, so that the favorite old-fashioned method of poisoning was not available. And it was very discouraging to see those who had plotted for freedom from dictatorship lined up against the wall of an early morning. But every lane has its turning, and Cabrera finally reached the turn. T. R. Ybarra, writing in the *New York Times*, speaks of him and his history in these well-chosen words:

Cabrera is the last of the breed of genuine Latin-American dictators. He is an anachronism. He has projected himself into an era in which "Presidents" staying in power from decade to decade are distinctly unfashionable; in which there is altogether too much interest among Latin-Americans in elections and votes and other strange things prevalent in North America.

Yet, in the very midst of this era, Manuel Estrada Cabrera maintained himself, snapping his fingers at all attempts to oust him. He holds the world's record for escaping assassination.

Only two long-distance autocrats of Latin America have ruled more than Cabrera's total of twenty-two years—Porfirio Diaz, of Mexico, and Dr. Francia, the famous ruler of Paraguay. The other most famous dictators of Central and South America, despite the long terms of office, have not succeeded in equaling



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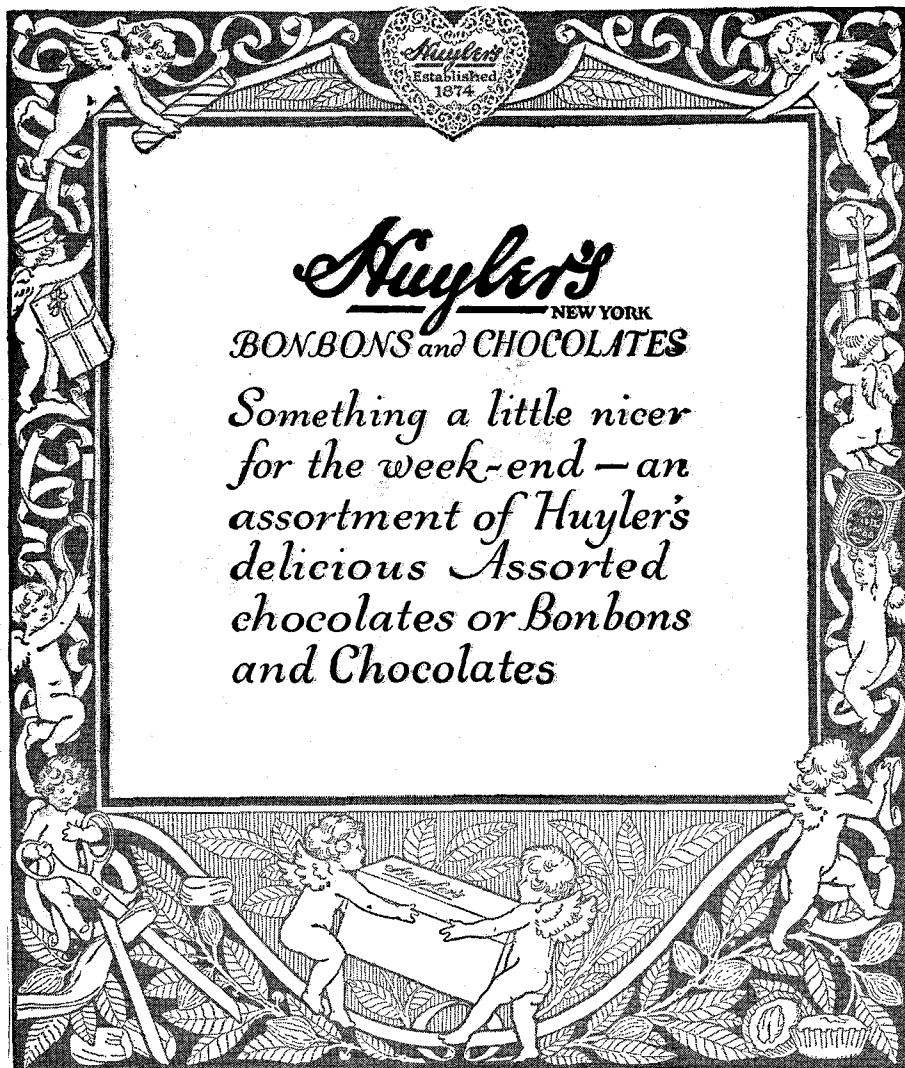
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Cabrera's total of years as "President" of his native land, "elected" by the "votes" of his fellow countrymen.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera was born November 21, 1857, at the city of Quezaltenango, in the interior of Guatemala. He studied law at the national capital, and was appointed Governor of the Department of Retalhuleu, and, in 1886, Chief Justice of his native city of Quezaltenango. But these posts were not big enough for his ambitions. He managed to get himself appointed *Segundo Designado*, or Second Vice-President, of the republic. And then, when President Barrios—quite a little long-distance ruler himself—was assassinated in 1898, Cabrera saw his chance. As Second Vice-President, he was not the man who would automatically succeed Barrios—there was a First Vice-President in the way. But that trifle didn't bother him. He is said to have walked into a meeting of the big men of the Barrios Government, laid a revolver down on the table before them, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I am the President of Guatemala!"

He was right. And he has been President of Guatemala ever since. The term "President," as has been hinted, is putting it far too mildly. A Czar in the palmiest days of Czarism, a Roman Emperor at the height of Imperial Rome's power, a bloodthirsty despot of the Far East, might well envy Manuel Estrada Cabrera, firmly seated on his Central-American throne in this year of grace 1920, cheerfully acting in a way that would have made a tyrant of antiquity blush for fear that he was overdoing things.

His rule was absolute. His capacity for attending to details, for keeping an eye on everything that would insure his remaining sole arbiter of Guatemalan destinies, was simply marvelous. The members of the Guatemalan Assembly, tho it is externally a perfectly good legislative body, modeled on the parliaments of really democratic lands, are simply his creatures—or so his enemies say. His Cabinet Ministers are slaves. Everywhere Cabrera has spies. Nobody, native or foreign, enters or leaves Guatemala without having his every move reported to the despot. So terrible is this system of espionage, so acute the suspicion aroused by the dictator's methods, so well known his ruthlessness when once he has decided to swoop down on somebody, that his name is never mentioned in Guatemala except in whispers. Every man suspects his neighbor.

Cabrera has amassed an enormous fortune, it is said, largely by confiscation of plantations or other properties in Guatemala. His principal foes are among the land-owning class, many of whom he has driven from their country in order to confiscate their holdings.

It is no sinecure to be rich in Guatemala. A Guatemalan called Herrera, reputed to be the next richest man in the land after the dictator, has been jailed over and over again in order that he might be persuaded to give a "voluntary contribution" toward running the Government. Cabrera, it is said, becoming bored finally at this constant round of arresting Herrera, remarked that the only way of getting all Herrera's money away from him was to kill him. However, he was afraid that

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

foreign nations might object to this, because of the second richest man's great prominence, so he reluctantly allowed him to stay alive.

He has a large army, which he keeps efficient, since he realizes quite well that his power rests on bayonets. The private soldiers are recruited by force and get only a few cents a day. The officers, too, are poorly paid, but they, like the civilian officials of Cabrera, are not, according to common belief, deprived of means of improving their stipends.

Cabrera has escaped assassination in miraculous ways. The attempts to kill him have been far from bungling essays by amateurs; they show a skill in planning that should place them high among the classics of their kind. Once some of the cadets at the military school in Guatemala City decided to kill the dictator on the occasion of one of his regular visits to the school. When he entered it, a huge flag, hung over his head, suddenly dropt upon him, completely enfolding him. Five cadets then stepped forward and emptied their revolvers into the flag, feeling assured that the body beneath it would be riddled with bullets.

Cabrera managed to disentangle himself, felt himself all over for bullet-holes, found himself unwounded, got up off the floor, and resumed being dictator just where he had left off. What became of those convicted of participation in the plot may be imagined. Nor was Cabrera satisfied with punishing those whom he thought guilty; members of their families, according to report, also suffered as a result of the exploit of their kinsmen.

Another attempt on the dictator's life that almost succeeded was made when he had just entered the Presidential palace for the formal reception of the American Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Heimke, in 1908. In this plot, too, the cadets of the military school were the chief actors. Several of them rushed at Cabrera, but once more his luck was with him. He escaped with a bayonet wound in his left hand. Eight cadets were executed for complicity in this plot.

On another occasion, it is related, the foes of Cabrera learned that he had a private telephone which none but he might use, and resolved to make it the instrument of his death. They got a skilled electrician admitted into the palace, where he succeeded in inserting a bomb in the wall behind the private telephone in such a way that if the receiver should be removed from the hook the bomb would explode.

But they reckoned without Cabrera's extraordinary luck. On the evening of a big function in the palace, a Cabinet Minister happened to enter the room to get a glass of water, and, spying the telephone, decided that it would be a good joke to call up his wife on the instrument sacred to the dictator. So he removed the receiver from the hook. It took several days to clear away the debris of that wing of the palace and find some small pieces of the Cabinet Minister's body.

The most elaborate of all the attempts on Cabrera's life was made in 1918. The conspirators got possession of two houses on opposite sides of a street through which the dictator was to drive in a procession, made a tunnel under the street,



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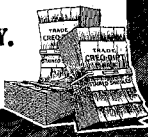
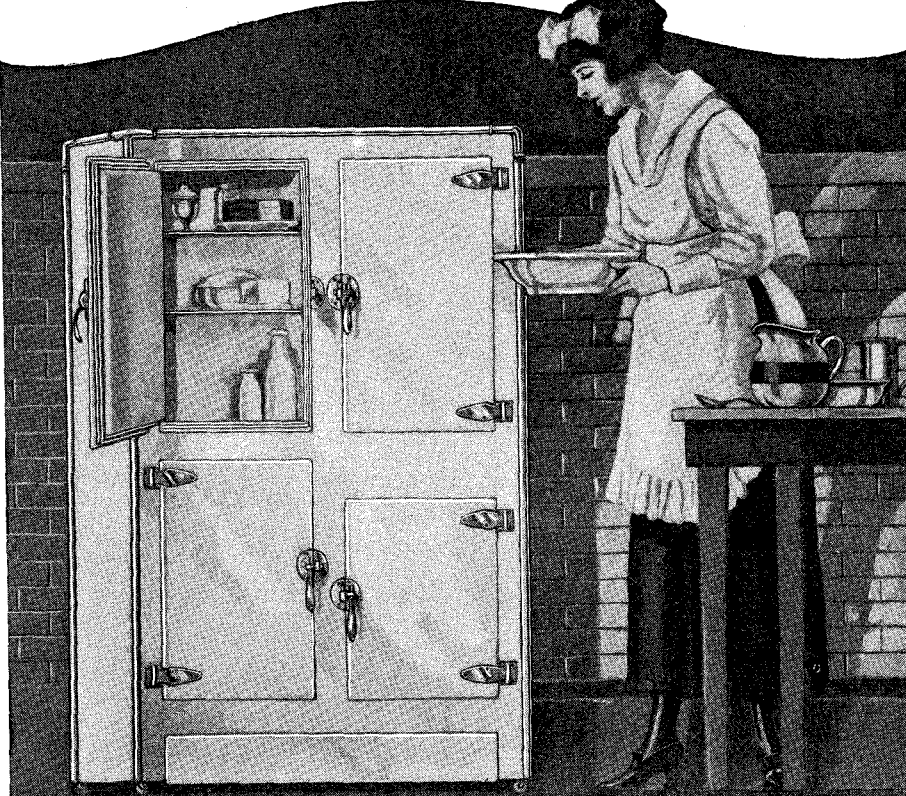
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

placed a bomb under the roadway and connected it by wires with the houses in such a way that the pressing of a button would cause an explosion. Then they bribed Cabrera's trusted coachman and made him agree to rein up the horses of the Presidential carriage directly over the tunnel, in order, ostensibly, to avoid running over a child who was to be provided by the conspirators for the purpose.

On the day of the procession the child suddenly started across the street, the coachman stooped his horses, and there was a terrific explosion. Cabrera was thrown from his carriage, and emerged, shaken and bleeding, from the debris. But he was not seriously hurt. Again his luck had stuck by him. Arrests were made right and left, and the punishment of those suspected of complicity in the crime proceeded with such ruthlessness that some of the diplomats of foreign countries stationed in Guatemala lodged protests with the dictator. Incidentally, the coachman received all sorts of praise and a pension from Cabrera, who considered him a hero. But his complicity in the plot came out later, the pension was abruptly stopt, and quite another kind of treatment was meted out to the man.

As a result of these various attempts on his life, Cabrera, it is said, wears a bullet-proof coat. Another story is to the effect that, fearing poison, he would take no food except that specially prepared for him by his mother, which was served to him in a hermetically closed steel casket which he opened himself at table.

But tho there is so much in the category against Cabrera, his defenders insist that, on the whole, his reign did more good than harm. He improved the country's finances, constructed many important public works, reformed and liberalized the laws, encouraged agriculture, installed modern systems of sanitation, and fostered education on the American model. There are other services he has performed, and the writer, in a spirit of fairness, reminds us:

According to a report from Mr. Winslow, American Consul-General at Guatemala City, made some years ago, there were few villages in Guatemala which had no schools, and, in Guatemala City, with a population of about one hundred thousand, there were three colleges, eight institutes, and twenty-five public schools. A few years ago Cabrera caused to be built at his capital an imposing building called the "Temple of Minerva," which he dedicated to the advancement of education.

During the Great War, the Guatemalan dictator, according to report, was instrumental in nipping in the bud a German plot for causing revolutionary outbreaks throughout the five Central-American republics and extending them, if possible, to Panama and Colombia. The German Minister at Guatemala, Herr Lehmann, was said to be the master-mind behind this plot, and Herr Eckhardt, German Minister at Mexico, was also named as one of its instigators. Cabrera, it was said, got wind of it, warned the United States Government, and thus effectually blocked its progress.

As has been said, the only Latin-American dictators whose tenure of office sur-

passes that of Cabrera are Porfirio Diaz, of Mexico, and Dr. Francia, of Paraguay. Diaz ruled over Mexico without interruption from 1884 to 1911, a total of twenty-seven years, which beats Cabrera's record by five years. In addition it must be borne in mind that Diaz also ruled for several years prior to 1886. But General Gonzales was President of Mexico from 1880 to 1884, thus breaking into a total which would otherwise have given Diaz a consecutive run of thirty-five years, Diaz having come to power in 1876.

Francia was absolute autocrat over Paraguay from 1814 to his death in 1840, a total of twenty-six years—four years more than Cabrera's record. Previous to 1814, he ruled over the country in conjunction with another chieftain for several years. His successor, Lopez, known as Lopez I., kept himself in power as sole arbiter of Paraguay for twenty-two years, and turned over the job to his son, Lopez II. (the only instance of Presidential power passing from father to son).

Rosas, the notorious tyrant of Argentina, ruled despotically over that land from 1825 to 1842, a total of seventeen years, after which the Argentines finally succeeded in getting rid of him. He fled to England, where he survived his downfall twenty-five years, dying in 1877 at the age of eighty-four.

Antonio Guzman Blanco, the Venezuelan dictator, came to power in 1870 and held his ascendancy over his native land for eighteen years. Unlike Cabrera, Rosas, Francia, Diaz, and the rest, Guzman Blanco was clever enough to keep the reins of power in his hands without sticking close to the job. Several times he went to Paris to have a good time, leaving "Presidents" in his place who administered Venezuela in his absence without for a moment questioning his authority as the real boss of the show. But one of these substitutes, Dr. Rojas Paul, got tired of being President in name only and, in 1888, suddenly announced that he would no longer take orders from Guzman Blanco, then comfortably enjoying himself in Paris. The dictator threatened all sorts of terrible things as soon as he got back to his capital, but Rojas Paul had chosen a psychological moment. Guzman Blanco never dared to assert his authority again and, what is more, never dared return to his native land. Tho surrounded in Paris by every luxury that wealth could buy, yet he died a broken-hearted exile, yearning to return to Venezuela, eagerly questioning every Venezuelan visitor for the latest news from home.

The only competitor at present anywhere near Cabrera's total of consecutive years as a Latin-American ruler is Juan Vicente Gomez, of Venezuela, who has been dictator, President, and power behind the throne in Venezuelan for twelve years.

THE OLD CAFÉ WHERE MASEFIELD WORKED IS NOW FOR RENT—Poets and their brothers of the more prosy line have made many queer places famous, tho it must be said that often legend has outrun the truth. Ben Jonson had a fondness for the Mermaid Tavern, and since his time many of those who have laid claim to possessing a touch of the divine effluvia have no less derived a certain pleasure from gazing upon the tankard and the cup. Burns visited so many taverns

that it was impossible to pick out one as being more noted for his frequent presence than another, and—for other reasons, too—the biographer has passed them up and by, preferring to remember a window-pane on which the impassioned poet inscribed a rime to one of his many lady-loves. New York, a later abode of genius, has, too, its hidden and half-forgotten places where tired art has lingered. To mention one whose history has a recent beginning, in Greenwich Village, sometimes called "a profiteering imitation of the Latin Quarter in gay Paree," is the Columbian Café. Outwardly it is just like any other of probably several hundred cafés of the same name. Gazing on its dim and dusty portals—so clean and shiny before last July—the passer-by would never dream that once a poet came here to drink and remained to work. John Masefield "happened in" one night, and before the overflow of suds was wiped from the mahogany he had a job. In the interims of courting his favorite muse he cleaned cuspidors, polished the "third rail," rubbed the counter, and occasionally crooked his elbow for a rest. Now ignominy has befallen the café. Mr. O'Connor, the proprietor, says a writer in *The Sun and New York Herald*, has come to the conclusion that respect for the prohibition law brings a reward which is not pecuniary. Americans are not a tea-drinking race—yet. So the sign, "For Rent," hangs upon the dusty window. Many another bar has had false tradition draped upon its doors, agrees the writer:

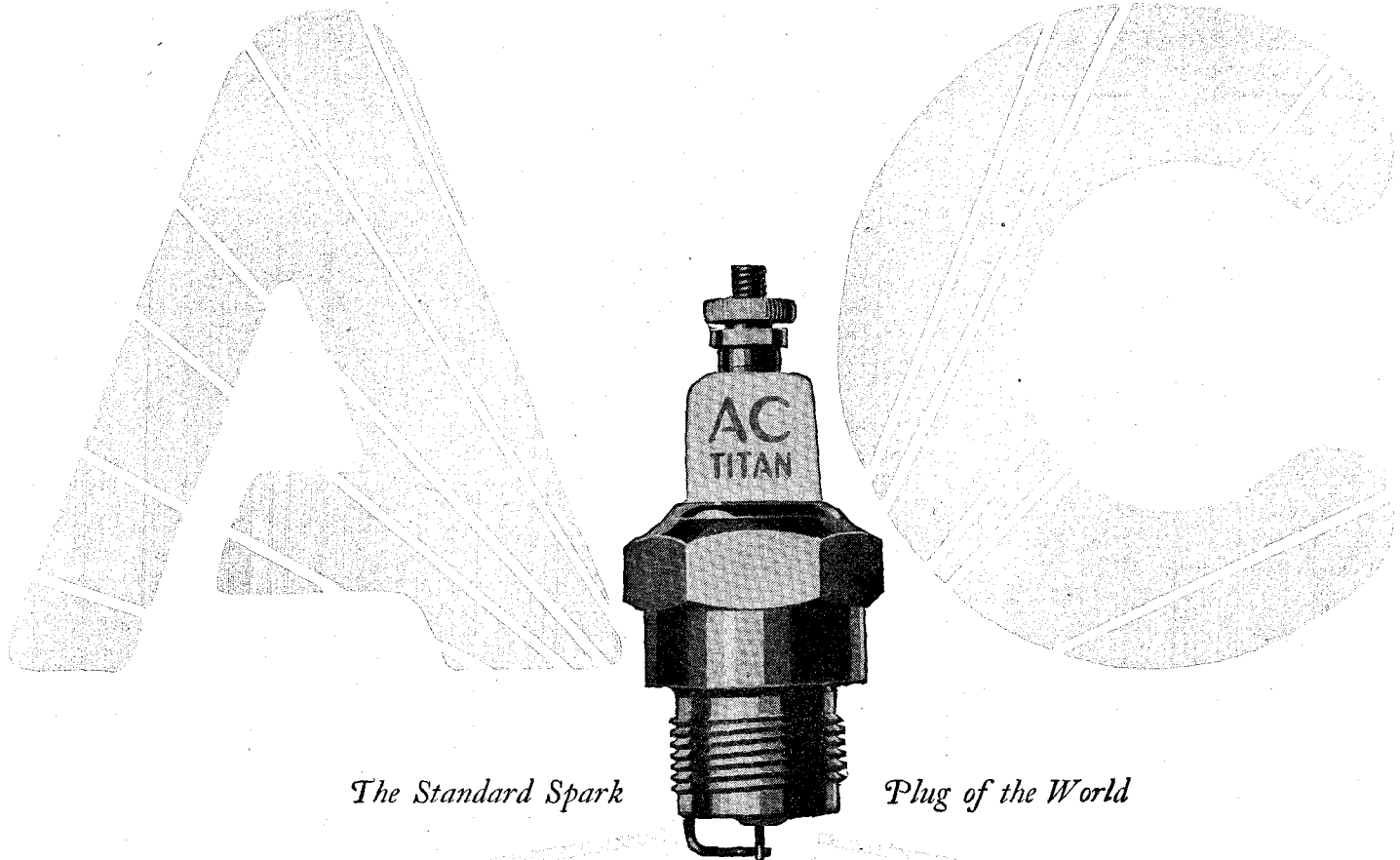
But there is no doubt that John Masefield swept the floor, oiled the counter, polished the brasses, and occasionally helped to keep the peace in the Columbian Café, thereby holding body and soul together while he was turning over in his mind the plots of "The Everlasting Mercy" and "The Widow in the Bye Street."

Poets have been great frequenters of inns, wayside and otherwise. But there is a vast difference between one taking his ease in such a place and making a living there by the sweat of his brow. The young seafaring man who dropt into the Columbian bar one day in search of a drink only to find a job was never suspected by the proprietor or the customers of being a genius. And, unlike Robert Louis Stevenson on a well-known occasion, he did not complain because nobody spotted him as a literary person in disguise.

The whirligig of time again! Promptly at five minutes to one every night it used to be John Masefield's duty to turn the key in the big front door. Now the wail of song, stimulated by nothing stronger than tea, arises until early morning from the fantastically named coffee-houses of the Bohemia that is all around.

John Masefield, the bar-boy, who left the Columbian Café to join Joseph Conrad in London's Grub Street, came back to America a celebrity, to receive in one week honorary doctor's degrees from both Harvard and Yale. A more than Dick Whittington climax to early trials!

As for Mr. Masefield's genial former employer, no doubt he is making use of his present leisure to write the "Perfect Bartender's Guide," which it had been for years his ambition to compose in collabora-



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U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,189, Feb. 13, 1917, Other Patents Pending

PERSONAL GLIMPSSES

Continued

tion with the poet and on a basis of fifty-fifty as to the royalties.

Such a work would be interesting even in these modern times. For tho it might have no practical value, it would throw light on the past customs of this always interesting town.

POLAND, BLIGHTED BY WAR, STILL A LAND OF HOPE

POLAND is short on food but long on optimism. It is also plentifully supplied with national consciousness, which, tho not of immediate cash value, may be translatable into future credit. The people are brisk and purposeful, and have a confident air concerning the future, which, to the outsider not conversant with Polish history, is rather lugubrious, seeing that one of the principal occupations just now is burying the dead. But it must be remembered that Poland, once quartered among dangerous neighbors with imperial appetites, is living in the dawn of a new liberty, and sunrise, after a long night of vigil, is cheering even to the most down-hearted. It is this, perhaps, which explains why Poland does not appear to be so "fed up" as some of the other countries which suffered no more from the fire and sword and suffering of a war that overshadowed all others. Nevertheless, a glance at a menu card, a wail from a beggar, the sight of innumerable funeral cortèges and thin-legged children indicate that Poland still suffers from the ravages of recent war. As a special correspondent of *The Sun and New York Herald* observes:

Here in Warsaw, the capital and the most interesting city of Poland, death stalks on every side, so much so that it reminds one of Vienna, easily the most distressful capital in the world to-day. Warsaw is a city of contrasts.

Beggars, the dreaded typhus, and funerals are the things you see most in this city, whose population has been swelled to 1,000,000 by the influx of refugees from all parts of Russia. These things are emphasized by contrast with the luxurious hotels and the petit palaces, the latter the homes of the old native aristocracy of Poland.

Barefooted beggars chase after you in the Novo Swiat, one of the main thoroughfares, and almost drop to their knees in pitiful supplication. They are of all ages and both sexes, but the majority are women and children. Unlike the professional women beggars to be found in other countries, these do not have to pinch the scrawny limbs of their child in arms to make it cry; it seems to be crying all the time, and not manufactured crying either. Altho the beggars are to be found in every street of the city, the majority are outside the leading hotels and restaurants. The railway stations and churches are also popular with them.

Typhus is everywhere. It was raging so badly in Warsaw not long ago that one of the American relief agencies forbade its personnel to ride in the street-cars or go to the few moving-picture houses, their only chance of diversion. There are ten thousand cases of typhus in the city right now.

Official figures show that fifty thousand died of typhus in Poland this winter.

The largest concentration of typhus victims hereabout is at Pevonsky Camp, on the fringe of the capital, where refugees from east and west are washed through Poland on their way to their former homes. This camp was visited recently by Madame Paderewski, wife of the former Premier, who seems immune. The victims call her little mother, and think she bears a charm which protects her from the disease. At the largest hospital here, which can take in 1,500 patients, there was such lack of fuel that the surgeon, formerly one of the best in the Russian Army, was forced to break up the few remaining chairs for fire, in order to boil water to sterilize his operating instruments.

Funerals occur with startling frequency. But the natives are not stirred, they are so used to seeing them. Men just raise their hats and pass on. All funerals must pass along the Novo Swiat and Sanatorska, the principal streets, on their way to the cemetery, back of the down-town section.

All this misery is outside the doors of the leading hotels of Warsaw—the Bristol and L'Europe—which face each other on either side of the Novo Swiat. Inside them one can dine as well as in any capital in Europe. It costs a lot of marks; but a mark is worth about one cent, so that a mere matter of 500 marks will buy a very satisfying meal. It will include *hors d'oeuvres*, soup, fish or omelet, chicken or steak, stewed fruit, and coffee. Wine is extra, say 200 marks. The waiter's tip here, as in some other eastern European countries, is 10 per cent. and is added right on to the bill, a very good system, which saves a lot of annoyance. There are no cigars on sale, but cigarettes can be had occasionally for 200 marks for a package of twenty.

The people inside these hotels are refugees from Russia and the Ukraine, members of the military, economic, and relief missions from Allied countries and western Europeans, who are benefiting by the disparity in exchange. The refugees have jewelry and securities which they managed to save from their estates when they fled to Warsaw from Russia or the rich Ukraine. Their properties are now in the hands of their former peasants and they have about given up hope of ever getting them back. So that, except for what they managed to carry away in jewels and stocks, bonds, or other securities, they are no longer the wealthy landowners of Kiev or Podolia or some other great grain-producing section of the Russias. Members of the missions and visitors from the United States, France, or England bring their money with them and have it changed into a basketful of Polish marks.

The high-living cost is not so bad for the visitors or the refugees. They can manage to struggle along. But the Pole gets his pay in Polish marks. The rich can only draw marks from the banks or obtain marks in exchange for their securities or jewels. That is why, since the armistice, erstwhile fairly well off people here have become poor and not a few white marble palaces have had to be mortgaged. Think of paying 945 marks for a pair of stockings, and this by a girl whose salary in the bank here is twenty dollars a week. Bread is forty cents a loaf. An ordinary *négligée* shirt costs twenty-two dollars. Cheap shoes cost sixty dollars.

Outside Warsaw the conditions are even worse, except in Posen, which, being the most modern of Polish cities, is also the cleanest and the least affected by disease.

Here the German form of government is continued by Polish administration, the only noticeable change being that the face of the Kaiser has been chiseled off the Schloss or palace, the Emperor's stables, and a few other places about town. To the east of Warsaw typhus continues to rage and transportation is paralyzed. Whole villages have been decimated, and the difficulties of the situation are added to by returning refugees, who are continually streaming along the roads only to find their homes in ruins. Yet, under these distressing circumstances, there is still the flame of hope, and the people do not complain. As the writer observes:

One of the marvels of the new Republic is the stoical way in which the people have continued to face all these recurring difficulties. They seem tried in hardships and disappointments. They are not impatient because their new road is covered with rough places. Rather they would be surprised if it were not so. Haven't they been hoping and watching for more than a hundred years for their independence! It is true now that they have it they don't know exactly what to do with it. That is because their freedom was thrust upon them suddenly as a result of the war and it bewildered them.

It is true that some of the leaders were a bit hysterical over this national consciousness and went to the extreme of barring the Russian language from the new Poland, seeking to arrest those who were overheard speaking in that tongue. It was, perhaps, the natural reaction to the war and a desire to repay the Russians for their impositions on the Poles during so many years.

Most careful observers of the present Poland can not help noticing a proud, unbroken spirit predominating her many troubles. Her greatest enemy now is within her own borders, and it is her pettifogging politicians who up to now have not been able to subjugate personal interests and prejudices for national unity.

The Polish Diet, or Parliament, is a dream come true to most Poles, but it still lacks experience. The Poles have watched this legislative body during its year of life with a sort of tolerant, passive interest. The average Pole is so glad to have his own lawmaking body, after thinking about it for generations, that his good sense tells him not to expect too much from it.

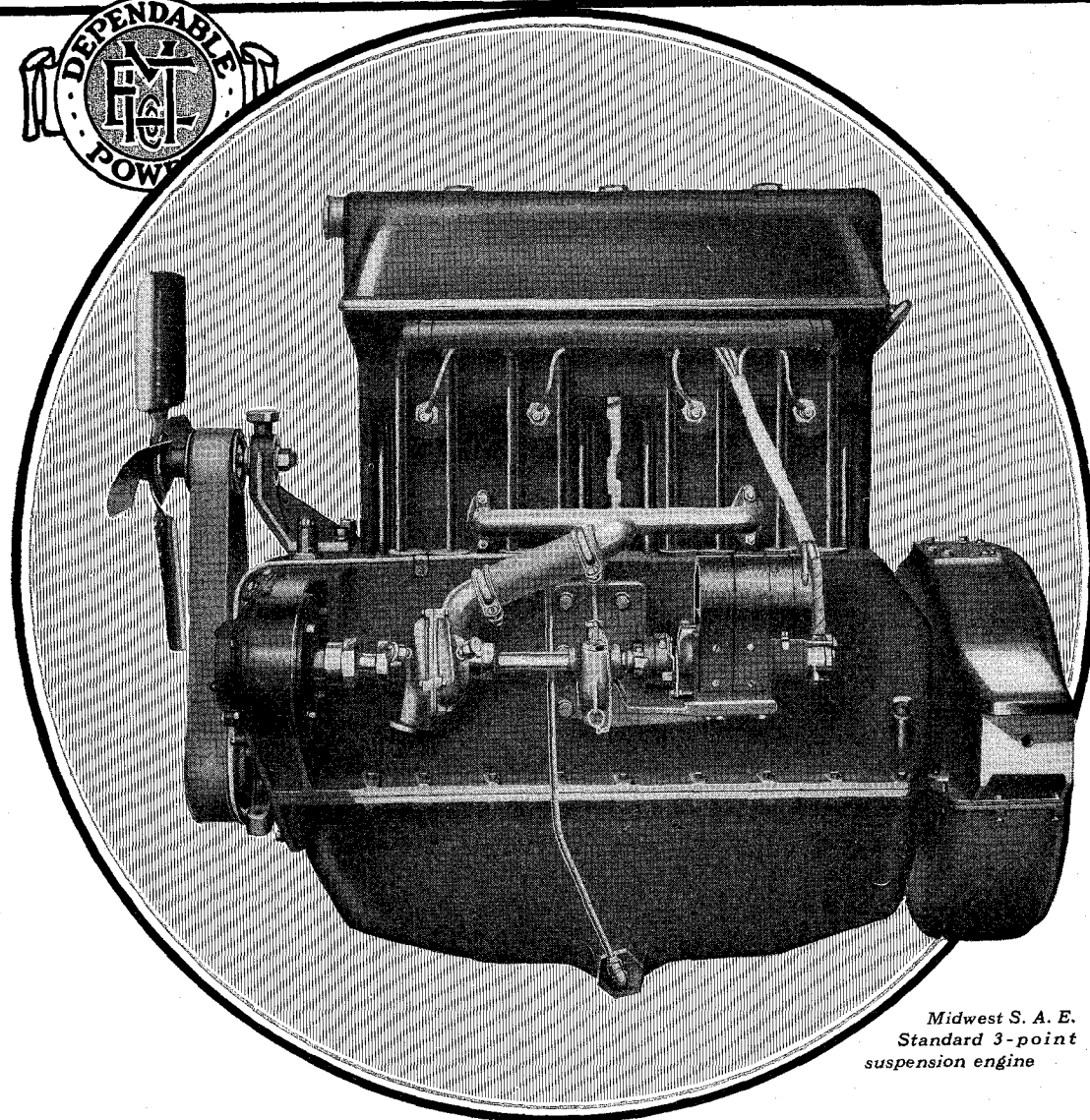
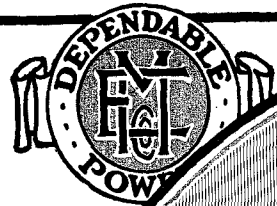
The visitor to Poland to-day notices the quiet, confident complacency of the people in their belief that somehow it will be all right for Poland. He sees lacking among the leaders of the Government, the Cabinet Ministers, and heads of departments a certain power of direction and command, an absence of force in deciding a question, things which are not conducive to a powerful government. But he is told that this is due to lack of experience and to years of rule by others. The Pole, he is reminded, didn't have a chance to develop under Russian rule. The big men were not given a voice in the administrative affairs.

"Give us time," said a Cabinet Minister, "and the energetic resourcefulness characteristic of the Poles will assert itself. We now have a country as large in territory as Germany and a population of thirty-five million. It's a big job for beginners to tackle, but give us time."

Poland is easily one of the important of the new Powers of Europe, and, like others, she is in the melting-pot of European politics, the probable outcome of which is another story.

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SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

VISITING ENGLISHMEN SET A NEW RELAY RACE RECORD

AMERICAN RELAY TEAMS will have to be on their p's and q's for the Olympic races in Belgium in August, when they will meet again their victorious English rivals, the Oxford-Cambridge quartet. In the international field-events held in Philadelphia in early May, the Britishers outdistanced the home teams in the two-mile relay race, and set a new world's record. Their time for the distance, 7 minutes, 50½ seconds, elipt 2½ seconds from the mark established in 1910 by F. Riley, J. Bromilow, Mel Sheppard, and Abe Kiviat, who ran under the colors of the Irish-American Athletic Club.

their hopes on Eby. The blond-haired youngster, try as he might, could not overtake the fast-flying Rudd, who started with at least a twenty-five yard advantage over the Penn star. Rudd's time for the half was 1 minute 54½ seconds, and Eby's 1 minute and 56½ seconds.

The race was lacking in thrills. In the last international two-mile race in 1914, Col. Arnold N. Strode Jackson, running as anchor for Oxford-Cambridge, just barely beat Wallace McCurdy, of Penn, in one of the greatest finishes ever seen. There was no such finish to-day. The race was over just as soon as Rudd, who is no doubt a wonderful runner, snatched the baton from Milligan.

Only once during the race did America show to advantage. This was in the first half. Eight teams competed, and as the field broke, R. B. Davidson, of Cornell, broke in front, with Tatham, of Oxford-Cambridge, in the rear.

The Cornell man cut out a fast pace and at the end of the half-mile was a good five yards in front of Spink, of the Illinois team, who was moving rapidly over the dirt. Tatham was in third place when he handed the baton to Stallard.

Stallard worked his legs fast and rounding the turn was up with the leaders. As he passed the members of the British Embassy, he uncovered a sprint that carried him quickly to the front. That was the turning-point of the race. That was where the Englishmen's victory began.

Stallard continued his fast running and gradually he drew away from the other runners. At the end of his half-mile he was leading Stanton, of Cornell, by fifteen yards. Illinois was in third place and E. Shields, of Penn, fourth.

Milligan took the baton from Stallard and away he went. As he did so, Stallard, with his strength and stamina done, sank to the ground. He was picked up by Jackson.

Milligan ran even faster than Stallard, and with every bound he made victory for America become more remote. On his first lap he had opened up a gap of twenty-five yards on Henry, of Illinois. Cornell was running third and Penn still fourth.

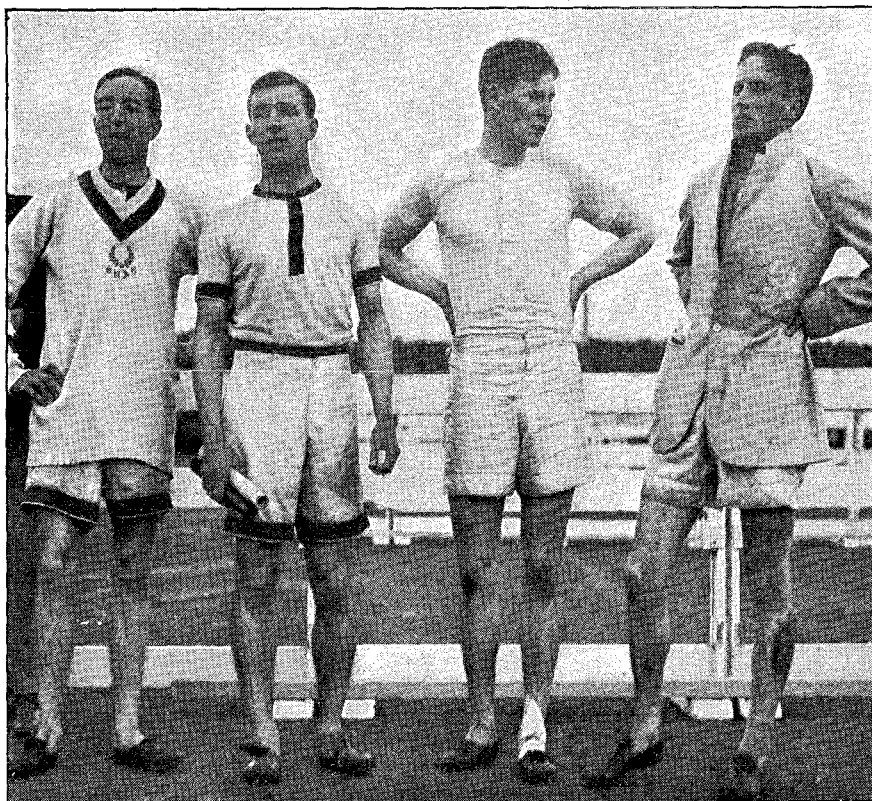
As the field started on its second lap the anchor men took their places. Eby obviously was nervous. In fact,

his muscles twitched as the runners sped around the track. He knew that the great crowd expected him to overtake the English team. [Once he glanced over his shoulder to see where Brown, the Penn man, was. One look was enough to convince the runner that only a superhuman effort on his part would snatch victory from the jaws of defeat.

Rudd, who had the inside position, waited patiently for Milligan. As the latter neared the line Rudd grabbed the baton with his left hand. His stride was smooth and his pace fast. He was not exerting himself and it could easily be seen that he was saving his strength and speed for the final lap.

He was a good distance in front when Eby started. In between the Englishmen and the Penn runners were Yates, of Illinois, and a Cornell runner. But the thirty thousand pairs of eyes were focused only on Eby. The Penn runner cut loose, but not at his fastest pace. He, like Rudd, was going to give every ounce of strength that he possest in the final sprint.

As they started on the final lap Eby moved a little faster. There was still a faint hope that the American might overtake the Englishman, who failed to increase his speed. But as



Courtesy of the New York "Evening Post."

WORLD'S RECORD-BREAKERS FROM ENGLAND.

This quartet of young Englishmen, two from Oxford and two from Cambridge, beat the best American college runners, and the world's record for the two-mile relay race, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on May 1.

The British relay team in the Philadelphia meet was made up of W. G. Tatham, H. B. Stallard, W. R. Milligan, and B. G. D. Rudd, captain. It was Stallard who gained the lead after taking the baton from Tatham, running in third place in the first half-mile, and thereafter the visitors gained until, at the finish, Captain Rudd was thirty yards ahead of Yates, the hope of Illinois. Franklin Field was crowded with thirty thousand spectators, including members from the British Embassy. When it was announced that the visitors had broken the world's record, they were lustily cheered in true sportsman's style. The race is aptly described by William Hennigan, one of the sports writers of the New York World:

The victory of the Oxford-Cambridge team can be told in a few words. It was by far the best team in the race, and at the finish Rudd, captain of the English team, had a good thirty yards over Yates, of Illinois, who finished second.

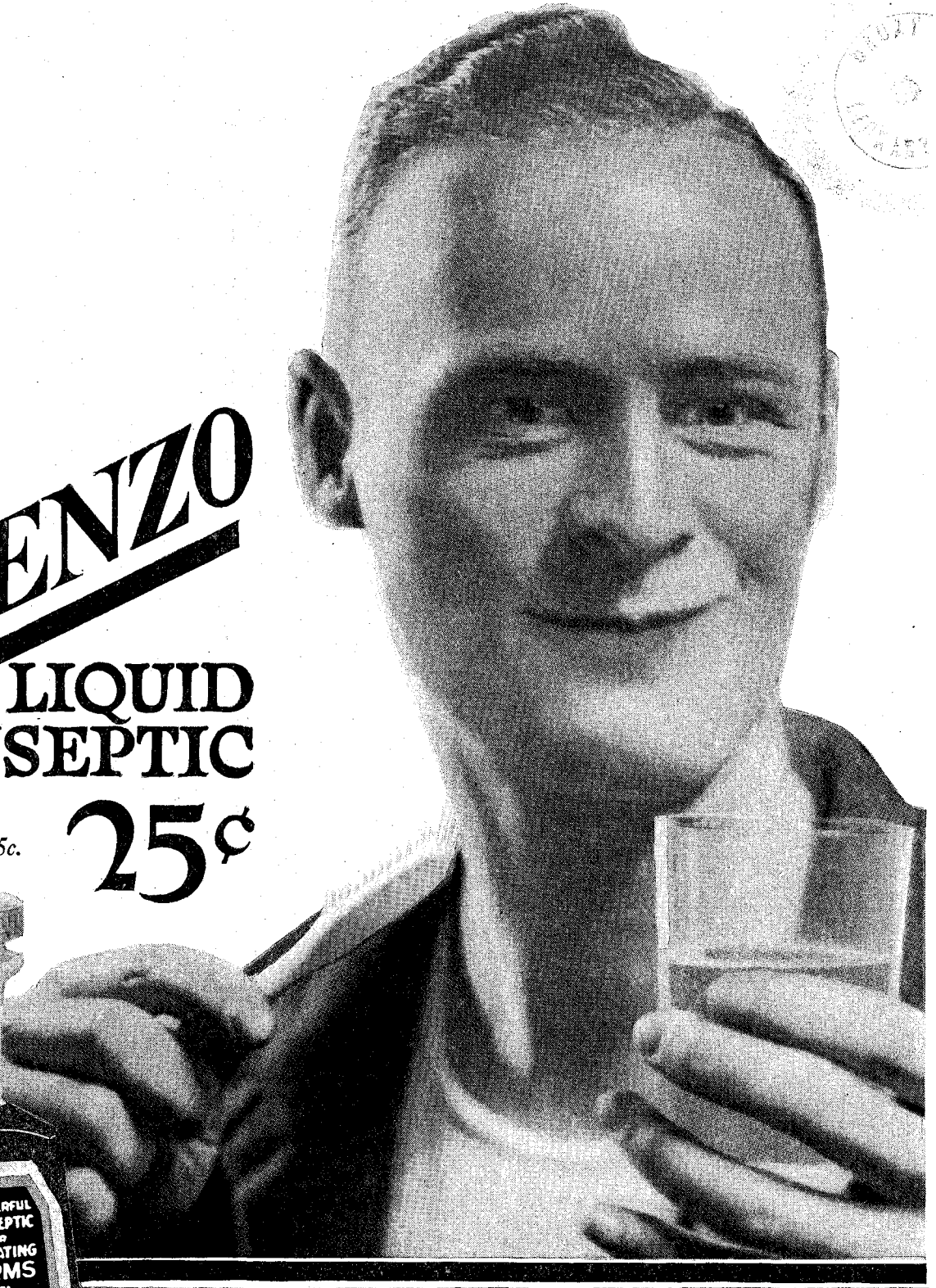
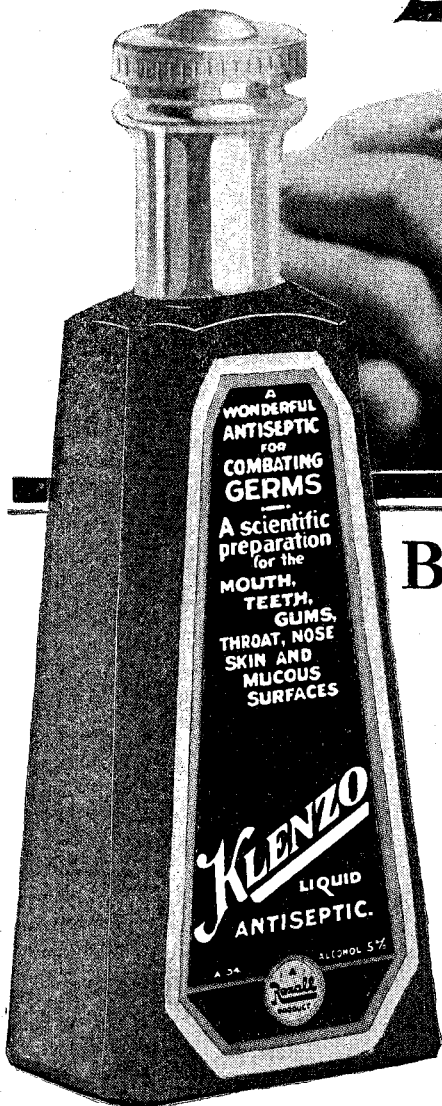
Following Yates was game little Earl Eby, the star of the Penn team. Every one in the crowd of thirty thousand pinned

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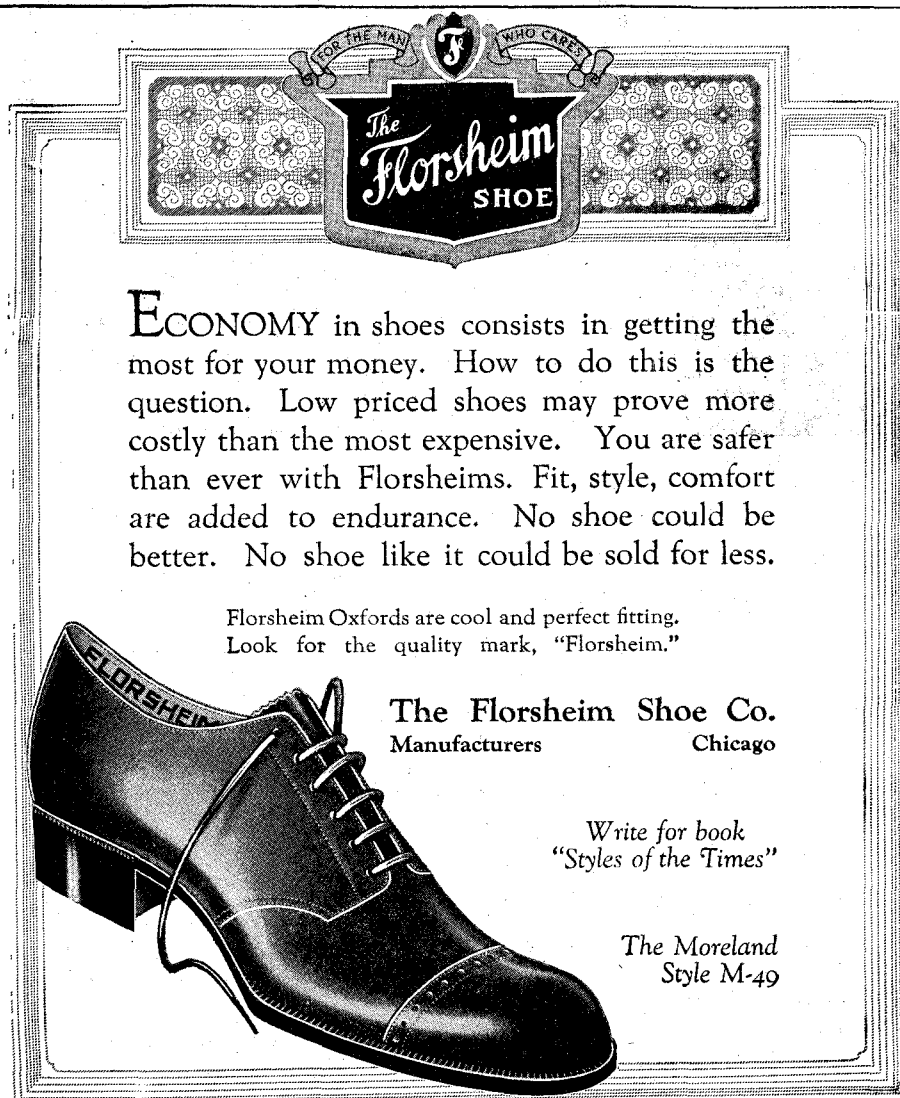
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

Rudd reached the box where the members of the British Embassy sat, he cut loose.

And how he did go! Eby also threw on the full-speed clutch. He, too, fairly flew over the track. But the crowd sat in silence, as they knew that only an accident to Rudd could prevent the Oxford-Cambridge team from winning.

Rudd crossed the tape with a terrific burst of speed, apparently just as fresh and as strong as when he started. The crowd, appreciating the fact that they were looking at a great runner, gave Rudd a rousing ovation.

Yates, of Illinois, finished about five yards in front of Eby, whose great finish gave Penn third place over Cornell. The four other teams were far in the rear.

THE WILY TROUT, AND HOW TO CAPTURE HIM

THE trout as a plentiful game-fish is coming back, we are assured by a devotee of angling, Lieut. Warren H. Miller. Having made this observation, Lieutenant Miller goes on at some length to explain that the scarcity of fish and game in most places is more apparent than real. He suggests that most sportsmen have a feeling that to find sport they must travel a great distance—into the Rockies, to the North Woods, or some other out-of-the-way place. "I happen to know that your State is as well stocked with fish and game as any," he says. He furnishes illustrations from experiences in his own State, New Jersey. He refers to this as an "unromantic, prosaic little plot of ground noted principally for its rich farms and its big manufacturing cities." He states, however, that even within "our narrow confines we have as good trout- and bass-fishing, as good quail-, grouse-, and duck-shooting, as fine deer-hunting, as good wilderness-canoeing" as one will find anywhere. The point he makes is that these things are usually comparatively near at hand, if one knows where to find them. In the matter of fishing, he says that a stream or lake gets a reputation for being "fished out," when, in fact, there is hardly a "fished-out" body of water in the country from which one may not yank bass, pike, and trout, provided he has the right kind of tackle and knows how. With this encouraging preliminary, Lieutenant Miller proceeds to give an outline, in *Forest and Stream* (New York), of what he considers the best methods for luring the wary trout from its watery habitat. He writes on this timely subject:

In the early season you can not beat worms for bait. The waters are roily, the insects not hatched out yet, and the trout are feeding on something substantial after their long winter's fast. In large streams, worm-fishing is done from a boulder over some pool full of trout, with a ninefoot, five-ounce rod and a nice, crawly angleworm, much like any other kind of still-fishing for perch or blue-gills

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the country over. A more exciting variation of it is worming on small streams grown over with alders and willows, where a long rod is a misery, there being no room to use it. Here I prefer the short bass bait-casting rod, five feet six inches long, provided with a quadruple multiplying bass reel. This is easily handled, and the trout is played on the reel like a bass. Rubber hip boots with leather hobnailed wading sandals are essential, as one is in the stream half the time. The fishing is generally done down-stream, the line being paid out of a loose-running reel and the worm allowed to float down along the bottom. A small number ten snelled hook is used, and same is put through the collar of your night-walker, allowing him to squirm at will. A trout's mouth is so large that he takes in the whole worm at a gulp, and you strike and hook him in the gullet with the little number ten. The rest is reel play, with the usual strategy of keeping him away from roots and submerged trees, wading up on him promptly, and slipping the landing-net under him as quickly as may be, for a trout is never tired out and is never more dangerous than when right under your feet. Never try to lift him out of the water without the landing-net under him.

Again, early in May, before the hatch of May-flies is out, nothing is better than live minnows or even preserved ones, particularly for large trout. Once I fished a big, well-stocked stream for a whole day without a rise to my dry fly, while my partner filled his creel, taking trout right out under my nose with a switch cast and a live minnow on the small number ten hook. Meanwhile another angler took a twenty-seven-incher on a Devon artificial minnow. Needless to say, I was not slow to abandon any and all my flies.

Wet-fly fishing was once perfectly satisfactory, says Lieutenant Miller, until the trout got on to their job. Now the wily denizens of the wet know all about those flies and "can tell without rising just what maker tied the fly." These days the disciples of Izaak Walton use a dry fly, with which it seems they are able to fool the trout in a manner entirely satisfactory—to the fisherman. Success with the dry fly depends upon two principles:

First, that a trout can not see back of him for a distance of some thirty degrees on each side of his dorsal fin. As he always lies facing up-stream, you are safe from detection if you fish up-stream toward the head of the pool. If he sees you at all, it is all off, for he hunts his hiding-places and will remain there for an hour or so until he is convinced that you have departed. Coupled with this may be mentioned that a trout can not see anything at all above water if it is more than thirty feet away from him in a circle of that radius. This is because beyond that distance the sight rays are reflected downward by the under surface of the water, which acts like a mirror to him.

The second principle of dry-fly fishing is that trout will be fooled by a fly closely imitating a natural insect, and floating naturally down-stream, as if it had just dropt off a bush. American dry flies are tied to imitate closely our natural insects,

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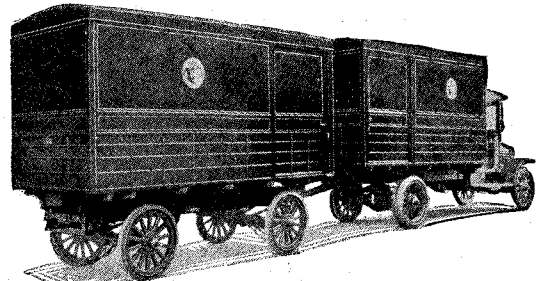
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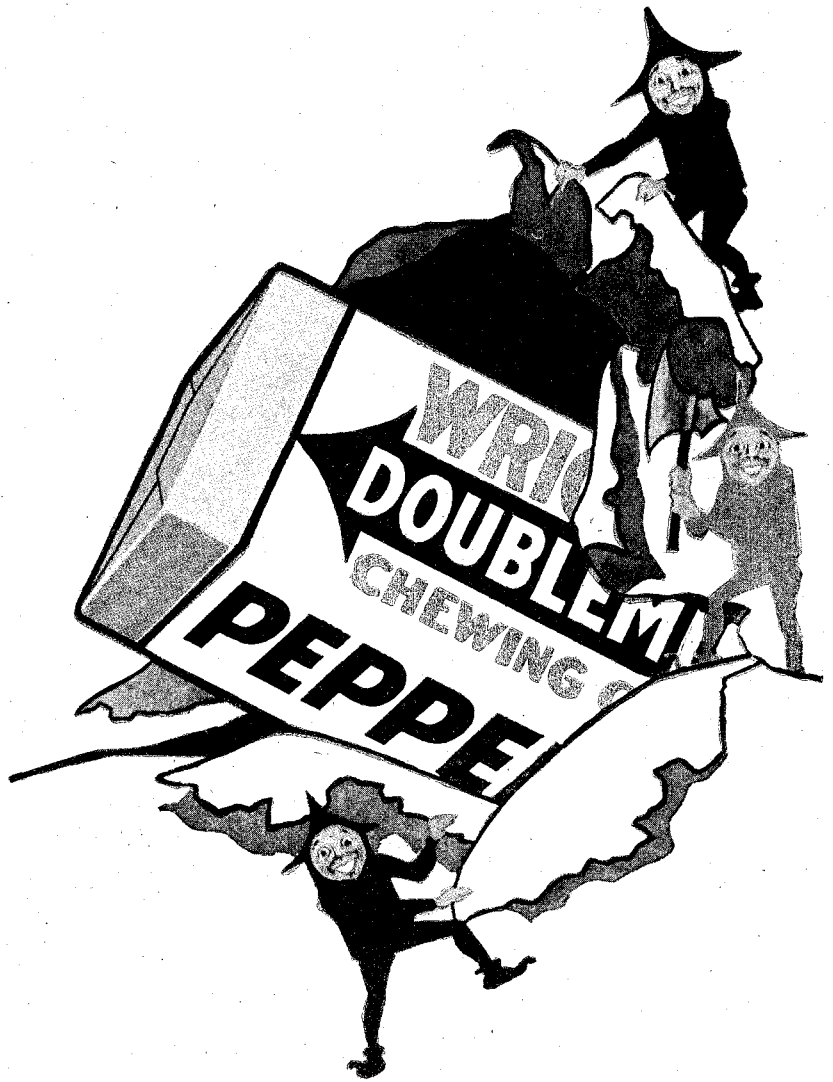
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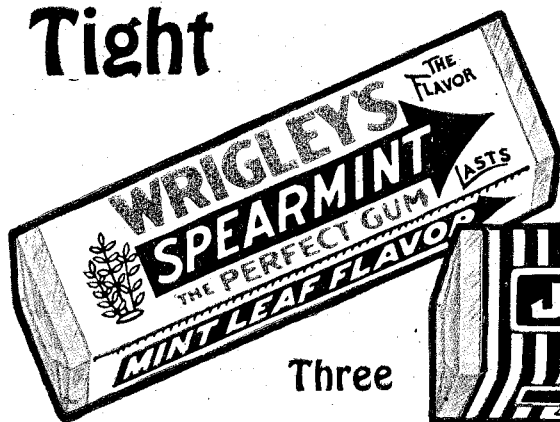
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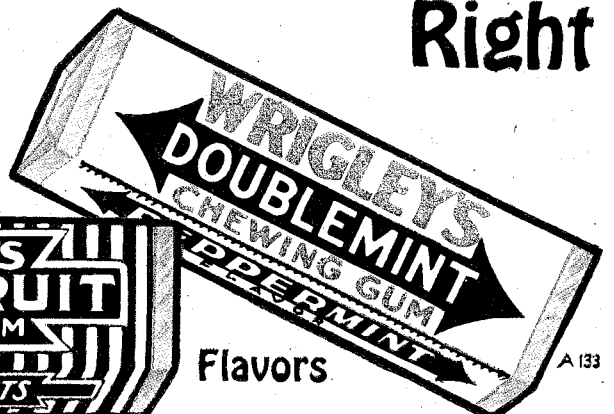
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A 133

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

and one notes the predominating insect on the streams at the time of day when one is fishing, and chooses one out of the fly box as near like it as possible.

Naturally, all dry-fly fishing is done up-stream, or across stream on wide ones. With good practise in casting, one can get out fifty to sixty feet of line, and drop the fly where wanted, wherefore one is safe in casting for a spot sixty feet away across the stream, for it is outside of the thirty-foot limit, and the caster is invisible to the trout, especially if he is standing on a rock and his feet are not sticking down into the water. The tackle used is a rather stiff rod, costing about ten dollars, nine feet long, five ounce, split bamboo with snake guides. The reel may be any cheap affair of hard rubber, single click, and goes on the butt of the rod to give it balance. It holds thirty yards of size E, double-tapered trout line, costing three to seven dollars, and on the end of this is a six-foot gut leader and a small fly, tied dry, so it will float, and it must be small, on a number twelve hook. This tackle, properly used, is a killer and will take trout in fly-time where the usual methods will make one conclude that the stream must be fished out, in spite of the State having been on the job stocking the stream.

If the stream is small, one stands at the lower end of a pool, where there is room for a long back-cast without the fly getting hung up in trees, and he casts toward likely spots with false casts, that is, without ever letting the fly touch the water. At each cast, more line is stripped off the reel and fed out, until you land the fly right over a chosen eddy or boulder where a trout is most probably lurking. Keeping a sharp watch out, you note that little feathered fraud bobbing down-stream as you slowly strip in line to take up slack. Suddenly there is a swirl in the water, and instantly you strike, for the trout is so quick that you can not take it away from him, and also so quick as to spit out the fly the instant he feels the hook. If hooked, he will be all over the pool, and you have your hands full stripping in line with your right forefinger, snubbing him away from snags, etc., until finally you have him near you and can get him where he is in shallows, or at your feet, where the landing-net can come into play.

Next to the tackle, the tactics employed play an important part in trout-fishing. Knowing how to pursue the suspicious fish so he will not take fright before he is hooked, and how to land him after that event, requires skill attained only by experience. Lieutenant Miller furnishes some hints as to what should and what should not be done:

Never wade right in where the trout are, for those big rubber legs of yours, stumping through the water, will scare every one of them to his lair. We note a huge boulder with the waters racing past it in a foamy cascade. It is, maybe, fifty feet away from the nearest rock from which it can be cast. We plan to reach that rock, and then, standing on it, we get out line in false casts, until we drop the fly just above the sluice. Sharp-eyed, we see our little black dot dancing swiftly down-stream, a mere speck in the foaming waters. There is a splash, and the black

dot disappears—and we strike with a twitch of the wrist and the battle is on! I prefer these large streams, for one is free from the annoyances of getting the back-cast hung up in trees, and I use eyed flies in preference to snelled because they are less mussy. The snelled flies are better in tree-infested waters, because one can then drag down the tackle by force, when the snell parts, leaving the fly in the tree, but you do not lose your gut leader also. In all these foamy waters the fly is generally drowned before it has gone fifty feet, but it is easily dried with a few false casts, or, if it persists in sinking, reel in and dope it with your bottle of dry-fly oil, hanging to a button on your shirt, and it will be good for several more voyages.

Again, we come to a still pool where the water crawls glassily along. Surely there are trout here, most likely under the roots of the trees overhanging the bank. Keeping far enough away to be well out of sight, we cast across the pool and watch our fly float quietly down on its glassy surface. Suddenly there is a glimpse of a pink mouth rushing at the fly, down in the depths, and we strike, for he will have it before the wrist impulse reaches the fly.

These are successful tactics that have filled my creel when a whip of wet flies would remain unnoticed and the worm stay on bottom untouched. Another favorite trick is to cast over a big boulder, with the water running like a mill-race under it, and land the fly right on the boulder. A twitch of the rod then drops it off the boulder, and a large trout, completely fooled, grabs it, to come later flapping into the net. All our old standard wet flies, March Brown, Cowdun, Coachman, Parmachenee Belle, Grizzly King, Silver Doctor, etc., are now tied dry, with wings cocked so they will float, in addition to which we have borrowed a lot of good ones from the English—Pale Evening Dun, for after-four-o'clock fishing, Iron Blue Dun, Yellow Sally, Whirling Dun, and the like. I find that on Eastern streams the old standards, tied dry, answer very well, with a few English flies added. Half a dozen of each suffice for a four days' trip, and, if eyed, they will all go in the cork base of a small tin Loch Leven fly box, which is carried in the hip pocket. With a crescent-shaped tin belt-box well stuffed with minnows and angle-worms, we are fixt for fly days or bait days, both of which occur in any trip in June.

The Lieutenant also favors the prospective trout-fisherman with a detailed list of what experience has taught him is essential in the way of equipment:

For clothing, I wear an olive-drab flannel shirt, gray homespun wool trousers tucked into hip rubber boots and held up by white suspenders, a soft felt hat, and leather wading-sandals buckled over the soles of my boots to prevent upsets in the slippery rock bottoms of the streams. I do not wear a creel, mainly because I do not own one; instead, a 14 × 12-inch canvas bag holds a folding rubber rain-coat weighing nineteen ounces, to put on if a shower comes up, and a packet of lunch in a water-proof pouch. The trout go very well in the bottom of this bag, and when the lunch is gone there is room for more of them.

Other accessories are: a folding landing-net, which hangs from my belt by a snap-hook and is tied to me by a yard of line so that it will not float away if I drop it; a hunting-knife for cutting flies off

the leader, or cutting branches with which to get down a fly caught on a limb; a bottle of dry-fly oil with its brush cork, secured by a leather flap to a button on my shirt; pipe, matches, and tobacco; and the fly box in my hip pocket. All these things must be on you and handy to get at at all times, for you may cover three or four miles of stream in a morning's fishing and they can not be left anywhere. What to do with the rod when taking a fish off the hook also puzzles the beginner. He generally hangs it in the crook of his arm, where the current promptly winds it and the line all around him, pumping up a lot of needless profanity thereby. The thing to do is to rest the butt of the rod in the top of your left boot, with the rod upright along your left shoulder, leaving both hands free to manage a squirming trout in the net.

This outfit is cheap and efficient, and, once it is bought, you have the wherewithal for many a fine day's sport along the streams of your home countryside. If there are no trout waters near home, look at the map of your State and see if there isn't good mountainous country with trout streams in it somewhere within a few dollars' car-fare from home. Nearly every State has a hatchery, and even if not mountainous, all streams cold enough to allow trout have been stocked.

The writer concludes with a few directions for the special benefit of the tyro, in that connection stating encouragingly that trout-fishing is the easiest form of angling to learn:

Choose a spot over water where you have plenty of room behind you for the back-cast. Start off with about five feet more line than the length of the rod. Cast it forward until it lies out flat on the water. Now lift it smartly, with your wrist only; bring rod to perpendicular and stop it there. Wait a second until the cast straightens out behind. Then give the rod a forward impulse, with your wrist only, not with your arms as if you were switching old Dobbin. At the same time, strip off a yard of line with your left hand from the reel, and, as the rod comes forward to horizontal, pay out this additional line through the guides. Raise it again and repeat, waiting each time until your back-cast straightens out behind, which you can tell by the tug on your rod. Never allow the rod to fall back over your shoulder, for that merely reduces your purchase on the cast. At each forward cast, add a yard more line by stripping off with the left hand until you have thirty or forty feet of line out, which is about all a beginner can manage. All right; get this down fine, so that the line rolls out in front nicely, with the leader cascading over the end of your line and dropping the fly straight out ahead.

You are now ready to learn the false cast. Simply aim for a point well above the water, and, before the fly has time to settle, lift it back so that it does not touch the water at all. In that way you can get out as much line as you can manage, without dropping the fly until you are ready for it. Accuracy is easy, with this length of line out, and even a beginner can land his fly inside a two-foot barrel hoop, anywhere he likes. Lift the rod high, on raising from the water, to avoid making a ripple with it, for such a ripple will scare down every trout in the pool. Later, when you have become a "shark" at short casting and false casting, you can spread out a bit and get out fifty to sixty feet of



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28	29	30

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

line. Beyond that it takes a very fine, stiff tournament rod to give satisfaction, but I have found forty to sixty feet of line ample for all campaigns that I have undertaken against the wily trout.

Having got some proficiency with home practise with your rod, choose a broad, open stream where you will not be much bothered with trees catching your back-cast, buy a set of flies, put on the old hip boots with a pair of leather sandals attached, and go to it. There will be plenty of fun ahead of you, and more trout than you would believe that you could ever catch.

As to getting down a hung-up fly on a branch, I have found that the best way is to cut a long pole with a fork in the upper end of it. Catch this fork in the offending branch, and twist it off, when it will come down, bringing your fly with it.

Such is trout-fishing; a delightful recreation, taking one into beautiful country in the most beautiful time of the year. And the whole art is teeming with interesting sport.

CHANGES IN BASEBALL RULES FOR THIS SEASON

THE new rules that will govern baseball during the present season are interestingly summarized by Lawrence Perry in the *New York Evening Post*. It is believed by sports writers that the changes will prove particularly interesting to umpires, upon whom will fall the additional burden of seeing that they are observed. As Mr. Perry explains and comments:

A highly desirable change is that in which a pitched ball strikes a bat when the batter has done nothing but attempt to get out of the way of the ball. Hereafter, whether such a ball goes fair or foul, it will count as a dead ball.

If when a pitcher is not on the rubber he delivers a ball the batter is entitled to hit at it and make whatever he can out of the opportunity.

Now comes the much-talked-of rule governing the treatment of the ball by pitchers, who at no time during a game shall moisten with saliva either ball, glove, or hand. Neither may the ball be rubbed on grass, dirt, uniform, or on any player's person. No foreign substance shall be used on the ball. The penalty for this is: A new ball must be put in play by the umpire. Should any player other than the pitcher be caught fixing or preparing the ball, the pitcher is then removed from the game. (When not a league game both sides may agree to this before the game.)

When a base is occupied, the pitcher forfeits his right to throw a base to hold a runner on if he takes either hand off the ball.

If the pitcher drops the ball while in the act of delivery and no base is occupied, it is nothing, but should this occur while a base is occupied it is a balk.

A thrown ball hitting coacher is in play, unless in the umpire's opinion the coacher intentionally tries to help runner by allowing the ball to hit him.

A coacher at third base can touch and assist a runner if no play is made at third base, and it can not be called an interfer-

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

ence, with a possible chance for a play, not being made.

On a catcher's interference, tipping bat with mit, rushing batter, or jumping out of position, a double penalty is inflicted by allowing batter first base and runners to advance one base.

Should the catcher get out of his position at any time before the ball leaves the pitcher's hand it is a balk when trying to walk a batter.

A ball hitting or passing a fielder is in play if it hits the umpire.

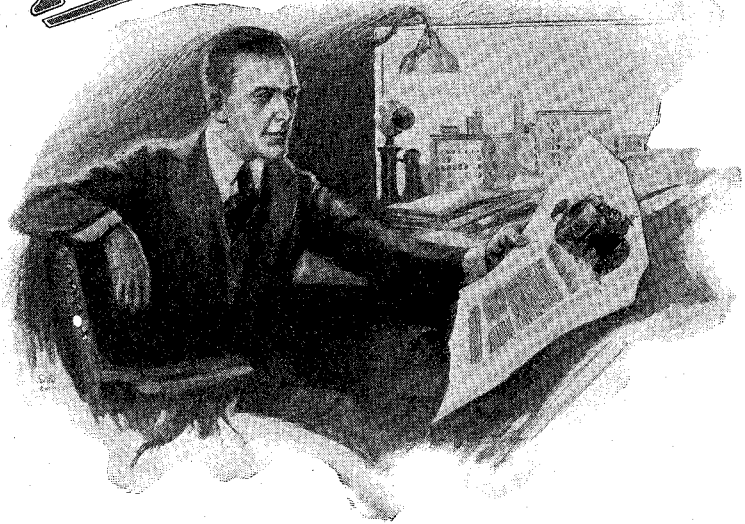
Bases can not be run in reverse order. Runners touched off the base to which they belong, or if touched standing on paths or when ball is held on base on which they belong, are out.

The umpire shall announce all changes and substitutions, but should any substitute fail to be announced any act by him will count just the same as if he was announced. A substitute can be a player of any kind—pitcher, batter, fielder, runner, etc.

AN OUTDOOR MAN GIVES SOME USEFUL HINTS ON HIKERS' OUTFITS

LIGHTNESS with comfort is what the hiker strives for in making up his outfit, and to achieve it involves no end of careful planning. The man who takes a hike with a burro can add ten pounds or more to his pack if he so desires. He won't feel the additional weight, and the burro will grunt practically no more than he otherwise would. Also, the man who takes an outing in a canoe or a Henry Ford need not worry about the exact weight of his camp paraphernalia. But it's quite a different story when the impedimenta must be carried on one's own back. An extra ten pounds under such circumstances is a serious matter and can be added only after due deliberation. The hiker's troubles with his pack, according to Hamilton M. Laing, an experienced hiker, are usually traceable to two causes: either he carries too much or he doesn't know how to carry it. Most hikers, we are told, err on the overload side, under the impression that they will need more than they really do. "Thirty pounds is my limit when I go up into the hills," says Mr. Laing, adding that he prefers a good deal less. There are several things to be taken into consideration when deciding upon what to take on a hike. Much depends upon the weather. Above all things, the hiker is advised to sleep warm at night. The indoor man, especially, usually goes on a "shoe-leather" expedition to "rest up," and to accomplish this it is essential that he have enough comfortable sleep at night to enable him to recuperate fully from the effects of the strenuous exercise by day. In an article in *Outers' Recreation* (New York) Mr. Laing gives a list of the items in his pack on a hike he took into the Cascades in early spring. He was going up 4,000 feet, and the upper part of the

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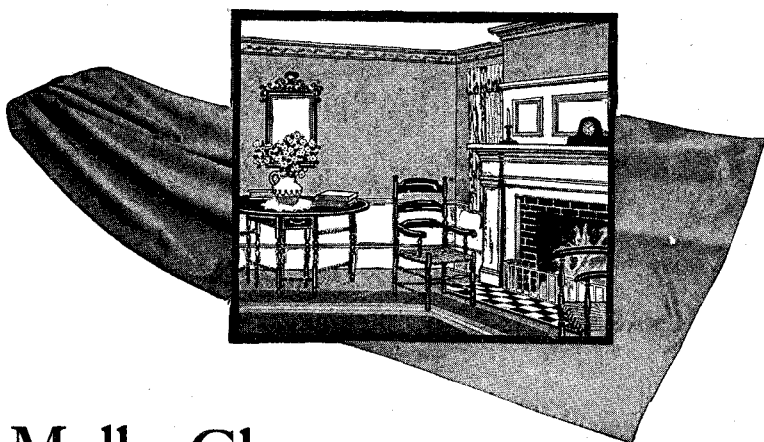
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS *Continued*

trail was under five or six feet of snow, necessitating snowshoes. Here is his outfit:

1, Army blanket; 2, bear-paw snowshoes; 3, pack-sack; 4, belt-ax; 5, tarpaulin (balloon silk, 7½ by 8 feet); 6, Stoppie cooking-kit (grate, 2 frying-pans, 2 cups and kettle); 7, flash-light; 8, air-pillow; 9, metal tripod; 10, waterproof match-tin; 11, mess-kit (knife, fork, can-opener, two spoons); 12, pepper and salt dusters; 13, ointment; 14, adhesive tape; 15, heavy clasp-knife; 16, small tarpaulin, 4 by 7½ feet; 17, sugar-bag; 18, tea-tin; 19, marmalade-jar; 20, bacon-tin (capacity, 2 pounds); 21, self-raising pancake flour.

With the addition of a small loaf of bread or some hardtack, I can load this collection of apparent necessities (weighing 29 pounds) upon my back and take to the upward trail. But it is too heavy; I have to carry a camera as well—or stay home.

This was too heavy, and certain things had to be eliminated. The army blanket and the snowshoes could not be thrown out. The commissariat was just enough. Mr. Laing explains in this connection that with bacon, pancake flour, and bread or hardtack, and a tin of maple sirup or marmalade, he can face the worst. He holds that the man on the hike needs three things: flour food, fat food, and sugar. He had made provision for these in his pack, and so they could not be left out. He tells how he finally solved his problem:

The tripod is a heavy little appurtenance, but in the dark woods and on the cloudy upper mountain it is necessary; if I omit it, I might as well omit the camera. As for the utensils and cutlery, I find that the big clasp-knife will answer all purposes, so I shall discard the table-knife, can-opener, also one spoon—not much of a discard, and ounces count. The Stoppie kit appears somewhat exaggerated for a one-man outfit; yet the two pans are necessary—one for bacon, the other for pancakes—and the boiler is my best friend. I could cut out one cup, but then it is fine to have one in which to mix the batter and the other for drinking; I may have to eat on the snow, where no water is available for wash purposes. But the grate, handy as it is, can go; two wet logs with coals between will serve instead.

Tho it weighs ten ounces, the flash-light is too good a friend to be left behind; it beats the candle all to nothing at finding the blazes up through the timber the last mile or two in the darkness. It may save me from the misery of a wet and foggy camp in dripping woods upon the snow. But the air-pillow, and seventeen ounces to boot, is ruled out; a browse pillow will have to serve instead. Then two tarps appear extravagant. The small one, eighteen ounces in weight, is intended either as a ground sheet or a blanket cover; the larger one, 7½ by 8 feet and weighing 2½ pounds, is a roof or bedding as occasion requires. So I cast out the small one, which, added to the other omissions, makes a lopping off of just three pounds. To this outfit I add two pairs of socks (wool, one heavy, one light), a small candle, two or three bars of sweet chocolate, and a handful of raisins or peanuts—(chew-food to stiffen

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

my knees in case meals come a long time apart)—and I am ready for the trail. Usually I carry the camera (six pounds) in my hand; it is more available so, and saves time. Thus, all told, I have to transport over thirty pounds and do it uphill.

The question of shoes for such a trip is a bothersome one. If I wear heavy hiking shoes and hobnails, the proper thing for the lower trail, I must carry water-proof moccasins in my pack and change at snow line. Then I must either cache my shoes and return that way or carry them on my back—3½ pounds. So I compromise and wear oil-tanned pacs, heelless but with a heavy sole. The pacs weigh 2½ pounds. I gain one pound and these, tho less effectual on the ground and mud trail, are quite in order on the snow where hobnails are strictly tabu. Like most compromises it is but half satisfactory.

The next thing after the pack is made up is to be able to carry it comfortably. Mr. Laing's outfit includes a small-size army bag, supported by straps passing around the shoulders. On the outer and lower side of these straps are two buckles to which are attached light straps used to hold the blanket roll. By lengthening or shortening the shoulder and blanket straps the whole weight may be slipt up and down the back, depending upon where it rides most comfortably. But, he asks:

Where does it ride most comfortably? It is customary with some hikers to put the blanket roll on the top of the bag. In this way the weight is brought higher and thrown more upon the shoulders. I have tried both positions and prefer it low. It must be high enough to clear the motion of the hips in walking; low enough to ride in the hollow of the back. The strain of balancing a load on the shoulders falls largely upon the muscles of the thighs; the body bends at the waist. It is rather a matter of physics: Is it easier to balance an upright hammer on your finger-tips with head (weight) up, or head down? Try it. And the outfit should be arranged and slung so that when it is thrown off the shoulders the owner may have access to the bag without first having a several-round go with the blanket. A handy place for everything and everything in its place is a tremendously good rule here.

There is one advantage of carrying the weight low. When I rest I do not sit on the log, but beside the log, and let the weight lie upon it, thus easing the shoulders without removing the pack. It is harder to do it with the pack in the higher position. This is important on a hard trail.

If arrangement is about half the battle, the supporting straps are rather much the other half. Of those shoulder straps!—but how can it be otherwise when we buy "regulation" bags and take to the trail in them? The bag may be regulation all right, but few of us are. How few of us when stript are more than approximately alike, structurally! Here we are in various states of round shoulders, much and little, one shoulder higher than the other, with lean necks and thick or none at all, with flat chests and round, with shoulders that slope downward wedgelike and shoulders that are square, etc. How can these poor bags fit? To begin with, straps must be wide—say, two inches—at the chafing

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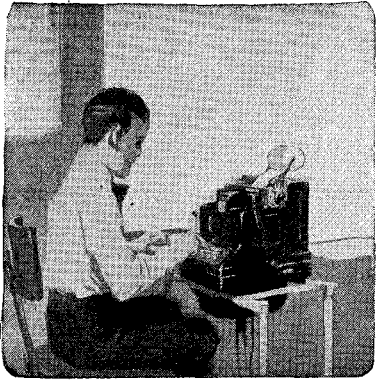
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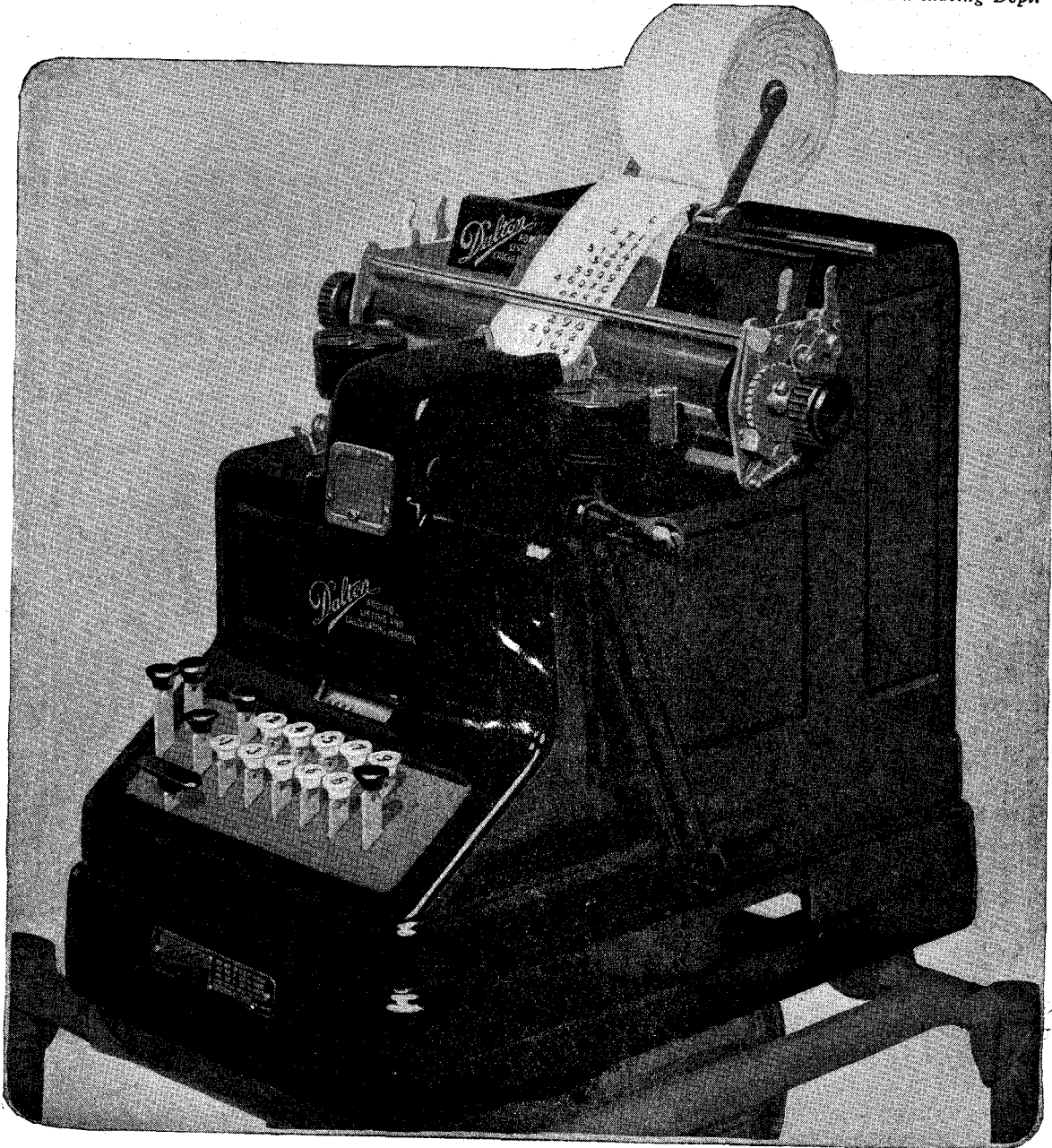
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

points where they cross the shoulder and seesaw across the outer end of the collar-bone. It does not matter much about their width elsewhere. And they must stay on. Is there anything in the catalog of vexations more vexatious than a narrow strap that insists on slipping down over the shoulder and sawing away at the lower insertion of your deltoid? I know of nothing so unless it is two such straps. The secret of these connections is simply that they must be closer together at their upper union with the bag than at the lower—close enough to make it impossible for them to slide down over the shoulders. This depends on the width of your back; in short, they must be made to fit. We can't all comfortably wear the same bag any more than we can wear the same coat. And of all bags avoid the one-strap breed where the binding goes under the arms and around the back of the neck. Such a pack-sack is a left-over from the Inquisition. A too-big bag is always better than a too-small one.

What is the best pack-sack? I'm sure I don't know. The best for me is the one that will carry my load, will stay on my back, will not chafe me, and has enough compartments that my family of odds and ends will not go visiting too much and get lost. If it will not do these things I will make it over until it does.

PLAY BALL!

PLAY ball! The banker and broker are galled in their swivel-chairs, and the stenographer, recognizing that far-away look in the boss's eye, chews her gum in loud silence. The office boy assumes a melancholic, deprecatory air, and whispers vaguely of a sick mother and a dying grandad. He is fortunate in his number of relatives, close, distant, and imagined. Sister Sue knows that romance is fled, for there will be no more sugary nothings on the vine-clad porch. All the talk will be of home-runs, two-sackers, three-sackers, stolen bases, bum slides, and rotten umpires, which she doesn't understand and finds rather less interesting than a knowledge of Greek. Father will be impatient until the newsboy brings in the evening sheet which will tell of victory or disaster on the diamond. Big Brother Bill will be figuring up percentages, laying wagers, or talking reminiscently of the time he pitched a one-to-nothing game at Squedunk College against the nine from that hated rival, Crabtree College. From the back lot will resound that old, familiar call, "Let's choose up sides," and a familiar tinkle in the vicinity of the dining-room window will notify patient mother that her first-born has knocked a home run and is even then speeding in from third. It's the baseball season, in other words, when a malady more contagious, tho less dangerous, than the "flu" ravages a nation, when we are "het up" by a fever which only a leathern pill will cure. It is the season when the Father of Lies is abroad

and busy. Many a game would be missed if it were not for his inventive genius and thoughtful help. It is the season when the score-board holds the chief news of the day, when the hope of the world centers upon a hickory stick, when a knothole is more to be desired than a vacant throne. "The rest of the world can get along the best it doesn't know how with the old four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter," says Benjamin De Casseres, in the *New York Times*; but—

Here in America we have five seasons—spring, summer, autumn, winter, and the baseball season.

Football, cricket, hara-kiri, mountain-climbing, poker, jai-a-lai, bull-fighting, skiing, and ticket speculation are all fascinating sports in their way, but none of them is democratic.

Baseball is the sport of democracies—or should be. Make the world safe for baseball as long as you have to make it safe for something. I hold this truth to be self-evident—that wherever baseball takes a hold on the people Kaisers and Trotskys will fan out.

General Foch said he won the war by smoking his pipe. England said she won it by her love of cricket. As a matter of fact, the country that won it was the country that produced "Pop" Anson, Christy Mathewson, Ty Cobb, "Slim" Sallee, and "Babe" Ruth.

The dough-boys took the baseball spirit to the trenches. Every grenade they tossed was a strike out for a German. And when they put on their gas-masks, which were suggested by the catcher's mask, they buried the *Boche* shells in their mitts.

It was old "Sam" Thompson, of the ancient Philadelphia Athletics, who uttered the memorable:

"I'd rather be right on third than be President!"

The opening of the season for the sport that is calling to the colors the fans from the forty-eight points of the American compass recalls to me the most amazing moment in my life. It was not the moment when I first put on my long pants, which, sure enough, is some ego-stirring moment in the cycle of our days. Nor was it the moment when I first looked through a telescope at Jupiter and saw the five baseballs called satellites making their non-stop home runs on the etheric diamond. That was some Ruth of planets, as you know.

No; the amazing moment that I recall at this time is that moment when I applied my eye to a very small hole in the fence surrounding the old Athletic baseball grounds at Twenty-sixth and Jefferson streets, in Philadelphia, and saw my idol, big "Sam" Thompson, standing out in right field pulling down with one hand the original American sky-scraper—a baseball—and with the other hand coolly oiling up the end of his famous upper-lip walrus.

The gang of us boys had been some days surreptitiously boring this hole in the fence, while our sentinels watched old "Kinnikinnick," the copper, whose club had been elected to swat the rear supports of the gang.

As I was the most anarchistic of our gang in *re* cops and antijuvenile regulations, I was allowed first peep when the road through the fence had been

tunneled to a sight of the Blessed Land and the gods, which, until then, we had only beheld in the lithographs which were given free with every pack of Duke's Cameo cigarettes—I think that was the name of our choice vice.

This first Baseball Emotion came back to me in full blast up the arteries of the memory when I sat in the press box at the Polo Grounds last Saturday afternoon a week and saw the Giants defeat the Red Sox 1 to 0 in the great game that is always changing for the better.

Mr. De Casseres digresses from the knothole experience to speak of the estheticism of baseball, of the unconscious notes of harmony and rhythm it inspires and satisfies. There is something artistic, he comments, in a pitcher pirouetting in futurist fashion in his box; there is something spiritually exalting in watching a fleet-footed runner cavorting around the mystic circle; there is an ecstatic frenzy in watching the trajectory of a ball as it wends its aerial way to the unexplored portions of the center garden. "Yes, brother," he declares, "we need a Hans—I mean Richard—Wagner to set baseball to music, to write a 'Baseballeria Rusticana' to soothe and comfort us when summer is behind the hills and winter is on the diamond." However, he reminds us that tho baseball is not yet immortalized in grand opera, it has a great place in literature, and is remembered in song:

Its epic—known by heart by those who never heard of "Home, Sweet Home"—was "Casey at the Bat," recited by the Nestor of fans and the Plutarch of Batting Averages, De Wolf Hopper, two hundred thousand times.

Its "Marseillaise" was "Slide, Kelley, Slide," written in honor of the famous \$10,000 "Mike," whose beauty was running neck-and-neck for endurance with Lily Langtry in the days when the bleachers were a quarter a throw with an umpire-killer thrown in.

Its Walhalla! To call the names of the great since the days of Harry Wright to our pulchritudinous Jac Ruppert and salubrious John McGraw would fill a newspaper page.

Thousands of them have been retired to the Big Bench by the Veiled Umpire.

Hundreds are roving around like the Ancient Mariner, telling for the ten thousandth time of their one home run.

Others will be seen at every game during the coming summer, directing the match from the upper tier.

In baseball there is no permanent Hall of Fame. Each season the temple for home-swatters and errorless Ebes is swept clean and the brass plates polished up for new names. Their records are published like the pedigree of a horse, but it seldom gives you a tip on what's to come.

In these chilly days when neither the players nor the fans have yet warmed up, there are lots of diamond heroes still in the bud. Deep in the heart of the coming summer the new gods will dazzle the eye in twenty-four-point-across-the-page head-lines. Who will wigwag the first message from Coogan's Bluff to a breathless America that old lady Fate has dug out of the hay of time a new "Cactus" Cravath, a Frank Baker, another pip of a Pippin, a "Larry" Doyle, a "Nap" Lajole,



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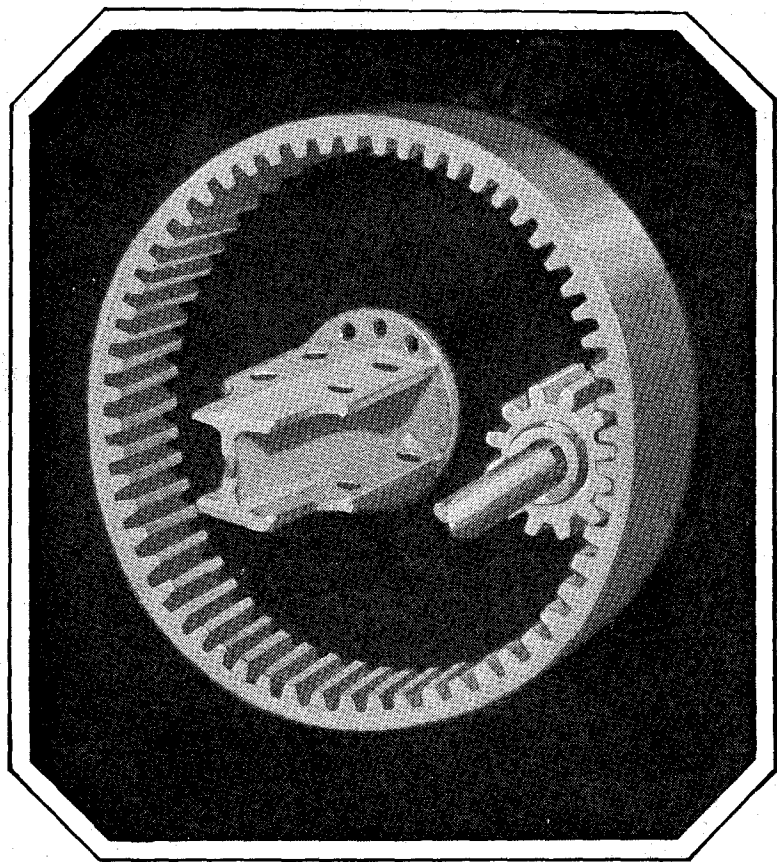
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

a "Christy" Mathewson—or another "Babe" Ruth?

"Babe" Ruth!—the epical figure of baseball, the John L. Sullivan of the diamond, slugger *furioso*!

It is said that when a baseball ambles in the "Babe's" direction from the pitcher's hand its seams open and its heart cries "*Kamerad!*" to the man who picked twenty-nine home runs out of the hickory last season, and who is said by President Ruppert to have fifty-one up his sleeve this season.

Like all honest-to-Allah heroes, the rise of the "Babe" has been mysterious and meteoric. He comes trailing clouds of mystery behind his jeans. His origin is legendary, and the Plutarchs of baseball are already scrapping over his beginning.

Maryland claims him for her own, but there are bleacher authorities who say he is in reality a Martian, that he was the superslugger on the Interplanetary League, that he used the parallax of Jupiter for a bat and used the Pleiades for batting pills.

Those shooting stars that we used to look at with such awe when we were kids—what were they but "Babe's" long hits?

But who knows at this early writing what is going on in the bean of Destiny? She may trot out before the mutt days of August a dark horse in one of the major leagues that will put the battering "Babe" back in his cradle.

But poking my poor brain into the past performances of the line-up at present, I do not see any one who has a chance to pull the pedestal from under the man who has made so many loopholes in the air that we can almost now see into the Fourth Dimension.

But surprise is the soul of baseball. I hope I am wrong—give us this season our super—"Babe"!

The writer proceeds to a critical dissertation on that outcropping of the great game, the Rooter, without whom the national pastime would be as a cooked gander without sauce. The Rooter—always spell him or it with a capital initial—is not an ornament. Generally the loudest and best of him is far from ornamental; but he is a useful utility. When the bases are full and two men are down and the visiting pitcher is lubricating his palm for what will be the third strike or the fourth ball, what would the game amount to if it were not for the Rooter cocked up there in the last row of the bleachers? In his excitement he has picked up an empty soda-water bottle. There is a gleam in his eye and a raucous sound in his throat as he looks balefully on the umpire and proudly on Casey at the bat, Casey who is to do or die for the glory of the Junior Yanks. The pitcher unwinds; the Rooter goes into the third spasm—but there, we won't go into harrowing details. You, gentle reader, know what is liable to happen under these circumstances. Your Bleacherite is the real Rooter. He cares nothing for a burning sun and a scorching neck. His collar is wilted, and a small Niagara

runs from his fevered brow. With the back of his hand he wipes the brine away, and focuses his eyes on the man on the sack. He follows the game through every inning, and when the last ball is thrown and a squad of bluecoats walks on to the field to escort the umpire home, the Rooter in the bleacher knows the score before it is marked up on the board. But let this writer tell us:

In the early days of baseball it was nearly all bleachers. The stands grew with the growth of the capitalistic grocery clerks. The bleachers are the foundation—literally—of baseball. They are still the home of the born fan. Your hard-in-the-wood bleacherite knows no law but getting to the game. He will—loyal soul that he is—kill off, verbally, one by one, all his relatives even unto his mother-in-law in order to reach the grounds.

This is the time of year when the bleacher addict's imagination begins to ferment. He has already hatched out his *munchausens* for his employer for the rest of the summer—and when the leaves begin to blow sear, and the World Series looms across his imagination he will resign his job—sure!

On the bleachers one cultivates corns and humanity. It is the bargain-counter for ideas and averages. Ideas, however, about one thing only—baseball. Abandon all other subjects, O ye who enter at that gate! The rise and fall of umpires, not empires, is here the great cosmic question. Within the confines of that mystic diamond lies for two hours or more the only problem of importance.

Long live the bleacherites! say I. They are the keepers of the national baseball conscience, the marrow and the brains of the sport, the Grand Keepers of the Records.

But when it comes to the vitality of our national sport, the major leagues are, in the last analysis, of secondary importance. It is in reality the boys of America who keep alive the grand old game. It is only a small proportion of the population that sees the big leagues in action. It is the smaller leagues and the boys who from now on will utilize every square inch of unfenced and bull-absent field for baseball purposes.

Every player on these thousands of teams throughout the country dreams of some day facing a metropolitan bunch of fans. Every kid that stands with a stick poised over the home almond secretly dreams that he will be sold some day for \$100,000, or less, and see his freckled phiz in the "movies."

If the ouija board doesn't ruin his intelligence, he has a chance!

Curves! It is the blessed word Mesopotamia of the baseball enthusiast. Curves are the mysticism of baseball. The yogi of the curve brings home the bacon for the home team.

As Sir Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravitation through the fall of an apple and Watts discovered the power of steam by looking at the lid of his old tea-kettle jazz around the stove, so Einstein really propounded his famous theory of bent light after studying the work of "Matty" in the box—in the "movies."

There are three native languages in use in America in the summer time—and here they are again! They are the English language, the American language, and the baseball language, which comes to

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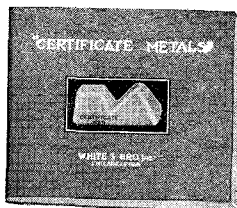
have revolutionized the buying of alloys in ingot form. Every ingot of every shipment of "CERTIFICATE" METALS bears a number which duplicates the number on a signed certificate of analysis sent to you.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

its full perfume in the daily write-ups of the newspaper baseball reporters.

There should be special teachers in our schools to instruct the newlfans in the poetry of this wonderful *patois*, the like of which has never been spoken or written before on earth. It is only meaningless to the barbarian highbrow. It is the power of the metaphor raised to its highest symbolic value.

The beginnings of this fascinating language are obscure. It has become in the last ten years a veritable literary palimpsest in which the artisans of the pen have labored at more and more dazzling flights of the imagination. The world-lapidaries of the sporting desks will put another shine on it this season.

Already on that chilly day week before last at the first exhibition game on the home grounds here between the Giants and the Red Sox we heard those deep-lunged fans from the depths of the stands and the bleachers emit their wild warcries—those curious, aboriginal explosions of satisfaction that upswirl from the very belly of the baseball soul.

They come from the "nutty" ones of the sport—generally a giant Darktown citizen, who hurls out into the diamond one of his suppress African complexes; the wild chortle or the savage thunder that was once heard at the Marnes in ancient Africa.

So play ball! I say—and down with the ouija board!

Play ball! We can forgive our landlord if he is human enough to become a fan.

FORTY-SEVEN STORIES IN LESS THAN TEN MINUTES

FORTY-SEVEN stories—climbing, not telling, them—in less than ten minutes is the record established by Howard Le C. Roome, former Yale half-back, who, by mounting all the 940 steps in the Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, New York, on a wager that he could reach the roof in forty minutes, added \$4,100 to his bank-account and put a half-Nelson on the H. C. L. This is no Baron Munchausen fable. There were numerous eye-witnesses in the persons of more or less truthful metropolitan reporters and photographers, and the athlete was carefully watched to see that he used only his legs in his meteoric flight to as near heaven as some people ever get. Mr. Roome descended into the subbasement of the building to begin the ascent. It was at a dinner in the Racquet and Tennis Club, when they were discussing the elevator operators' strike between dry munches, that the ex-football star thought out loud that he could turn the trick which gave sports writers something else to talk about. But it is better to pass on a good story well told, and here is how a reporter for the New York World who has more wit than wind described the event which scared striking elevator "boys" back to work:

While not a victim of *embonpoint*, Mr. Roome, it may be mentioned in passing, is not as graceful as he was fifteen

Two drivers on your truck are better than one

TEN tons of moving weight, including motor truck and load, is a serious proposition to guide through traffic. The driver's task of steering, operating the throttle, throwing on the brakes and shifting gears is, in the average truck, the work of an expert, and requires considerable effort.

It is very different with Clydesdale. There are virtually two drivers on every truck, one the human driver who sits at the wheel, the other the Clydesdale Automatic Controller, "The Driver Under the Hood."

This second driver automatically takes care of the engine speed when the driver is shifting gears. It holds the truck at a set speed regardless of the road conditions, until the driver changes the throttle setting on the quadrant. It automatically prevents a racing engine, stripping of gears, and does away with poor clutch engagement.

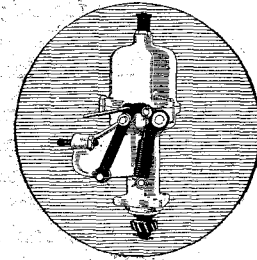
The savings that this device affords can only be measured by the proofs of others. We ask you to talk with any Clydesdale owner on the features of this world-proven motor truck, which has won its spurs in thirty-five countries throughout the world.

Among those who have convinced themselves of Clydesdale's proven ability, and purchased them for their use, are The Parker Milling Co., Pittsburgh, Manhattan Oil Company, Des Moines, and The Adams Axle Company, Findlay, Ohio.

One to Five Ton Net Load

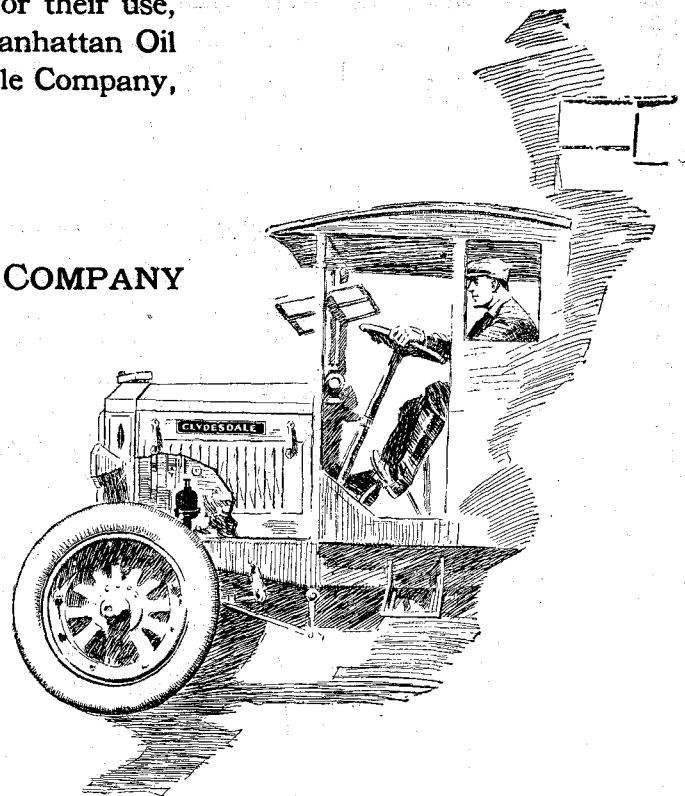
THE CLYDESDALE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
CLYDE, OHIO

No Other Truck Has It



"The Driver under the Hood"

The Clydesdale
Automatic
Controller



CLYDESDALE

A World Proven Motor Truck

United States SAND PAPER

**Sand Paper
is NOT made with sand**

**Fast-Cutting
Mineral Abrasives**
On cloth and paper
Flint Paper
Garnet Paper Garnet Cloth
Emery Paper Emery Cloth
Crocus Cloth
Carbalox Cloth
Herculundum Cloth
*Sheets, Discs, Choles, Belts and Rolls
of various widths and lengths of the
above U. S. Abrasives.*

Sand is round; it will not cut. Sand paper is a *cutting tool*. Like other tools, it must have that which corresponds to temper; must hold a cutting edge.

Good sand paper is made by us from Nature's whitest flint rock or the reddest garnet, crushed, sifted to different finenesses and everlastingly glued to strong cloth or tough fibred paper especially made for the purpose. Other U. S. abrasives are from the fiery electric furnace; remarkably tough, and hard enough to cut metals: these are known as Herculundum and Carbalox. For cast iron and similar materials, Herculundum is ideal.

Carbalox is best for steel, brass, copper, aluminum, etc.

In modern woodworking plants, U. S. Sand Paper—flint and garnet—are used in sheets and convenient width rolls for all kinds of finishing work. Here, actual *belts* of sand paper running at high speed, quickly whisk the roughness from irregular pieces. Rolls of sand paper on *drums* smooth up rough doors, sashes and other flat work. *Discs* of U. S. garnet paper on rapidly revolving wheels bite rough spots off quick as a wink.

In foundries and machine shops, discs of Carbalox and Herculundum, now placed on disc grinding machines, are doing fine finishing work formerly handled by planers and milling machines, and at great saving of time and labor. Get all the facts on this.

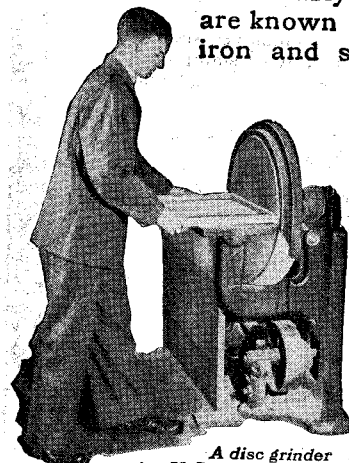
Everywhere, in all industries, the map trademark of the United States Sand Paper Co. is known as the mark of dependable abrasives—of quality that does not vary.

Buy your abrasive papers or cloth as you would fine tools. Our Service Department will study your requirements and recommend the grades best suited to your work. Tell us whether you work on wood, metal, leather or composition materials.

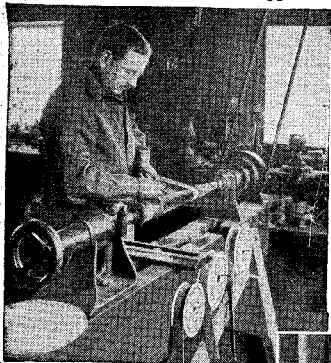
UNITED STATES SAND PAPER COMPANY
Williamsport, Pa.

Stocks at following Branch Offices

New York Boston
Philadelphia Detroit
Chicago San Francisco



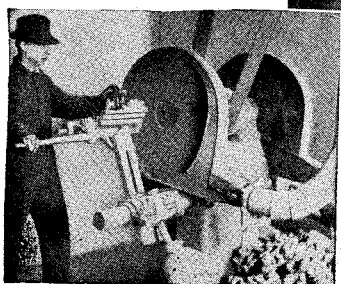
A disc grinder using U. S. flint or garnet paper smooths wooden things up in a jiffy. Disc grinders are made in various sizes; horizontal and vertical types.



Why tear a whole sheet of paper to get a small piece? For convenience and economy, use U. S. Abrasives in rolls of various grits, widths and lengths.



U. S. Emery, Carbalox and Herculundum in rolls of various widths and grits should hang above the bench of every metal worker. Saves time; more economical.



Discs of Herculundum and Carbalox cemented to horizontal or vertical wheels are great time savers in finishing castings and forgings to fit. The discs last long, both cloth and grit being just right for the work at hand. Write for the complete story on this.



SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

years ago, when he achieved fame as half-back on the Yale team. Not exactly portly, he is fashioned somewhat on a generous style of pulchritude.

Mr. Roome had not mentioned his potential ability as a stair-climber in any vaunting spirit. He had made the remark casually, like a man kissing his sister. J. Ford Johnson, Jr., broker, with C. D. Barney & Co., No. 15 Broad Street, opined that Mr. Roome was affected by the exuberance of his own verbosity. One word led to another, and all words led to a wager that the former Yale athlete could not negotiate the ascent in the prescribed time.

Broker Johnson posted \$1,000, which covered a check of like amount on which Mr. Roome limned his John Hancock. By the terms of the wager Mr. Roome was to receive from Broker Johnson \$100 for each minute under the forty nominated in the agreement.

Yesterday afternoon was the time set for Mr. Roome's ankle excursion up the Equitable steps. The press had been notified and forthwith agreed to take a liberal interest in the proceedings. A newspaper man, with a paid-up life membership in the automat, hastened down to the marble halls of the Equitable at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, and, passing a wild onion panetela of the Chloride de Limo variety to Clendennin McSwat, Seventh Assistant Elevator Starter, inquired when the climb was to begin.

"There's the bunch, waitin' fer 'em now," said Clendennin, pointing wearily toward the information desk, after the fashion of a man who had been doing the same thing for the last ninety years.

The reporter sauntered over to a group of his confrères. Counting reporters and photographers, there were present probably forty newspaper persons. Out-of-town papers were represented. A man was there in a Corse Payton sombrero from *The Breeders' Journal*. Representatives were on hand from *The Inland Grocer*, *Lather and Brush*, *Brookside Greetings*, *Erie Echoes*, *Railroad Rumbles*, and *Lingerie News*. One woman reporter was present. She said she came from *The Gospel Banner* and wanted to add the story to her series on "How They Climbed in the World."

At 3:50 o'clock Mr. Roome descended into the bowels of the Equitable Building, doffed his coat and waistcoat, shed his hat, and started for the base of the Equitable flagpole. Eight minutes and fifty-two seconds later he stood on the roof of the sky-scraper, permitting a zephyr from Cape Sabine to play an interlude across the back of his neck.

"Are you tired?" asked a reporter with thin legs and an inquiring mind.

"Hell, no," replied Mr. Roome. "Why should I be tired?"

Those who thought Mr. Roome would be breathing like the exhaust of a bathtub when he hit the roof were slightly off the trail. The former Yale athlete was scarcely panting.

From the subcellar to the base of the flagstaff Mr. Roome climbed forty-seven stories, counting the three subcellars and the floors atop the roof level. As there are twenty steps in each flight of Equitable stairs, he covered a total of 940 steps, or 1½ steps per second. For this demonstration of speed he will collect something like \$4,100. Good work, say we.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS FOR THE EBULLIENT BOLSHEVIK

WHEN the spirits of a Bolshevik meeting reach such a degree of compression that bomb-throwing seems to be the only possible outlet, it is suggested that the whole meeting adjourn to some vacant lot and try "putting" the sixteen-pound shot. When there is a tendency in bold Bolshevik breasts to run amuck, let the possessors of the tendency try for the half-mile running record, or have a go at the 220 hurdles. Other fighting instincts may be satisfied if the riotously inclined "Reds" perform these harmless strenuosities in competition with other men, either of their own or a gentler kind. In such athletic diversions, competitive games, and sports, in which pluck and endurance are necessary, there may be antidote for much class dissension which produces Bolshevism, as well as a cure for the indigestion which flourishes among really virulent rebels. This, at least, is the gist of an opinion exprest by E. D. Osborn, a writer in the *London Morning Post*, who quotes those solid American authorities, William James and Theodore Roosevelt, in support of his theory that athletic competitions help to soothe the savage breast. Perhaps if Russia had had a great national game involving a measure of discipline, he suggests, she might not have got so deep into Bolshevism. Applying the theory nearer home, he continues:

I have seen assorted specimens of our own Bolshies, and they were either middle-aged fanatics spitting Yiddish, who satisfied the American definition of the typical Bolshevik as "a brain-storm surrounded by whiskers," or C 3 youths, who looked like the nasty, leggy things you find under stones, and were obviously incapable of playing any open-air game. Furthermore, athletic pursuits do provide a safety-valve, so to speak, for the fighting spirit, which is part of the very soul of man—the quality which has enabled him to scale the long ladder of evolution and make bond-slaves of the brute forces of Nature. The late William James, the most brilliant of arch-pragmatists, once suggested a moral equivalent for that discipline of war, which is the seed-plot of the more virile virtues:

"If now—and this is my idea—there were, instead of military conscription, a conscription of the whole youthful population to form for a certain number of years a part of the army enlisted against Nature, the injustice would tend to be evened out, and numerous other benefits to the commonwealth would follow. The military ideals of hardihood and discipline would be wrought into the growing fiber of the people; no one would remain blind, as the luxurious classes are now blind, to man's real relations to the globe he lives on and to the permanently solid and hard foundations of his higher life."

It is a sporting idea; its possibilities have been well worked out in one of Mr. Kipling's manly adventurous novels. The necessity of laboring with my hands



More Work in Less Time

Any machine that will get more work out of employes and help to keep them happy is worth having. The old way of stamping the day's mail often compels working those ten minutes or half hour overtime that so disgruntles office help.

That method is slow, sloven, wasteful of time, and stamps too, compared with the modern method of **Multiposting Mail**.

Wherever sheet stamps are used, loose stamps are sure to accumulate—and loose stamps are sure to involve stamp losses.

Moreover, this is a day of accurate accounting, when the use of supplies, stocks, money must all be recorded, in the interests of economy and efficiency. Does your office account for postage used as well as that bought?

MULTIPOST Postage Stamping Equipment

enables stamping mail in **one-fourth** the time it takes to do it the old way, is far neater, more sanitary and systematic, keeps stamps locked in rolls in one place instead of scattered, does away with stamp losses by preventing spoilage, misuse and theft, and permits accurate accounting of postage as it is used.

The Multipost line embraces machines for the smallest users of stamps up to the largest. You can start with a simple Multipost Stamp Affixer and later add other equipment as your needs require.

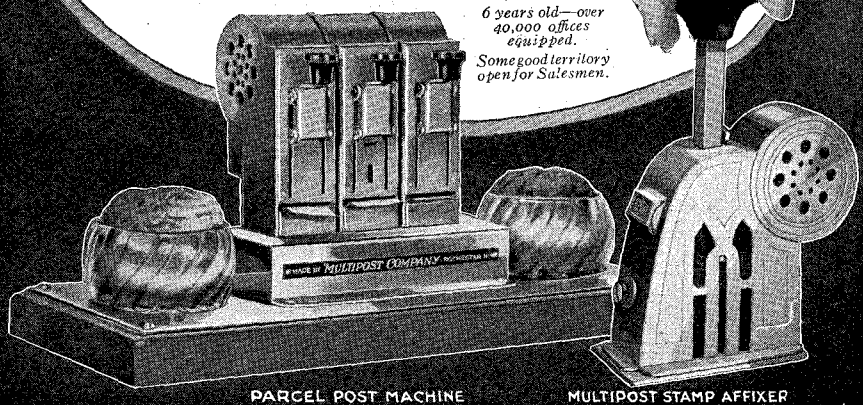
Sent on Free Trial

To prove its usefulness to you, in your office and on your mail, we are willing to send machines on **Free Trial**, without advance payment or other obligation than to return to us if not satisfied.

Write at once for free Descriptive Booklet;
or, to save time, ask for a Multipost Stamp
Affixer or Parcel Post Machine on Free Trial.

MULTIPOST CO., Rochester, N. Y.

6 years old—over
40,000 offices
equipped.
Some good territory
open for Salesmen.



PARCEL POST MACHINE

MULTIPOST STAMP AFFIXER

COURTESY NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE



The secret of automobile top success
lies in the secret composition used
only in

Genuine
Pantasote
TRADE MARK *Top Material*

Rain, sun, heat, cold, grease do not
injure this composition. That's why
a Pantasote covered top serves best
and looks best the longest.



Look for this Pantasote Label inside the top—it pro-
tects you against substitution which is not uncommon.

The Pantasote Company
Bowling Green Building New York City

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

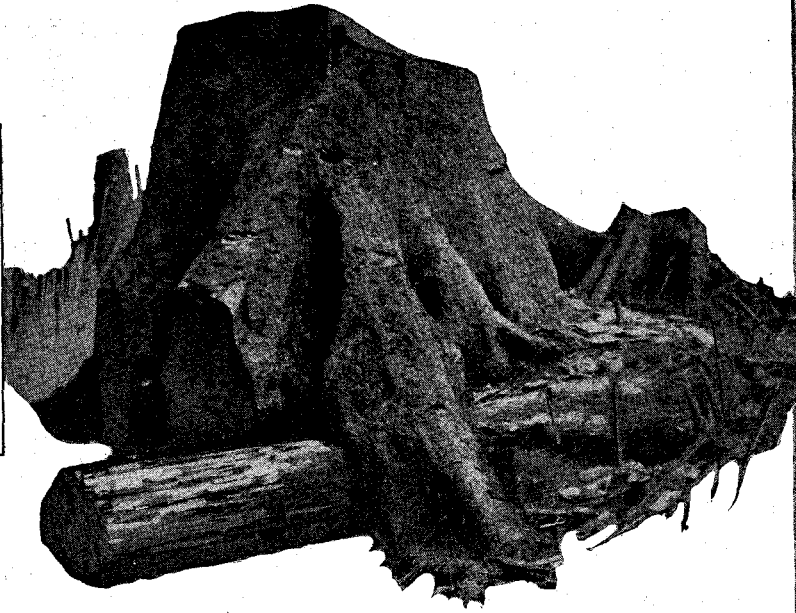
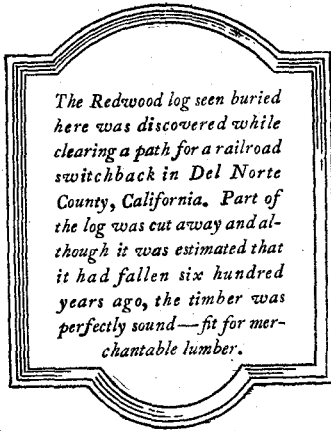
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at a variety of tough, relentless jobs during my wander-years in the Far West knocked a lot of fantastical nonsense out of me and gave me a sympathetic insight into the grievances of grimy miners, navvies, and others, who bear up the vast edifice of modern civilization on their bowed shoulders. But I am afraid the plan suggested by William James would be dismissed as wholesale "dilution" by the trades-unions, which, in the philosopher's own country, now try to prevent the ordinary citizen from digging up his garden or painting his house or indulging in little jobs of carpentering.

Athletic pursuits remain, however, as a means not only of gratifying the combative spirit of the natural man, but also of acting on Theodore Roosevelt's priceless maxim, "Sweat and be saved." That is why I am now a supporter of the Olympic games, which tend to increase the world-wide interest in the open-air diversions that are part of England's contribution to the world's stock of civilizing agencies. It is necessary, however, that the professional and the "shamateur" should be rigorously ruled out of these competitions, and that the highest standard of sportsmanship (which is our homely name for chivalry) should be insisted on. The games should not be run to encourage the creation of a class of athletic specialists, men of abnormal physique abnormally developed, who earn a more or less precarious living by degrading sport into a mere money-making business. Such a class existed in ancient Greece, and was regarded as a social nuisance by competent authorities. Euripides says they were the curse of the country; both Plato and Aristotle condemn them as mentally and even physically incapable of fulfilling a citizen's duties; Galen calls them *ἀλγία ζῶα*, and is struck by their constitutional wretchedness. The hideous portraits on the mosaic of the Thermæ of Caracalla make for the belief that they were by no means beautiful to look at—at all events in the Hellenistic age—being strangely like those half-cooked products of the racial melting-pot out of which America manufactures many of her athletic prodigies. If the new Olympic authorities were to give more weight to all-round excellence in their competitions, to award marks for grace as well as virtuosity, the human freak would in the end be squeezed out. Our Ashingtons and Rudds and the amazing *Victores Ludorum* who show themselves Admirable Crichtons in half a dozen various events at public school sports are the types of physical beauty and power which should be encouraged with laurel crowns.

The writer is afraid that England will not be represented in Belgium by her best athletes. There is not, as in some other European countries, a government subsidy to help defray the cost, and it will be necessary to raise the required money by popular subscription. He writes:

The sum required will be large, seeing that the transport and housing expenses of at least three hundred competitors will have to be met, which, considering the present rates of railway traveling and the high cost of living, can not be put at less than £25 per head. There will be other



600 Years in the Ground, Still Good Lumber

A spruce tree was discovered growing around and over a fallen Redwood log half buried in the ground. The annular rings of the spruce showed it to be 600 years old. In spite of the fact that the Redwood log had been buried all these centuries, it was perfectly sound.

Resistance to *rot* is a peculiar quality of Redwood. A natural preservative permeates the fibres of this wood, rendering it highly resistant to decay-producing fungi and the attacks of insects.

Builders of homes, greenhouses, farm buildings and equipment, mills and factories, find Redwood invaluable because of its resistance to rot. Also engineers, and manufacturers of silos, tanks, vats, pipes, beehives, casket boxes and shells, battery separators, candy and cigar boxes, and other products of wood. Redwood also *resists fire*, which quality adds to its

value as an all-purpose building and industrial lumber. Resistance to fire is due to the absence of *pitch* or *resin* in Redwood.

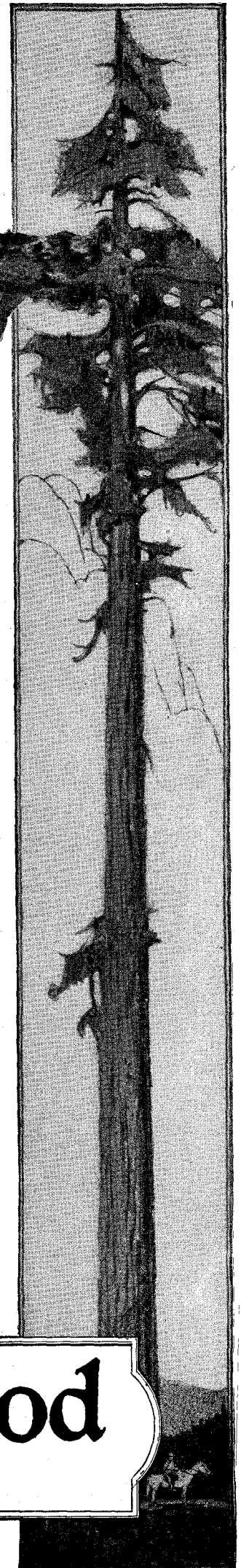
Also, Redwood is easily worked, and when properly seasoned will not shrink or warp. Manufacturers of incubators, patterns, pipe organs, textile machinery, etc., find Redwood invaluable. Takes paint exceptionally well.

Gradually increasing knowledge of the unusual and peculiar properties of Redwood for many building, industrial and specialty purposes, has resulted in a demand for this lumber to the extent of taxing the present facilities of the Redwood mills. The mills are making every effort to enlarge their production to take care of the increased demand. There has also been a persistent demand from lumber users and prospective users for further information about this remarkable wood, and this series of advertisements is for the purpose of providing such information.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION
714 EXPOSITION BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

California Redwood

Resists Fire and Rot





The Tenth Year Federal pictured above was purchased recently by the Oakland Pioneer Soda Water Company of Oakland, California.

Its purchase was the result of ten years of satisfactory experience which this company has had with Federal trucks since purchasing their first Federal—more than ten years ago.

Basically, this Tenth Year Federal and the First Year Federal which we have pictured below are the same. The same, careful adherence to sane time-tried principles of manufacture, honest workmanship and rigidly tested materials, that dominated the design of the first Federal, is a component part of this Federal of today.

That is why so many of these First Year Federals are still on the job. It is also clear cut evidence of the even greater life and service that you can expect of the Federal you buy today.

The Monthly Magazine "Traffic News" sent on Request
FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

FEDERAL

One to Five Ton Capacities

The Federal pictured below was purchased ten years ago by the Oakland Pioneer Soda Water Company of Oakland, California. It has been in daily use ever since, and the company has purchased two additional Federals. An idea of its performance may be had from the following telegram from Mr. S. O. Spiro, Vice President of the Company.

"Federal Trucks have accomplished wonders in our business always reliable whether in short or long hauls have given complete satisfaction for the last ten years."



SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

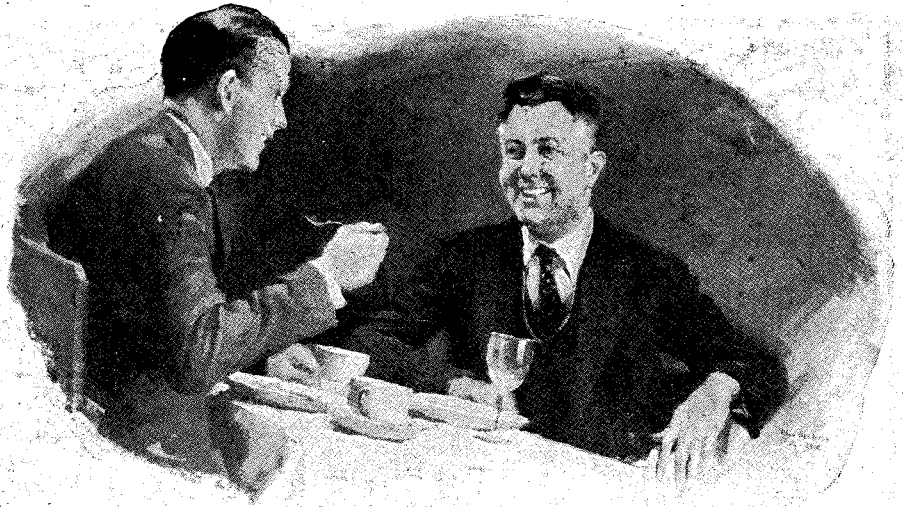
unavoidable expenses, of course, if our men are to have proper training facilities and so forth. France, Italy, and Sweden have officially subsidized their Olympic teams; thus the French Chamber, over and above the ten million francs voted for the athletic training of French youth, has provided two hundred thousand francs for the expenses of French athletes at Antwerp. What an outpouring of righteous indignation there would be among the professional spoil-sports if Parliament were asked to vote a subsidy for our Olympic athletes! Yet it would be quite logical to do so now that a gigantic revival of the old Roman policy of *panem et circenses* is already costing us close on two hundred millions a year. However, we must depend, I suppose, on donations from a sport-loving public which finds in our crowd-compelling games not only a cure for the after-effects of war-weariness but also an antidote to Bolshevism. Let us hope our Olympic Committee will be liberally supported on this occasion. For at Stockholm in 1912 the British representatives were not even properly fed and lodged, owing to lack of money—a fact which explained why in several cases their performances were far below the form shown at home.

BRAINS AS APPLIED TO BABE RUTH'S HOME RUNS

ONE great trouble with home runs and other spectacular effects in baseball, complains a sports writer introduced as "Izzy Kaplan" by W. O. McGeehan, of the New York *Tribune*, is that they are not properly advertised, and presented before the best-paying houses. "If they had a smart fellow running the club," argues Izzy, "they would have it in the paper the day before when Babe Ruthstein is to hit it the home runs. Would you believe that this fellow is wasting home runs when there is hardly any customers on the Polish Grounds at all?" Izzy, duly coached by Mr. McGeehan, who makes a feature of quoting his friend, philosophizes further to this effect:

I never was such a loafer that I should play baseball, when I was a small feller in Kovno, because, when I was ten years old I was in the collar-button and shoe-lace business, and if you would play it baseball in Kovno instead of attending to business they would know you was meshugeh. But in this country, where loafers make clust as much money and a lot more than if they was working, baseball is a business. Those two colonels is paying Babe Ruthstein \$20,000 a year that he should hit it run homes and haluf of the time he would only hit the ball for two or three bases.

The trouble is with fellers who could hit it a run home is that they ain't got it the brains to know when they should hit them. It ain't no use to hit it run homes on Saturdays and Sundays, because the Polish Grounds is full of customers on them days, anyhow, and they are turning them away. On Mondays and Tuesdays, when business ain't so good then is the time for



40 minutes' use

Shows the way to whiter teeth

All statements approved by high dental authorities

This test requires four minutes daily for ten days. To millions it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

The glistening teeth you see everywhere now should lead you to learn the way.

That cloudy film

Teeth are clouded by a film. By a viscous, ever-present film. You can feel it with your tongue. Modern research has traced most tooth troubles to it.

Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. If not removed it hardens. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it, so much escapes the tooth brush. Thus well-brushed teeth by millions discolor and decay.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It

holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

The new method

A dental cleaning removes the film-coat, but that is periodic. The need was for a daily film combatant, and science long has sought it. The way has now been found. Able authorities have proved its efficiency. And now leading dentists everywhere are urging its adoption.

An ideal tooth paste has been created to meet all modern requirements. The name is Pepsodent. And this new film combatant is embodied in it.

A quick convincing test

We now supply to thousands daily, a quick, convincing test. And we urge every home to make it.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

But pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. So this method long seemed barred. Science, however, has discovered a harmless

activating method, so active pepsin can be daily used on film.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

Compare your teeth now with your teeth in ten days. Then decide for yourself the way to beauty and to better protection. This test is most important. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF.
REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by all druggists in large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 395

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 485, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family



*Just as if you selected
the sweets in the SAMPLER
from ten different packages of Whitman's*

The candies in the Sampler were really selected by the millions of Americans who have enjoyed Whitman's since 1842. We packed selections from ten of our best-liked packages in the Sampler—sweets assorted just right for most people, and a charming introduction to ten separate Whitman products.

Sold by selected agents nearly everywhere.

Whitman's

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Sole makers of Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, Cocoa and Marshmallow Whip



The First Lesson

Mother knows from her own experience that to teach daughter the daily use of Resinol Soap, is to preserve her healthy, rose-like skin beyond the age of babyhood. It benefits the skin cells and lessens the tendency to complexion defects. *Have you learned the lesson?*

At all drug and toilet counters.

Resinol Soap

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

Baby Ruthstein to hit it a lot of home runs.

As for Mr. Ruth's careless way of puncturing the atmosphere for long drives when the "gate" is not large, Izzy objects:

That ain't business, and it ain't deficiency, either. I know all about deficiency, because we had a deficiency man around the place last year and he teached me the business so that I know it pretty good now. He got twenty thousand a year that he should tell the firm that they should fire the head chanitor and have the scrubwoman come a hour earlier in the night and she should have a time-clock to punch when she finished the first floor and there should be a checker, with an assistant, to let the firm know when she had scrubbed the top floor, and also, he said, that the help should smoke only ready-made cigaroots, because there was a lot of wasted motions when they rolled the cigaroots themselufs.

If that feller Hugginstein, which he is, the meneger of the Yankis baseballing team, had my brains he would run it different, and a lot of those run homes wouldn't be wasted. He has Baby Ruthstein come up by himseluf and hit it a run home when nobody is on the bastes. He should wait until the bastes is full and then he should send in Baby Ruthstein and give him the secret signally for a run home. I would know how to do that a whole lot better, on account I was in the signaling corpse in the war.

A feller don't have to be a baseballer to run a baseballing team. What it needs is a lot of brains like I got. I ain't knocking Hugginstein's brains at all, but you could see for yourseluf that he couldn't have a whole lot of them. If he was in the men's suits business he would have his best cutter making buttonholes or pulling bastings. Look at how he is having Baby Ruthstein all the time-wasting the run homes.

I ain't trying to get the chob away from him, but I wish that you would tell Jakie Rupperstein how much brains I have got and how well I done in the photo-grafting business, and maybe he would let Hugginstein go. Then I would go out to the Polish Grounds and he would say to me, "Izzy, I need it a smart feller to run the team." Then I would told him how smart I am and how I never had nothing done to my brains on account they chust came natural to me, and that if I didn't win it the pennant I wouldn't ask him a dime.

I wouldn't hang 'round asking for the chob, because I couldn't leave my own business, and asking ain't the way to get nothing. Look at all the fellers that is asking that they should be Presidents, and I'll bet not one of them would get the chob. I wouldn't take it myseluf, because they wouldn't want a feller with brains, and a feller with brains-wouldn't take it anyhow on account there are so many knockers in the country. But the baseballing business is easy and it pays better, so you could say that I am running for the chob of menegering the Yankish baseballing team and that my platform would be, "Three run homes a day for Baby Ruthstein, with the bastes full up and a business man with brains for meneger, so that the run homes wouldn't be wasted."

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
ContinuedSTRENUOUS ATHLETICS IN CHINA,
INCLUDING PREJAPANESE
JIU-JUTSU

BREAKING brickbats on each other's heads, tossing heavy tiles at their opponents, balancing half-ton weights on their feet, and a pyramid of nine men atop all, and, finally, smashing with a sledgehammer a granite stone on a man's back, are athletic diversions in China which antedate the history of the Flood and are just coming back into favor as military training. In Cathay, we are told by Rodney Gilbert in *The North China News* (Shanghai), jiu-jutsu was taught and practised before it was known in Japan, and the Japanese, supposed masters and inventors of this particular type of the manly art, are but poor copyists, humble pupils of their almond-eyed brothers across the dividing sea. The most ardent living patron of the old Chinese physical training is General Ma Liang, Commander of the Second Division of the Frontier Defense Army and of the Forty-seventh Mixed Brigade, now Occupation Commissioner at Tsinanfu. The writer describes an exhibition drill, which looked more like a free-for-all fight, or a shillalah party raised to the *n*th power of roughness, than a mere display of physical prowess. When it was finished the spectator expected to see a convoy of ambulances drive on the field to take the victims to waiting hospitals, and to see the last rites administered to the dying. But no blood had been spilled; no bones were broken, and no bruises showed where stones, sticks, flails, brickbats, and slivers struck the flesh.

Such shows begin gently enough, with a placid drill in calisthenics. The drill-ground is carefully rolled smooth and hard, and every pebble and fragment of stone has been removed. Along one wall is a rack of antique Chinese weapons, straight swords, curved swords, lances, halberds, quarter-staves, clubs linked together like flails, and many other weapons for which there is no occidental name. At another end of the court are a number of large stone dumb-bells, piles of granite paving-stones, and little heaps of bricks and tiles, all of which serve a rather astounding purpose at the end of the performance. After the calisthenics comes a sword-drill with straight swords, which is followed by a drill in the use of a quarter-staff about six feet long. General Ma Liang explains that this stick drill is very useful, since the Chinese are too poor to furnish themselves with other weapons, and because, when well wielded, it becomes a very effective weapon of offense and defense. Then comes the wrestling, which is fast and furious, and which is no child's play. General Ma Liang explains that it is much more completely developed than the "small part" which the

Your Wife

The name is easy
to remember


CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

Appreciates the absence
of noisy leather heels
around the house.

Cat's Paw Heels leave
no marks on polished
floors.

There are no holes to
track mud or dirt.

And last but not least



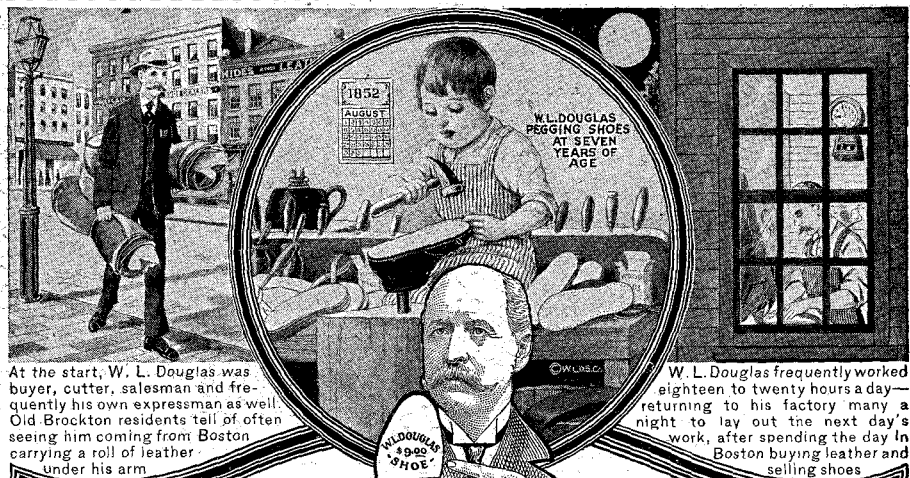
The Foster Friction Plug
-prevents slipping

And makes them wear longer than
the ordinary kind.

Insist upon them—black, white or
tan—men, women and children—all
dealers.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Originators and Patentees of the
Foster Friction Plug which prevents
slipping.



At the start, W. L. Douglas was
buyer, cutter, salesman and fre-
quently his own expressman as well.
Old Brockton residents tell of often
seeing him coming from Boston
carrying a roll of leather
under his arm

W. L. Douglas frequently worked
eighteen to twenty hours a day—
returning to his factory many a
night to lay out the next day's
work, after spending the day in
Boston buying leather and
selling shoes

W. L. DOUGLAS
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
\$7.00 \$8.00 \$9.00 & \$10.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

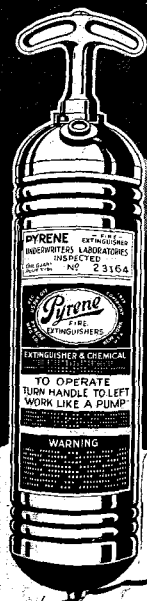
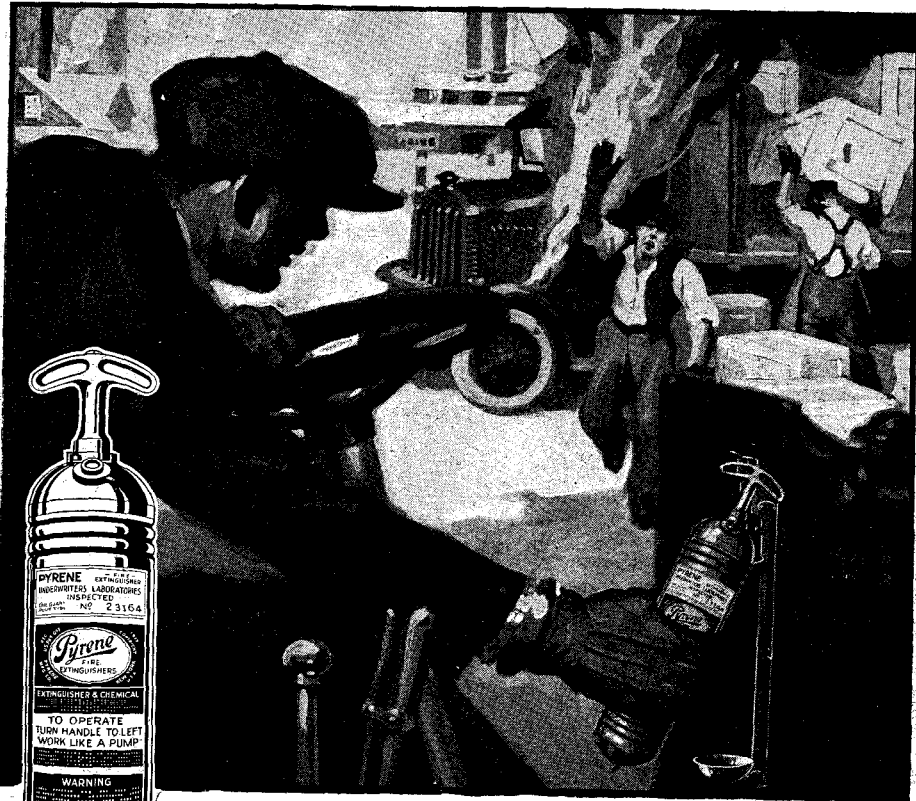
Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.



Pyrene
KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE

Leading Concerns Depend Upon PYRENE

More than a hundred railroads in America and England use Pyrene to protect rolling stock. Pyrene is on guard in thousands of coaches and Pullmans.

Among concerns which protect their trucks with Pyrene are the following:

American Railway Express Company
Wells-Fargo & Co., Express
Standard Oil Company
Gimbel Bros.
John Wanamaker
Hundreds of others

The Cargo May Be More Valuable Than the Truck PYRENE KILLS FIRE QUICKLY

WITH the prevailing shortage of motor trucks and goods, company executives everywhere are putting Pyrene on guard against loss by fire.

A large proportion of the fire extinguishers on trucks are Pyrene. Because Pyrene for years has proved its dependability, stability and "fool-proofness."

**Saves 15% on automobile fire
insurance premiums**

*We also handle hose, racks, reels, first-aid cabinets,
and every kind of accident and fire-
prevention appliance*

PYRENE MFG. COMPANY, INC.
17 East 49th Street, New York

ATLANTA CHICAGO KANSAS CITY SAN FRANCISCO
Pyrene Manufacturing Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

**Sold by hardware and electrical
supply dealers and garages**

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS *Continued*

Japanese have borrowed. The men strip to the waist and put on short, closely quilted canvas jackets, which are belted with long sashes. The play is too fast for the spectator clearly to understand the rules. But it would seem that all grips are taken on the canvas jackets, tripping is permissible, and leg-holds are allowed. A man is thrown when he loses his balance and immediately releases his hold on his adversary. In most cases, however, he does not go down gently, and some of the throws are so violent that the thud of the body resounds through the courtyard. The writer goes on:

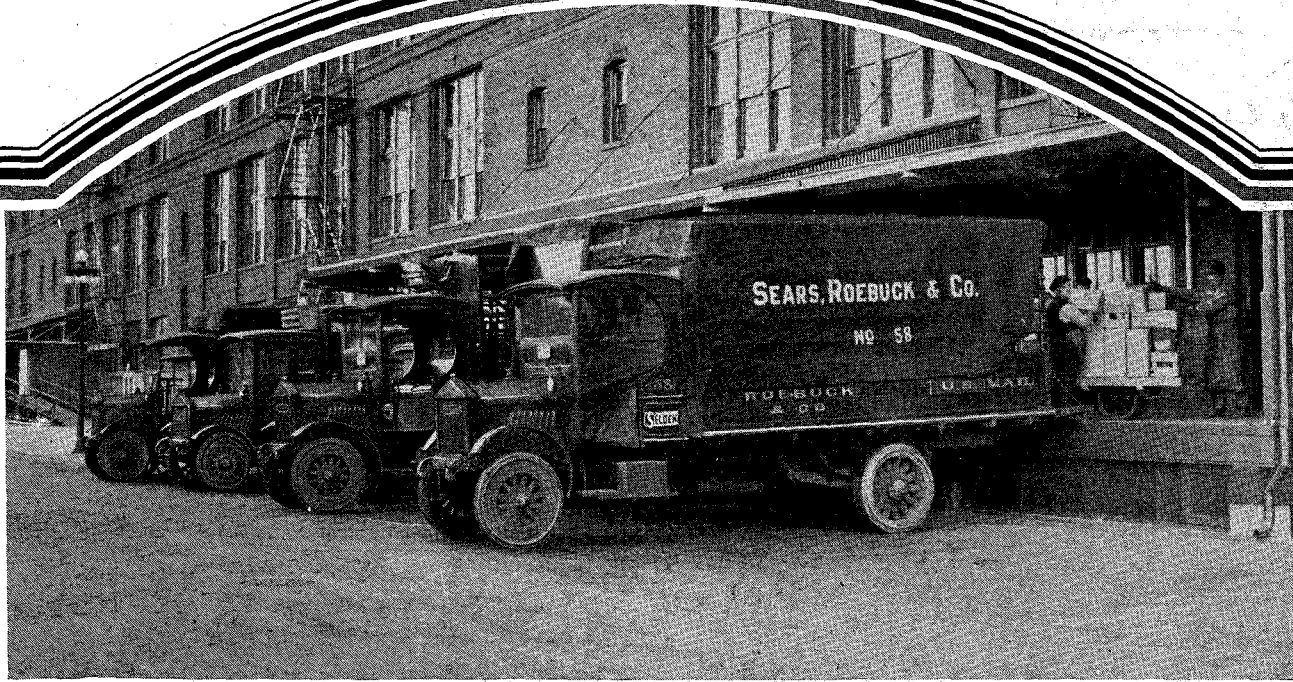
In this phase of the drill the Japanese are, of course, intensely interested. General Ma Liang says that thousands of Japanese officers and men have come at one time or another to see the performance, and, according to creditable witnesses, one or two of the best wrestlers have thrown every jiu-jitsu champion whom the Japanese have been able to bring to Tsinan.

Highly dramatic combats with lances and swords follow the wrestling, and while it is certain that the men purposely miss one another in their lunges and slashes, they miss by so narrow a margin that the spectator is out of his seat throughout most of the contest.

After these artists come the strong men, as highly developed as any whom we are accustomed to see in the Occident. One man takes a dumb-bell weighing 266 pounds, tosses it in the air, catches it on his upturned forearms, tosses it again, catches it in one hand, rests it upon his head, and then twirls it about his neck, shoulders, and waist. Another lies upon his back, supports dumb-bells weighing 540 pounds on his feet and hands, and upon these a pyramid of nine men is built. A number of lesser lights perform with lesser dumb-bells, then a man rushes to the front, two others toss a granite paving-stone four inches thick on his back, and it is cracked with a sledge-hammer.

This is the signal for a general furore of tile- and brick-breaking among the acrobats. They break bricks in their hands, break them over their arms, over the backs of their necks, and over each other's faces. One man leans over, balances six bricks on the side of his face, while another smashed them all with a seventh. A man with half a dozen tiles in each hand will clip them over his neighbor's ears and break them all. Finally, in the midst of this whirlwind of destruction, one round-headed devotee drops on his knees, puts half a brick on top of his head, upon which a huge slab of granite is balanced, which is then shattered with a sledge-hammer. The show is then over.

This is an exemplification of what General Ma Liang in his books describes as "The Chinese New Military Art." In this age of tanks, airplanes, ponderous artillery, and poison-gas, the layman is probably puzzled to understand what such a show as that which I have here superficially described has to do with military science. Military people know, however, that the physical fitness and spirit of the men engaged in a modern conflict are still more important than the machinery used. The layman sees in General Ma Liang's drill



Big Business Interests Select SELDEN Trucks

THE demand for speedy, dependable haulage service increases daily. The dispatching departments of many big business houses work on schedules as exacting as a railroad schedule. No part of the service is permitted to fail—each unit must meet a schedule.

For instance, nine Selden Trucks form the backbone of the great fleet of trucks operated by Sears, Roebuck & Co. Nine sturdy, dependable SELDEN Trucks carry daily 22,000 sacks of mail and 10,000 outgoing parcel post packages, in addition to hauling between the main Sears, Roebuck building and railway terminals, freight houses, docks and five enormous warehouses. 195 loads a day are carried by these Sears, Roebuck SELDEN Trucks, maintaining continuous schedule service.

In the recent six weeks' Christmas rush period—a period when Sears, Roebuck & Co. shipped more than 180,000 packages a day—there was not a single call for repairs from a SELDEN Truck in service. Nor was there a single delay in dispatching recorded against a SELDEN Truck.

A similar story of highly efficient performances of Selden Trucks can be told by the Transportation Managers of practically all of the largest operators of motor trucks in this country.

"TRUCK TRANSPORTATION"
will be mailed free to
all interested upon
receipt of request to
Dept. D
SELDEN TRUCK
CORPORATION
Rochester, N. Y.

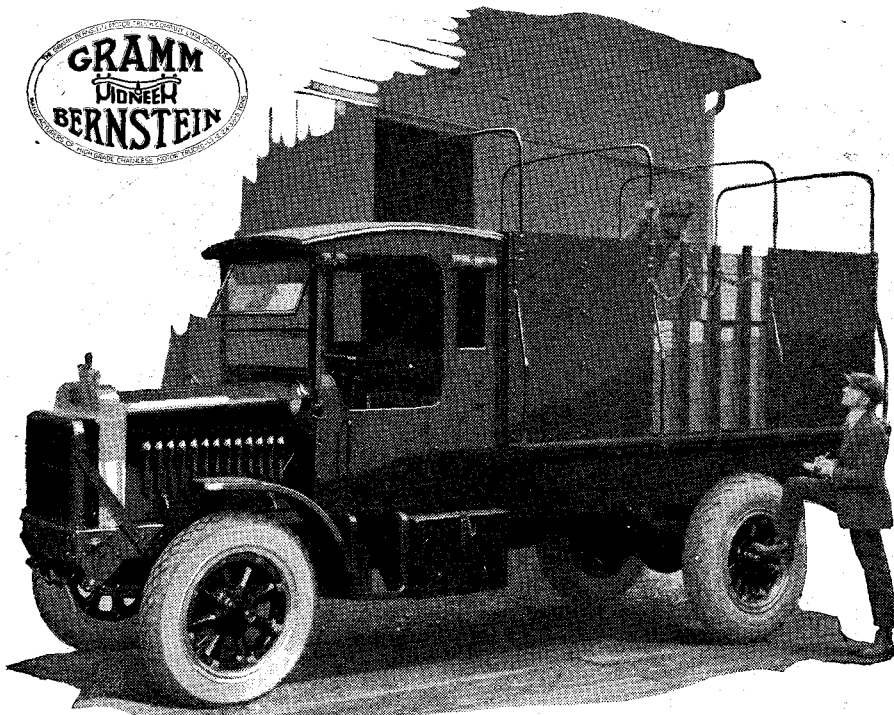
1½, 2½, 3½, 5 Ton Models—All Worm Drive

Ship by Truck—SELDEN Truck

Selden Motor Trucks

SELDEN TRUCK CORPORATION, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.





GRAMM-BERNSTEIN

The one big thing to remember about the Grammm-Bernstein is that it *pays out*.

It pays out in the amount of hauling it does.

It pays out in the continuity of its work.

It pays out both in its lower cost per ton-mile and its lower cost of maintenance.

It pays out, finally, in the greater number of years it stays on the job without faltering.

The Grammm-Bernstein *is* more economical, it *is* longer-lived, because it *is better engineered and better built*.

It is better engineered and better built for the simple reason that it is the product of the longest truck-building experience in the industry.

It behooves the truck-buyer now to consider, not only his immediate needs, but the future cost of his hauling equipment.

All Grammm-Bernstein worm-drive models come to the buyer fully equipped and ready for the body. They carry accessories worth \$550 to \$600 at present prices, which are necessary to the satisfactory operation of any truck. There is not an extra to buy.

The Grammm-Bernstein dealer knows the superiority of his truck in any kind of hauling, and stands ready to demonstrate it for your particular work.



All Grammm-Bernstein Transmissions are trouble-proof and are provided with a pad for attaching Grammm's Basic Patent Power Take-off. Dealers and truck owners should assure themselves that any trucks purchased with power take-off do not infringe B. A. Grammm's Basic Patent No. 1194994



For Short Hauls

The Grammm-Bernstein Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio
Pioneers Since 1901—Builders of the First Liberty (U. S. A.) Truck

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS *Continued*

nothing but a highly diverting circus, but the military man sees in it a system of mental and muscular training which takes a loutish and stupid coolie and makes of him an alert, sensitive, highly disciplined man who can be readily trained in the use of any weapon and is prepared to undertake any amount of training, fatigue, and hardship.

Military men who have seen the show have told the writer that there is scarcely any feature of it which could not be adapted to occidental uses.

BASEBALL WITH WHISKERS AS PLAYED IN BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN

WHAT would you think of a baseball hero decorated like Samson before Delilah went back on him? And what would you think if you saw nine men bewiskered and long-haired disporting themselves around a baseball diamond? You would probably think it was a visiting nine from Russia, or that the Bolsheviks had given up the idea of destroying governments and setting up a dictatorship and had gone to playing baseball. Perhaps if some of these thirsting for something wild and desperate to do tried baseball for a change there would be less Bolshevism in the land. It takes a lot of energy to play baseball on a midsummer afternoon. But to return to the whiskers. In Benton Harbor, Mich., is a religious sect known as the House of David, which has one of the fastest nines in that part of baseballdom. From the *New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser* we learn that the whiskers grow in accordance with Leviticus xix, 27, where it is written, "Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard." The *Globe* account continues:

Every member of this club sports a full set of whiskers, with long hair reaching almost to the belt-line. They make a very startling and unusual picture as they cavort about the diamond.

However, they are very good ball-players, despite their long hair and whiskers. Last season they won thirty-five of the fifty games played, and rank as the best semipro team in Michigan.

The Chicago Cubs have been after their star pitcher, Brother Paul Mooney, but he refuses to desert his teammates for any consideration. Brother Mooney is a first-class twirler, and there is little doubt that he would make good in fast company. He pitched twenty-four games last year and won sixteen of them. Can you imagine the sensation this bewiskered gent would create around a major league circuit?

Mooney is not the only star of this long-haired club. They have a bearded "Babe" Ruth in the person of Brother Jess Tally, who can drive 'em high and far. Brother Jess hit ten homers in thirty-five games last season and finished with a batting average of .324. Brother Frank Wyland hit .319.



"The Newspaper Has Made America" said James Bryce

A WHOLE world lives for a day—and the sum of its experience, the newspaper—is at your breakfast table—a history of other men's achievements in commerce, in trade, in science, in war and in peace—a prophecy for you to act upon, to live by.

Held by a Thread

Look at the great printing presses and typesetting machines that have made possible these American editions of thousands. They are the most "human" of all mechanisms—yet if you examine one of them closely you will discover that it is merely an assembly of pulleys, shafts, gears and levers all held together in complete unity by a myriad unnoticed, hidden threaded parts.

The Age of Progress

You could have had one newspaper set by hand and printed on a hand press like Franklin's. And you could have cut the threads in the hidden parts which bind these machines together—by hand on a

lathe. Yet to build printing presses in sufficient numbers to turn out our millions of papers, you must have *die-cut* threads—produced in quantities by machine.

Such quantity production is the outcome of the past fifty years of mechanical development in America—to which GTD and its parent companies have contributed no small part.

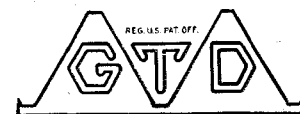
Our Service to You

We stand today—matured—but still alert to grow. To supervisors and workers, engineers and designers, who seek to produce in worthwhile quantities, the inventions and products on which they are working, GTD offers a definite and tangible service.

As a preliminary step, send the coupon—or a letter under your personal signature—for "*Tools and Dividends*," a non-technical consideration of a technical subject.



A GTD Plug Hand Tap



TOOLS & DIVIDENDS

GTD
Corporation
Greenfield, Mass.

Send your booklet "*Tools and Dividends*." I am interested in examining screw-thread production for

.....
Name of Company

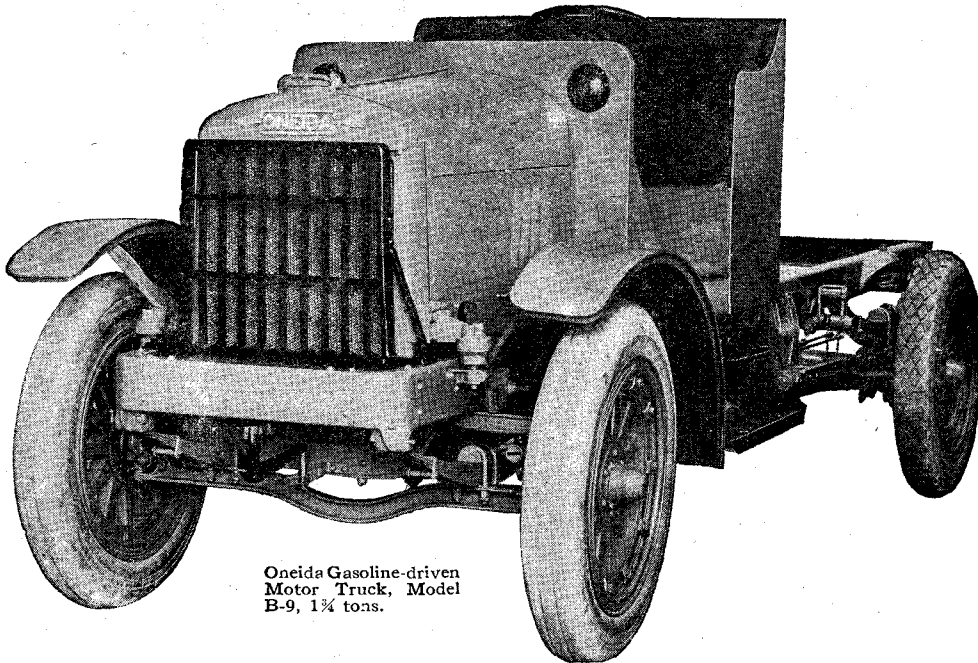
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Name of Writer

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Address

LD 105

Last Month's GTD Advertisement

Oneida Owners Know—



Oneida Gasoline-driven
Motor Truck, Model
B-9, 1 1/4 tons.

Comparison Proves Oneida Quality

DAY and night, regardless of weather or road conditions, Oneida Motor Trucks haul their loads at an assured profit. There is no greater proof of Oneida Superiority than the fact that Oneida Owners bring their business friends down to our dealers' sales-rooms and sell them on the excellence of our "Uncommon Carriers".

If your needs demand speedy, dependable pulling power over the inter-city roads and on motor express routes, the Oneida Gasoline-driven Truck is unequaled. Perhaps your deliveries are all in the city, where the stops are frequent and the hauls short—then our recommendation is the economical, Oneida Electric-propelled Truck.



*DEALERS—Write us for details
of the Oneida proposition. Your
territory may still be open.*

Oneida Motor Truck Company
1200-1300 S. Broadway Green Bay, Wis.

ONEIDA

(pronounced O-ny-da)

MOTOR TRUCKS

"Uncommon Carriers"

1 1/4 to 5 Tons

SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION • CONTINUED

THE MOVIES IN BUSINESS

WASTE of money in so-called industrial and commercial films has taken place on a large scale, and will doubtless go on for years, thinks Alfred Pittman, who writes in *System* (Chicago). Like scientific management, industrial democracy, and other familiar business ideas, they suggest unlimited and easy opportunities, but when the form is hastily and ignorantly grasped and the substance missed altogether, they are valueless. This, according to Mr. Pittman, is happening already. Films are made at large cost, and nobody can be induced to look at them. Others, of undoubted value, go to waste for lack of adequate arrangements for their distribution. But, despite all this, Mr. Pittman assures us, the film is a new business tool, with many profitable uses, and he describes in his article some of the most striking of these, based on the experience, he tells us, of eighteen different concerns. These show that there is experience aplenty to prove the value of films for a variety of purposes in business. He goes on:

"Four Chicago security houses which had underwritten an issue of bonds for a public utilities corporation wanted to invite a number of other bond houses to participate in the syndicate. Ordinarily these organizations would have been asked to send representatives out to inspect the corporation's properties.

"But if this happened in this case, such a trip would have been tiresome and expensive. The utilities company had power-houses, street-railway lines, and other enterprises spread over a large part of a State. It would have taken at least three days with a special train to visit even the more important of them.

"Instead, motion-pictures were made of the properties and the communities served; then the other bond houses were invited to send representatives to a dinner at a hotel in Chicago, at which the pictures were shown.

"With the Chicago houses to vouch for the authenticity and fairness of the pictures that were shown, and to answer questions, the pictures were as satisfactory as the trip would have been. They took up less than three hours instead of three days of the guests' time. And the party—pictures, dinner, and all—cost approximately 50 per cent. of what the trip would have cost.

"But the pictures did more than help sell the visiting bond men. They were shown before a number of the salesmen who were to handle the bonds. These salesmen could hardly have been taken over the properties in any case; but through the film they got a picture of them impress on their minds, which, according to officials of the distributing companies, was of great assistance to them in selling.

"After most of the issue had been floated, a representative of a New York bank went to Chicago to consider taking over the balance of it. He had not heard of the films and he had counted on spending the better part of a week visiting the corporation's plants. He was taken up into a hotel room and shown the film, and, by one o'clock the following day—twenty-seven hours after his arrival—he had completed the negotia-

tions for more than \$750,000 of the bonds and left for New York.

"Motion-pictures have been found especially effective in selling heavy machinery and other products that are not easily transported or demonstrated.

"They were used by a company which manufactured a new type of air-brake. The big value of this brake was a supporting beam which, it was said, secured a more even friction over the surface of the brake-shoe. The film showed how brakes of the older types wore down one end of the shoe first and then how the new beam prevented this unbalanced friction. It was easier to get railway executives to look at the picture than to get them out into the yards to see the brake work; and it was found a good deal easier to get them out to see the actual brake at work after they had seen the picture.

"A breeder of pure-bred hogs recently had a one-thousand-foot reel made of his herd. He bought a 'suit-case' projector at a cost, for both the film and the projector, of \$1,500.

"He calls on a prospect at his office, takes the projector from the suitcase, attaches the plug to a light socket, pulls down the shades, and exhibits the hogs on the wall.

"Of the first seven prospects he called on he sold six at the first call, and he expects to sell the seventh. Of these six sales the first two yielded a gross revenue several hundred dollars greater than the whole cost of the picture and projector."

It is not uncommon, Mr. Pittman says, for films, which undoubtedly sell goods, to show nothing at all of the company's products and barely to mention its name. The International Harvester Company has pictures on sheep- and poultry-raising, the treatment of seed corn, and other subjects in which none of its machinery appears. The company figures that whatever makes farmers more prosperous will be to its advantage. An Atlanta telephone company is building trade with films which show facilities offered by the Atlanta stock-yards. More shipping to Atlanta, the company believes, means more prosperity for the farmers and more telephones and telephone tolls. To quote and summarize further:

"A number of the 'fifty-seven varieties' have been filmed. 'One big service of our pictures,' writes the H. J. Heinz Company, 'is in taking our plant to those people who can not be brought to the plant. We do not circulate the films generally, but use them almost entirely in our lecture work. . . . Our opinion of screen advertising is that it is excellent publicity if handled truthfully. By this we mean as long as manufacturers try to make people think they are seeing a story or comedy film and then choke some advertising down the audience's throats, the audience is going to resent it. I have personally seen some such films in New York City hissed off the screen. . . . The public has come to accept the screen as a medium of information as well as a form of amusement, and so will accept industrials, provided they equal in handling and photography the other high-class pictures which are shown."

BUY WITH KNOWLEDGE

MANY men buy their underwear blindly—other men take time to learn which kind gives the greatest comfort and the best service.

Many men prefer Lastlong Featherweight, Flat-knit Union Suits because of the following reasons:—

Note These Lastlong Features

Absorbent

The knitted soft fabric absorbs perspiration, eliminates that clammy feeling, lets in air, keeps body dry and cool.

Feather-weight

Made of the finest quality durable yarns that give satisfactory wear. A size 40 athletic style weighs only 6 ozs.

Flat-knit

The knitting process makes the fabric flat and not in ribs or similar patterns. Knitted fabric is elastic.

Loose-fitting

Roomy all over, cut and shaped for comfort, doesn't "cling" in warm weather.

V-Shaped Belt

A patented elastic V-shaped belt in the back of each suit that gives easily when you bend over, affording comfort at the crotch when needed.

Styles

Made in three-quarter-length leg with short sleeves; athletic knee length with no sleeves; short sleeve, knee length and ankle length with long sleeves; boys' athletic.

Price

Popular priced—yet they rival in quality expensive, imported underwear.

Booklet and Sample

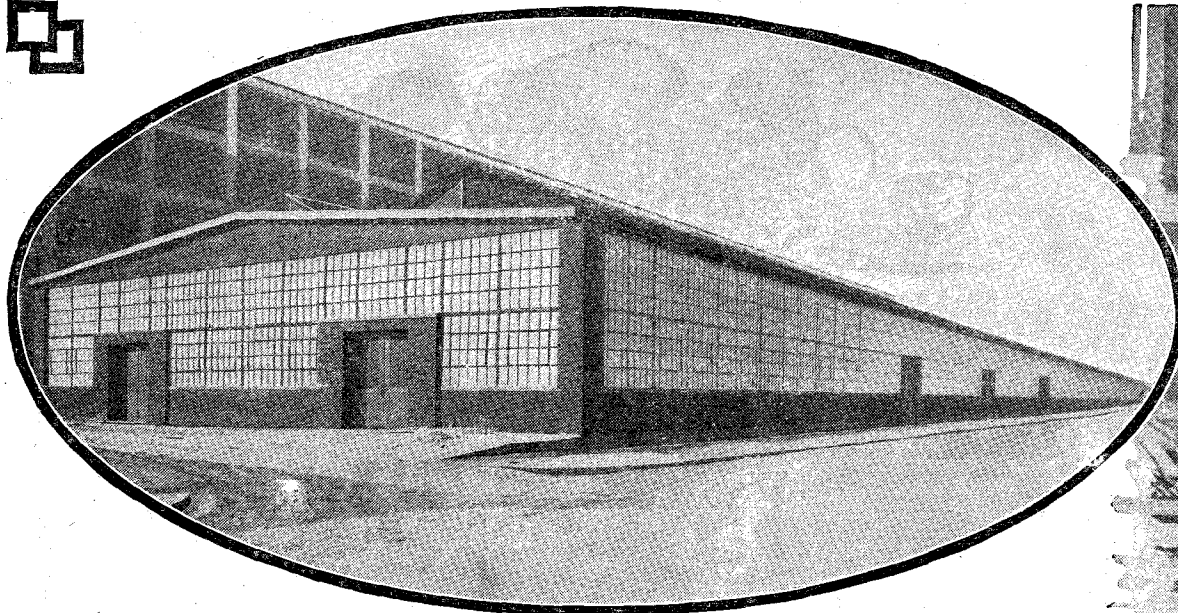
If your dealer cannot supply you, advise us. We will gladly send our booklet, "Buy with Knowledge," and sample of the Lastlong featherweight fabric.

We believe Lastlong Union Suits are made of the best feather-weight, flat-knit cotton fabric produced in the U. S. A. A comparison will prove this.

Lastlong Underwear Co.

349 Broadway, Dept. D, New York

LASTLONG
FEATHER-WEIGHT • FLAT-KNIT
Union Suits
For Men and Boys



WindoWalls—and Marmon Quality

Marmon cars have quality built into them in an atmosphere of brightness and daylight which encourages careful workmanship and the closest inspection.

The new Nordyke and Marmon Finishing and Final Assembly Building has on each side a Fenestra WindoWall—800 feet long and 14 feet high; at the ends—a WindoWall, 100 feet long and 14 feet high, uninterrupted except for doorways.

The satisfaction which has attended the use of Fenestra WindoWalls in this, as well as other Nordyke & Marmon Buildings, is expressed in a letter from H. G. Shafer, Secretary and Factory Manager:

"Several years ago, we began the use of Fenestra Steel Sash in our factory buildings.

"So well did we like the use of this sash as side walls of our buildings, and so satisfactorily did it suit our needs that it was chosen in the construction of all the principal buildings of our new Plant No. 3, which includes our new woodworking departments, body shop and final assembly.

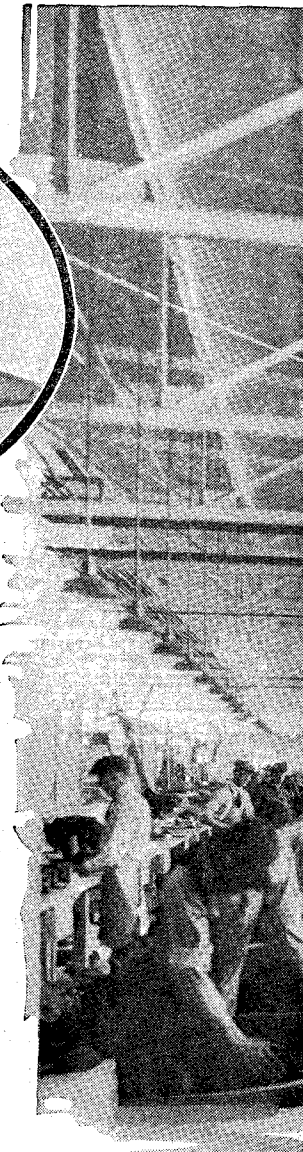
"We consider this new plant most ideally adapted to the making of bodies and final finishing of cars, and feel that Fenestra Sash will prove even more satisfactory than in buildings previously constructed—if this is possible."

Fenestra WindoWalls are the least expensive of all wall materials—because they make light cost less and produce more.

Detroit Steel Products Company, 2104 E. Gd. Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Boston New York Philadelphia Washington Chicago San Francisco Hartford Buffalo
Newark Richmond Baltimore

Canadian Metal Window and Steel Products, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada



*Nordyke & Marmon, Final Assembly Plant
Indianapolis, Ind.*

In this plant, which is 800 feet long and 100 feet wide, Fenestra WindoWalls run continuously, outside the columns, giving a sweep of glass and thin steel bars unbroken except by the doorways. There are 32,441 square feet of WindoWall in sides of the building and monitor. Ventilators in the monitor are controlled by 1,520 lineal feet of Fenestra Torsional Operator.

Standard Fenestra units are used above and below a horizontal structural member.

Additional light for the center of the building is secured from the valley truss roof construction in the vertical walls in which Standard Fenestra Units with large ventilators, are installed. This construction in combination with the ventilators in the WindoWalls, results in exceptionally good ventilation.

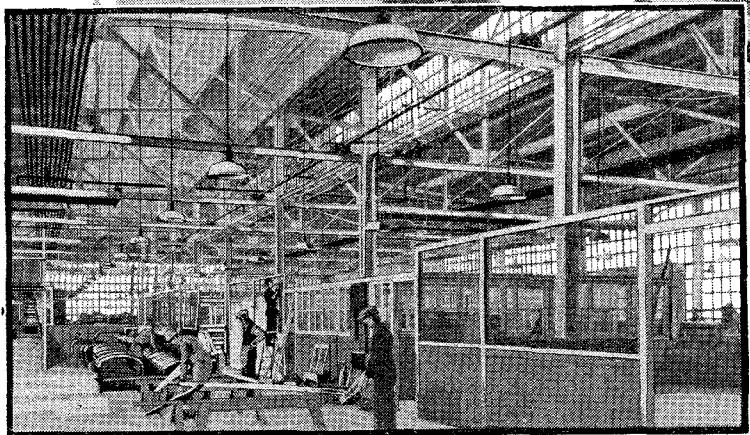
*H. K. Ferguson Company
Engineers and Builders
Cleveland, Ohio*





Send for this Book!

Published for your information. It gives facts and comparative cost figures in detail. It summarizes just what you want to know about windows, walls and WindoWalls. Drop us a letter today and we will mail it to you.

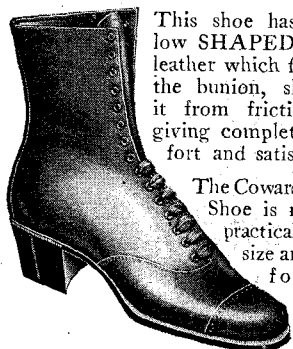


Fenestra

STEEL WINDOW WALLS

Sensitive Bunions

If you have a bunion that is sensitive and most all bunions are sensitive, and the shoes you wear chafe and irritate it, you need the Coward "Bunion" Shoe.



This shoe has a hollow SHAPED in the leather which fits over the bunion, shielding it from friction and giving complete comfort and satisfaction.

The Coward Bunion Shoe is made in practically every size and width for men and women and may be

had in either lace or button style. In ordering send diagram of feet as well as size of shoes usually worn.

Address Dept. F.

JAMES S. COWARD

262-274 Greenwich St., New York City
(Near Warren Street)
Sold Nowhere Else

The
**Coward
Shoe**
U.S. PAT. OFF.

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.

RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.



DEAF?

**1 out of 1000
We Cannot Help**

There is one out of every thousand deaf persons whom the Acousticon will not benefit because the auditory nerve cannot respond. That's the particular reason we ask you to try it before purchasing.

It costs you nothing to know if you are one of the 999 fortunate ones who may hear clearly, without strain or effort, for we offer you the

1920 Acousticon
For 10 Days' FREE TRIAL
No Deposit—No Expense

At the end of the trial it is entirely for you to say whether you will keep or return it. It must sell itself to you in your own home, or business, amid familiar surroundings, or we expect its return to us.

That's the reason it now has 400,000 perfectly satisfied users.

But remember, please, the Acousticon has patented features which cannot be duplicated, so no matter what you have tried in the past, give it a chance to demonstrate itself to you, at no expense, by asking for your free trial now, while you have it in mind.

Dictograph Products Corporation, 1302 Candler Bldg., N. Y.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

"A story or a comic feature, if it is worked in with good taste, and not, of course, to deceive, does, however, sometimes add to the effectiveness of a selling film. An excellent example of a story is a lace film recently produced for Marshall Field & Co. Here is its scenario:

"A girl is about to be married. Her mother opens an old trunk of laces, which she, her mother, and her grandmother all used at their weddings, and which the girl in turn is to have. As the girl goes over them delightedly, the mother tells how long it must have taken the hand-lace workers to make them.

"A chum of the girl, who also is about to be married, comes to visit her. She sees the laces, and is regretful over having none herself. The two of them go lace shopping. They wonder how such laces as they find can be produced by machinery. A sales-girl explains and that gives the opportunity to show the company's lace factory.

"The lace machinery would probably have been interesting enough of itself to carry the film; but the interest and selling effect are heightened by the story. The machinery has the effect of being needed for the story; and the story sets off the product of the machinery.

"The Louisville Industrial Foundation, a semipublic body organized to attract industries to Louisville, made use of moving-picture films one year in making its annual report to the stockholders. The picture showed the industries that had been brought to Louisville, and certain statistics in regard to them and the Foundation's finances. The film was shown for the first time at the annual meeting of the stockholders and later at all the local picture houses for two to five days each.

"When the American International Corporation fitted out its offices in New York, it left a space at one end of the directors' room for a motion-picture screen. There, from time to time, the status of work on different enterprises of the corporation is reported to the directors.

"Armour & Co. has used films to get its salesmen to push certain products more—dry sausage, for instance. The salesmen, it was felt, did not fully appreciate the sales possibilities of this product. They could not be brought into the factory for instruction, for there are four thousand of them, scattered throughout the world. So a film was prepared showing how dry sausage is made and a number of ways of using it. The film is now being exhibited before salesmen, and sometimes also before dealers, in the company's branch houses. The managers have reported much interest in it.

"There are several types of films used for training workmen.

"The Cleveland Twist Drill Company has a picture which it sends out to the plants that use its product. This film shows how to grind drills for different kinds of work. It is necessary, for instance, to have the cutting edge of the drill filed to different angles for work on different metals. In the past, as careful instructions as possible were given by word of mouth and through printed booklets; but still a good many drills were wasted through bad grinding.

"The picture is designed to make the instructions more vivid and effective. And,

to judge by the experience of at least one large Chicago factory, it is having that result.

"During the war some of the war-industries which had to train workers by the wholesale used films to excellent advantage for straight instruction. In a Chicago factory which made shells three thousand inexperienced workers were trained—largely with motion-pictures—to operate drill-presses, lathes, and all the other types of machines used in the plant. This company used seven thousand feet of film. The sections showing the different operations were run through slowly again and again, so that when the workers were put on the machines they were thoroughly familiar with them.

"I don't believe we could have trained as many workers as rapidly in any other way," said the manager of this factory.

"Motion-pictures have also been employed successfully in making time studies, and eliminating waste motions by workmen. Sometimes a slowed-up moving of a man doing a job in a roundabout way has been enough to make workmen stop doing it that way, even without a suggestion from the management."

THE AMERICAN SHOVEL INVADES BRITAIN

THE first steam-shovel ever used in construction work in England is now laboring there. On its way through London it was gazed at with open mouth by the inhabitants. England has steam-shovels of her own, but they are huge, clumsy affairs, and it has not been worth while to modify them for ordinary construction purposes because hand-labor has been cheap. Under the heading, "Britain Adopting American Excavating Methods," a contribution to *The Road-Maker, Excavator, and Grader* (Chicago) has this to say about the invasion:

"The shovel is excavating for a chewing-gum factory to be occupied by . . . the British branch of the American Chicle Company. Because of the comparatively small amount of material to be handled the contractors thought at first that the use of a steam-shovel was hardly warranted. But they were delighted with the results, both from the point of view of the speed with which the work was handled and the clean job done by the machine.

"The output on this job was limited by the rate at which carts could be brought into position, and was far below the shovel's capacity. Even with this hindrance to contend with F. D. Huntingdon writes that 'this shovel has proved of inestimable value, cutting our excavating cost in half.'

"This is the first steam-shovel that ever traveled the streets of London. It was viewed with astonishment. London is two thousand years old and has never before been disturbed by these monsters, which no longer attract attention in the United States.

"There are twenty Eries, built at Erie, Pa., by the Ball Engine Company, at present digging their way into the confidence of British contractors and manufacturers, and more are on their way. These Erie shovels are being used by contractors, cement-mills, and brick-manufacturers, and are doing the work in far less time than would be required by hand-labor at about one-third the cost.

"Steam-shovels are not a new thing in England, but the British steam-shovel is a



"Of course we can
make it in a day—
it's only 300 miles."

THE FRANKLIN SEDAN

*20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation*

(National Averages)

Franklin Sedan Features:

Wide Observation Windows allowing unobstructed outlook—Two Wide Doors, giving easy access to a roomy interior—Slanting V-shaped Windshield, permitting broadest driving vision—and Sloping French-style Hood.

Woman Owner of Enclosed Franklin Writes:

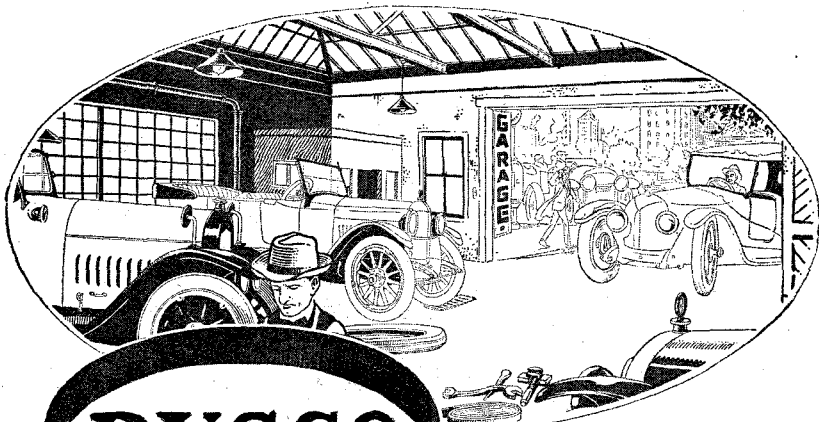
"200 of the 406.3 miles were over rough roads. Made entire distance in 12 hours with three other passengers in the car. Averaged 33.8 miles per hour. No trouble of any kind was experienced."

THE confidence with which Franklin owners undertake long distances in a day is based on the same principles which give them their records of economy.

Light weight and flexibility give comfort, safety and ease of control. Any Franklin dealer will explain fully and demonstrate all these advantages.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Brake Lining that's Sure in Service



RUSCO Brake Lining and Clutch Facings

YOU are getting service
not repair bills from your
car when your brakes are
lined with Rusco.

You may depend on this tough
weave of long fibre asbestos,
reinforced by brass wire, for
positive action throughout its
long life. Insist upon Rusco
the next time your brakes are
relined. Your garage man
will supply you.



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San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle, Wash.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Denver, Col.

Southwestern Representatives—WARE SALES COMPANY, Dallas, Tex.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

heavy and cumbersome machine and is only suitable for the heaviest kind of digging. English labor conditions have, in the past, not warranted extensive use of excavating equipment. Manual labor has been cheap, and often more profitable than the heavy steam 'navvies,' as they are called. Then, too, the amount of excavating on most contracts has not been so large as to warrant the use of such heavy and heretofore considered expensive machinery.

"A light twenty-ton or fourteen-ton shovel, capable of traveling anywhere under its own power, had been absolutely unknown until the Eries entered the field. But recent developments in the labor conditions, the shortage of manual labor and the increase of wages, have prepared the market for an easily handled and reliable steam-shovel. The Erie has met these requirements with the utmost satisfaction and profit to British contractors and manufacturers."

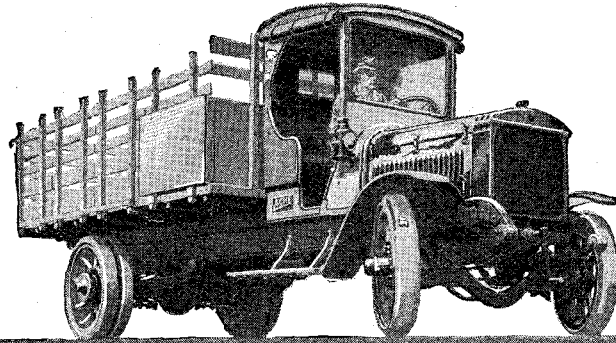
HOW TO LIVE LONGEST IN AMERICA

TO live long in America, choose it as your birthplace, and be careful that your parents are born here too. You will then outstrip in the longevity contest both the foreign-born and their native children. We have been jocosely told how important it is to select the right ancestors; and it now appears that a careful choice of their birthplace is equally important. Recent studies of mortality seem to indicate that, in the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, at least, the longest-lived citizen is the native American whose parents are also native-born. The prevalence of certain forms of disease among immigrants raises the question, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), whether we are really getting to-day the most vigorous representatives of the races that come to this country. It is possible, he thinks, that the best racial material may be at the top, after all. Says the writer:

"The United States offers an opportunity for studying the mortality of various race-stocks such as has probably never been presented before in the world's history. Diverse races of mankind are here gathered together under identical climatic and similar social and economic conditions. In the case of certain races, the absolute numbers are large enough to warrant definite conclusions. Several more or less elaborate studies of racial mortality in some of the Eastern States and cities have appeared since the census of 1890, and one of the most important of these has recently been published by Dublin and Baker.

"This investigation deals with the 1910 mortality of race-stocks in the states of Pennsylvania and New York. Six nationalities, as distinguished by the country of birth, were present in numbers sufficient to justify differentiation: Austro-Hungarians, Russians, Italians, Germans, British, and Irish. . . .

"In correspondence with previous statistical investigations, it is shown that the group composed of the native-born of



ACME TRUCKS

~ at 100,000 miles

Mileage, not age, gauges truck dependability. When a truck has traveled 100,000 miles or more, the owner no longer cherishes any delusions as to its merit. Every promise that was made regarding its performance has been weighed on the scales of actual service conditions. Every expectation has been either fulfilled or disappointed. The owner of the 100,000-mile truck can check statements with facts. His experience makes him a competent judge of truck performance.

Let us quote from the letters of four Acme truck owners, taken from the report of an independently conducted national investigation:

W. W. Blozo & Son, Belfast, Maine, (4 years; 100,000 miles): "The Acme has been a faithful servant to us. We will recommend Acme Truck for first-class service. Any addition we do make will be Acme."

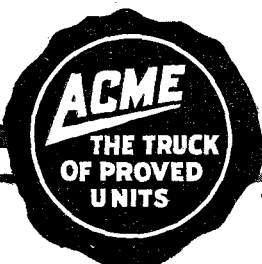
Charles Foster, Cadillac, Mich., (4 years; 120,000 miles): "The Acme has given me absolute satisfaction under the most strenuous conditions. Expect to add another truck shortly. It will be Acme."

B. K. Miller, Clinton, Md., (2½ years; 125,000

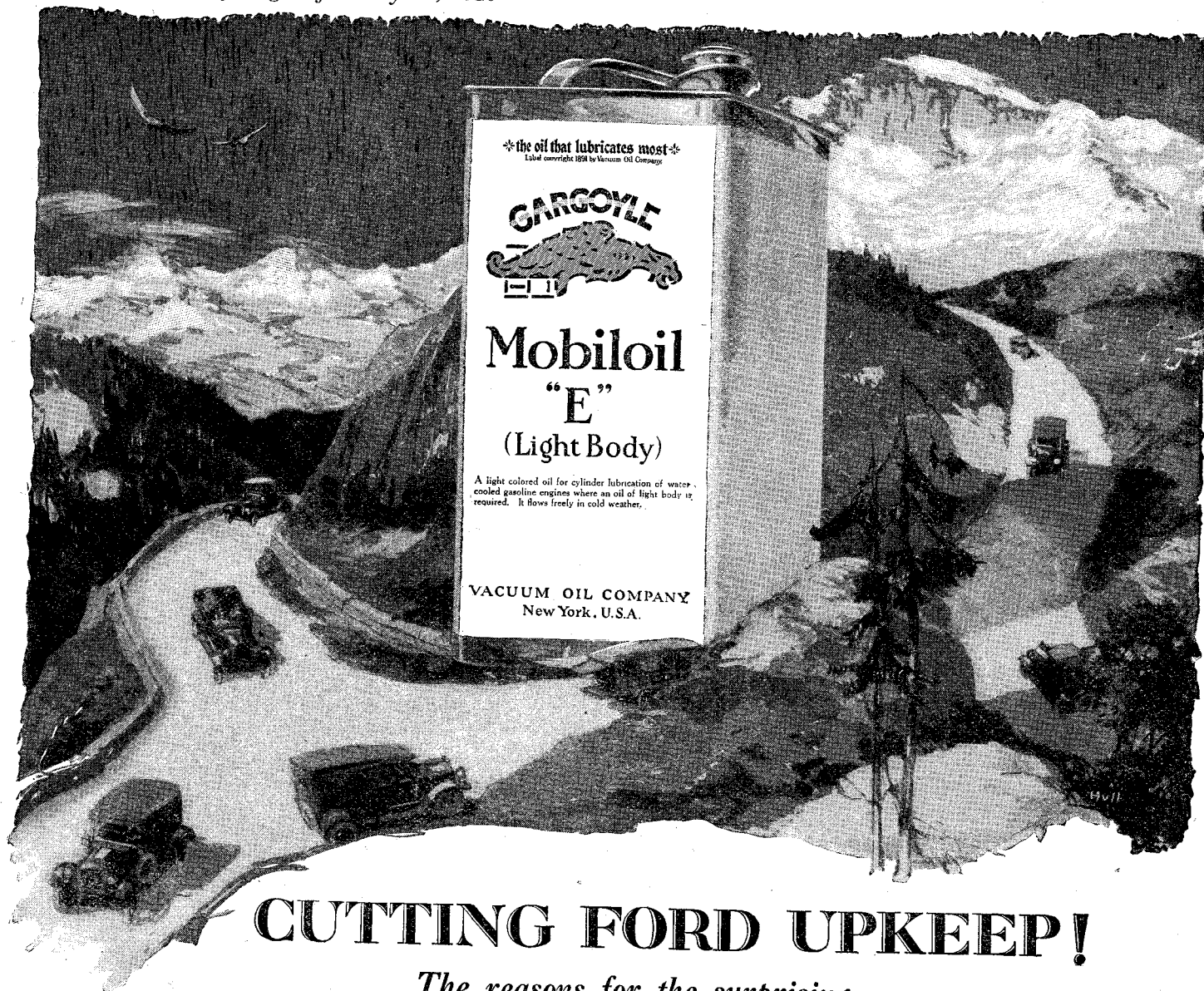
miles): "There is no comparison in the service of the Acme, as they are far superior to any other truck in my estimation. Any additions I will make will be Acme."

Kaufman Cartage Company, Detroit, Mich., (4 years; 105,000 miles): "The Acme does not require one-fourth the attention the other trucks require. When there is any hard work to be done customers who know us ask for the Acme. We expect to get three or four trucks soon. They most certainly will be Acme."

Write for the Acme Book—Sizes, 1, 1½, 2, 3½ and 5 Tons



ACME MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
273 Mitchell Street, Cadillac, Mich.



CUTTING FORD UPKEEP!

*The reasons for the surprising economy
of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"*

LOW as they are, the upkeep costs of many Ford cars are today far higher than they need be. Operators' enthusiasm over low first cost frequently leads to carelessness over subsequent maintenance costs.

But Ford owners the world over are discovering—

- (1) That rapid wear of bearings can be prevented.
- (2) That frequent carbon cleanings are not necessary.
- (3) That frequent overheating should not be tolerated.

Some Drivers' Experiences

A Ford owner in Minnesota reports that during three years use of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" his engine has not required a single repair.

A Massachusetts owner—also after three years of similar experience—had his engine taken down only to find pistons and bearings "in fine condition."

We could fill page after page with Ford experiences showing astonishing gains in economy and service after changing to Gargoyle Mobiloil "E". We might tell of the Ford owner who climbed Ben Nevis, in Scotland—of severe Ford lubricating problems met by Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" in torrid countries and toward the poles. But after all, these would sum up into one subject—the benefits of scientific Ford lubrication.

The surprising efficiency and economy shown by Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is due to its ability to meet five mechanical conditions in the Ford engine. These are:

- (1) Ford lubricating system.
- (2) Ford piston clearance.
- (3) Ford ignition system.
- (4) Ford bearing design.
- (5) Ford clutch and transmission design.

What "body" oil for Fords?

A mistake sometimes made by Ford owners is the use of an oil heavier than Gargoyle Mobiloil "E."

Every one of the five factors mentioned above demands an oil of the body and character of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." It is readily atomized and distributed by the lubricating system—it gives proper piston ring seal—it reaches all the close fitting bearings—it eliminates the dragging of clutch and transmission bands caused by heavier oils.

In arriving at the recommendation of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" the Vacuum Oil Company has considered the important factors of Ford design in the light of its many years' experience in scientific lubrication. *The body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is scientifically correct for Ford Cars.*

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will give you superior engine results. If you want superior engine results, a 5-gallon can of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will introduce them to you.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

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Domestic Branches: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Kan., Des Moines.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

native parents has a much lower mortality than the native-born of foreign or mixed parentage and than the foreign-born. This is true for both sexes and for virtually every age-period; but the disparity is greatest at the adult ages. The foreign-born and the native-born of foreign or mixed parentage have mortality rates agreeing much more closely with one another than with the native stock.

"Three of the foreign-born groups (Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and Italian) present mortality conditions which, when compared with those for the native-born, are fairly favorable, except for those age groups exposed by industrial conditions to special occupational risks. Italians, for example, in Pennsylvania and New York States show, on the whole, little difference in their death-rates from those prevailing in their home country.

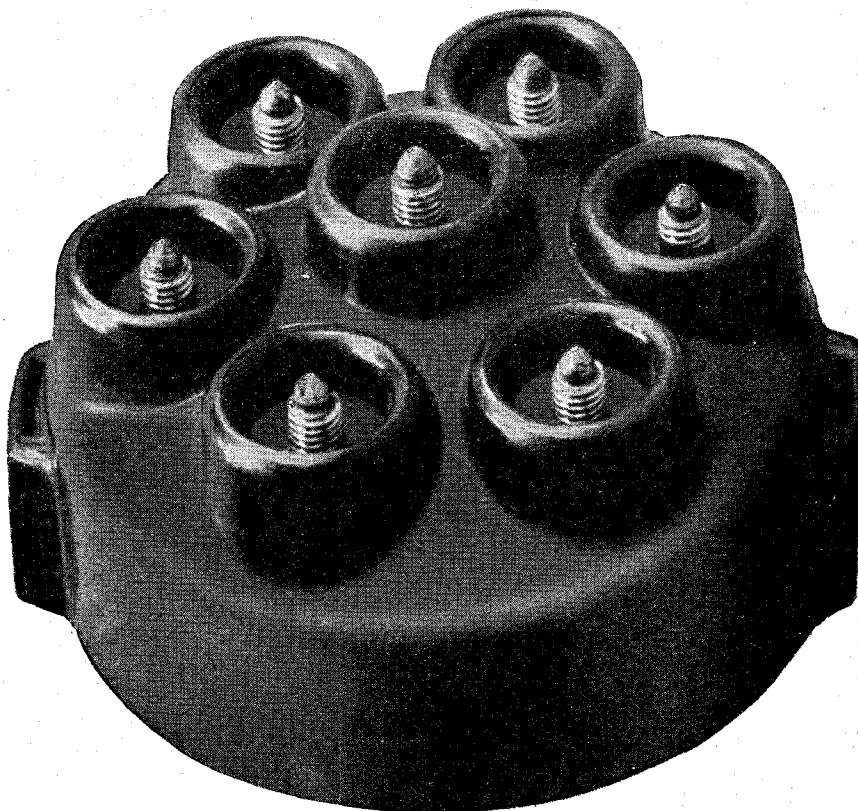
"Quite different is the position of the foreign-born German, British, and Irish living in the United States. In these groups the mortality is very high compared with the mortality in native-born Americans of native parentage; for each racial group, moreover, the death-rates in the United States are less favorable than in their native land, even apart from their greater liability to death from violence in hazardous employments.

"Analysis of the rates from individual causes of death reveals some facts of great significance. As in previous inquiries of this sort, the outstanding feature with regard to pulmonary tuberculosis is the great handicap of the Irish. In both New York and Pennsylvania the rate for this cause among Irish males, ages twenty-five to forty-four, is twice as large as for natives. The Irish also show high death-rates from pneumonia, cancer, organic diseases of the heart, and Bright's disease, altho in their own country such excessive rates do not occur. At ages sixty-five to eighty-four Irish males at home show a mortality from Bright's disease of but 115 per hundred thousand as against the very high rates of 1,146 and 1,299 for Irish-born males living in Pennsylvania and New York. The foreign-born groups of German and British stock show a similar, altho less striking, excess from pulmonary tuberculosis and from the so-called degenerative diseases. It is certainly noteworthy that while the rate for nephritis and Bright's disease in British males, ages forty-five to sixty-four, living in England and Wales was 116 per hundred thousand, the figures for Bright's disease alone among British-born males living in Pennsylvania and New York were 240 and 288, respectively.

"Dublin and Baker raise the point whether the common assumption that immigrants to this country represent the most vigorous strains among their own people is really justified. The results of this and other studies on racial mortality do not permit an unqualified affirmation. Those who maintain that centuries of economic and social struggle in the older countries have brought to the top the best racial material, leaving at the bottom the physically weak and consequently economically unsuccessful who seek to better themselves by emigration, may find some support in such mortality records as here cited. At all events, the importance of similar studies based on the results of the 1920 census is decidedly manifest."

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DAILY the list of REDMANOL users is extended to include more names of national repute. It seems, and rightly it should be so, that the higher the position a manufacturing institution holds, the more ready is it to embrace ideas and materials that mean product-betterment. It is difficult now to mention many lines whose leaders are not users of REDMANOL. The reason: it is the perfect molding compound. Its possibilities of use are limitless. Every day sees new additions. And in everything from ignition systems to book-keeping machines to telephones to wireless outfits, and in an almost limitless number of other uses, it is ever reliable, always with the qualities listed below, never failing to do the part assigned to it. What is your problem?...bettered product? lessened production time? or lowered costs? Ask if REDMANOL can be used in your product.

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We Help Manufacturers

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Resistance to extreme heat.
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GENERALLY speaking, the dollars you spend today purchase but half as much as in the period before the war.

Due to this condition the more recent issues of high grade Municipal Bonds command higher interest rates than formerly.

Unusual opportunity is offered in that investment in Municipal Bonds at the present time enables one to extend over the years to come an exceptionally high yield combined with maximum safety.

Moreover the present interest rates on high class securities will probably be unobtainable a few years hence.

And over and above the advantage of high yield, Municipal Bonds at maturity will be paid in dollars of normal purchasing power.

The income from Municipal Bonds being exempt from Federal Income Tax, funds invested in these securities enables one to get a *net* yield that is equivalent to the yield from taxable securities bearing higher interest rates.

We offer you, in the selection of Municipal Bonds, the advantages of our country-wide facilities and more than thirty years experience as specialists in Municipal Bonds. Send for our free booklet, "Bonds as Safe as Our Cities." Address Dept. L-5.

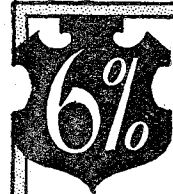
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-MADE AT KEY WEST-



25 Years of Safe Investment Service

For 25 years we have paid 6% on Time Certificates which are always at par — always worth 100 cents on the dollar plus interest. Interest checks mailed January and July. If you have saved as little as \$25 you ought to know about this old, reliable company.

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

EFFECTS OF THE JAPANESE CRISIS—AS SEEN BY WALL STREET

REASSURING advices as to the financial condition of Japan since the recent upset on the stock market, which was described in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* of May 8, have been received in financial circles in this country, the trend of opinion being that "the general situation is improving." All exchanges for commodities and the stock exchanges which had been closed for several days have opened their doors, and a more serious panic has been warded off. In banking circles the Masuda Bill Brokers Bank, which was reported to have failed, did not, in fact, fail, altho it came so near the breaking-point as to need assistance from seven sister institutions. Only one bank, a rural firm of insignificant size, was forced to close its doors, and bankers, we read in our financial press, state that there is complete confidence in financial circles regarding the outlook. Some stress is laid on the fact that the Japanese financiers experienced the same conditions of depression following the Chinese War and the war with Russia. But, like the English bankers, we are informed, the Japanese have the happy faculty of knowing how to handle economic crises following wars. A statement issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington declares:

It now seems probable that Japanese deposits abroad will not have to be withdrawn, as they have ample funds with which to avert any serious disturbances. The Japanese banking syndicate has arranged to take stock certificates from those concerns which are in need of money advances, and to hold such certificates indefinitely to prevent them from being used as security for merchants or being dumped on the stock market.

A great many of such certificates coming in from the outlying districts have already been taken care of in this way. The stock exchange at Tokyo remains closed pending the establishment of a basic price for the principal securities. The main effort at the present moment is to stabilize the staple interests, and 30,000,000 yen [\$15,000,000] has been advanced to the sugar interest and other advances are being planned for this week. It is estimated that about 10,000,000 yen will be used in Osaka for this purpose and about 20,000,000 yen in Tokyo.

As a result of these steps speculators have been very hard hit as well as one or two of the less firmly established industries. Employees of the match-factories have accepted a wage cut rather than consent to being laid off, and there are 5,000 textile workers idle. Other industries will probably be affected in the same way and a general wage reduction is looked forward to. As a result, domestic consumption will be curtailed, and with the steady decrease in exports indicating the falling demand from abroad for Japanese products very much lower prices are to be expected. Wholesale can-

celations of high-priced orders are feared by Tokyo merchants. In short, business is not reviving, and the general opinion in banking circles is that exchange is not likely to remain at its present high level. As a result of the general slump, the banks are not prest for money.

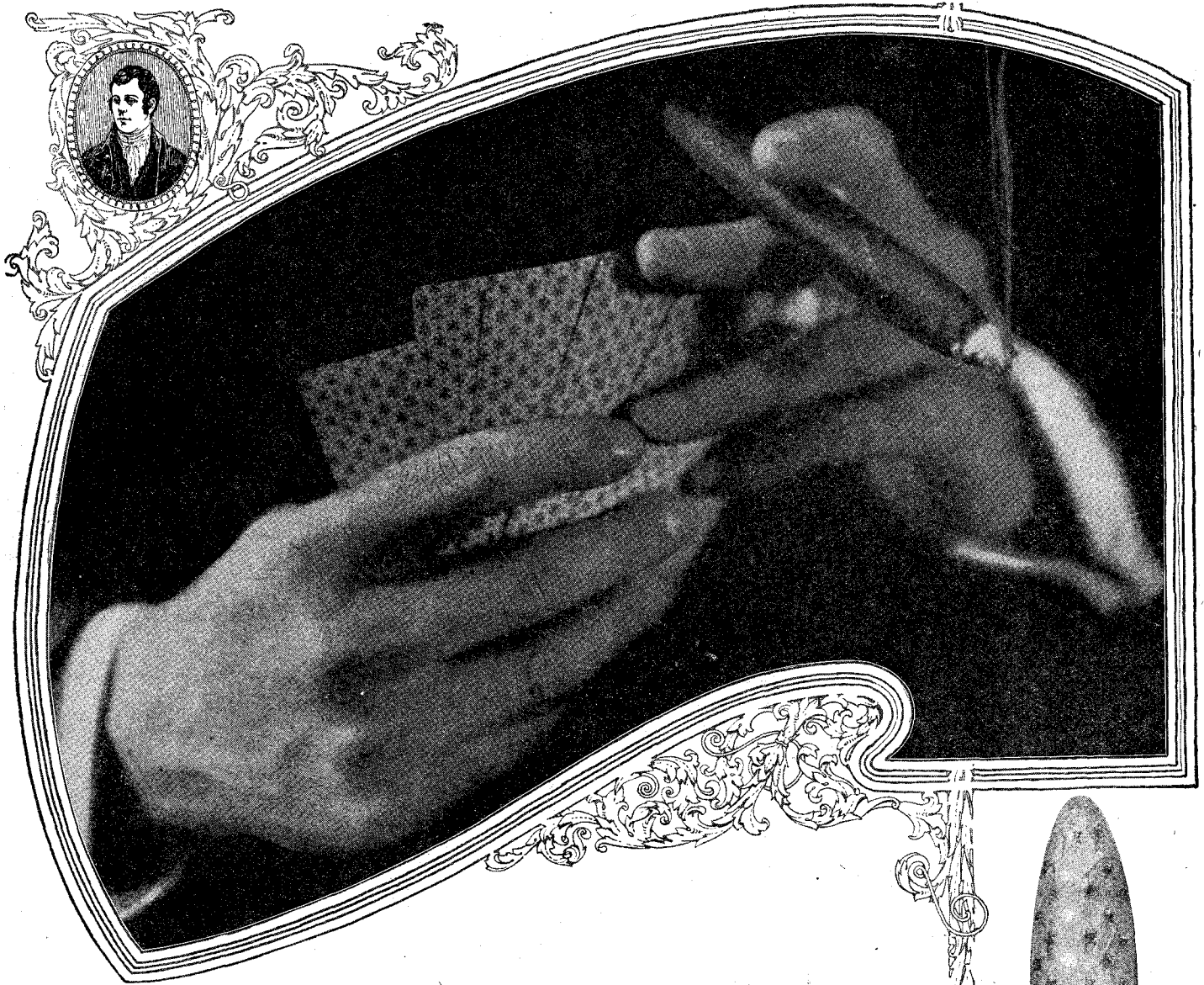
In Wall Street the Japanese flurry has been discust more than any other topic during the past month. Some seem to think that financial conditions in the United States are similar to those in Japan, with the exception that our industries are more diversified and our financial resources stronger and sounder, so that the trend of business will be more stable. But, according to the monthly letter of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, we "can not escape a financial crisis," tho "it will develop more gradually than in Japan." Explanations of recent violent declines on the Exchange range all the way from the financial crisis in Japan to remarks made by the chairman of the steel corporation as to the wisdom of keeping a large cash balance on hand, instead of laying it out in the shape of dividends, according to a writer on the *New York Evening Post's* financial page. "The situation in Japan, however, appealed to Wall Street as the most plausible explanation, possibly because there was lurking in everybody's mind the thought that developments in the Far East might presage a more or less similar course of events in the United States or elsewhere." He goes on:

Some additional emphasis was certainly imparted to this idea from the fact that the financial troubles of 1907 had their first far-off rumblings in Egypt and Japan. At Alexandria there was in the spring of that year a tremendous pressure of liquidation, and at least one failure of a financial house. The crisis in Japan began to be foreshadowed in 1906. Even in that year, according to the Governor of the Bank of Japan, "when the fever of enterprise rose high and when various causes contributed to aggravate it, men of judgment had already begun to look askance at this state of affairs."

Concerning subsequent developments, he wrote:

"But as there were no means to check the trend of public feeling, it continued. To our deep regret, nevertheless, in May and June some banks were compelled to suspend payment because, the root of their trouble being deep-seated, no means of getting efficient succor were available."

Financial stringency, the sequel of reckless speculation, in 1907 produced similar results in Alexandria, Tokyo, and New York; at London it was reflected in an increase from four to six per cent. in the Bank of England's rate within eight days, and a sudden checking of that market's loans to New York, which were already estimated to have amounted to \$500,000,000. The emphasis placed by this week's Japanese dispatches, however,



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ROBT. BURNS doesn't believe in trimming his sails to every trade wind that blows. A case in point is his filler—full Havana, as you know.

You could move mountains more readily than convince Robt. Burns that his filler should be anything but full Havana.

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You see why every Robt. Burns cigar, must, of necessity, be true to type.

If you want further proof of Robt. Burns' wide popularity, suppose you ask your dealer what success he has with substitutes for Robt. Burns.

General Cigar Co., Inc.

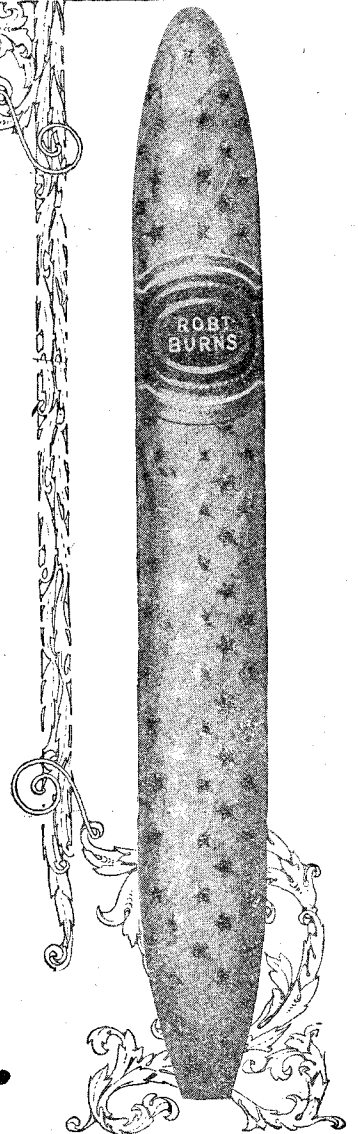
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HAVE YOU TRIED ONE LATELY?

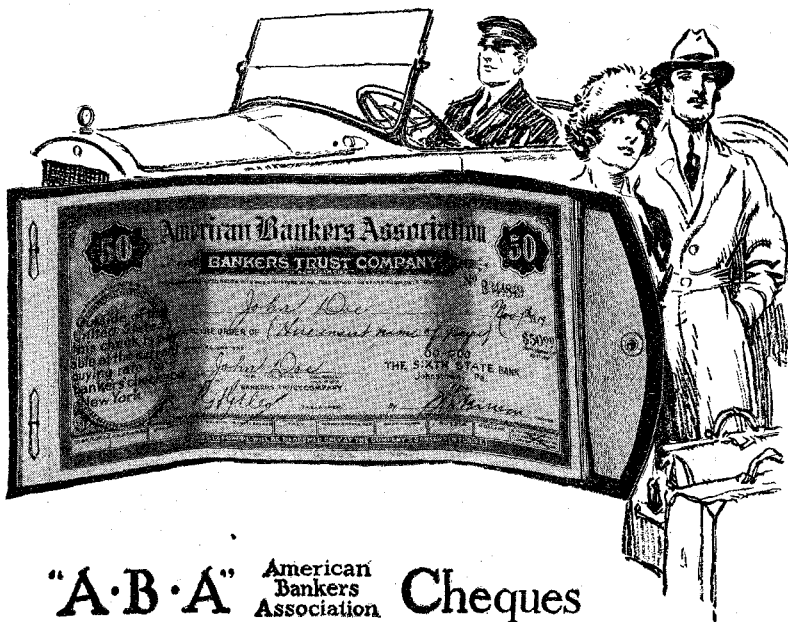
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15c—Box of 25—\$3.50

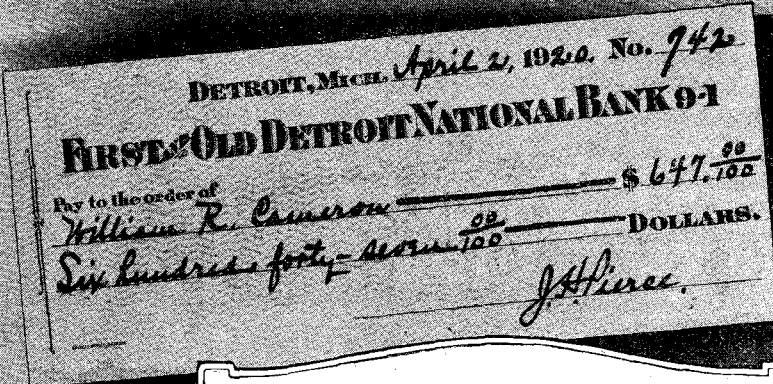


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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

on the collapse in the commodity markets suggests that one striking difference between the present situation and that of 1907, and between New York and Tokyo, may have to do with commerce rather than merely with finance.

While our own exports are now greater in value than those of the war-period itself, and while the outside world buys from us, month by month, more than we import from abroad, Japan last year had an excess of imports totaling \$37,000,000, for the first time since 1915. While exports in 1919 gained \$68,000,000 over the preceding year, imports increased \$257,000,000. Japanese merchants, therefore, not only suffered a partial loss of the export market, but met with sharp foreign competition at home.

Details of Japan's foreign trade last year throw a side-light on its peculiar characteristics. There was an increase of \$107,000,000 in value of exports of raw silk, but no other item gained by one-sixth of that sum. On the other hand, there was a falling off of \$16,000,000 in shipments of cotton yarn, in spite of an increase of \$43,000,000 in value of raw cotton imported. Foodstuffs such as rice, sugar, and beans shipped into Japan increased by \$4,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in value. Rising wages, costly raw materials, and elimination of the war-time munitions trade further explain the peculiar position in which the country finds itself.

With the matter of foreign trade as a chief item of exception, there are many points of similarity in the financial situations of Japan and the United States; but, notwithstanding, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes that disturbances like those occurring in Japan are not expected to arise in this country. Whatever effect the Japanese difficulty may have here, it will be wholly psychological, is the opinion which this correspondent gathers. Editorially, the same paper believes that "if there be any moral for other countries in the Japanese crisis, it is to be found in the quick transition from a feeling of confident optimism into one of wide-spread distrust." Proceeding:

Abnormal inflation of the currency not only led to unprecedentedly high prices of commodities, but to hectic speculation and the promotion of a multitude of new enterprises demanding capital. The speculative tide swept into its current practically all the great productive enterprises of the Empire. The process was, of course, intensified by the rapid creation of large fortunes from quickly made profits on war-supplies and munitions supplied under contract with the Government. The Japanese Minister of Finance attributes the present situation to the wide-spread fever of speculation and finds the only remedy for it in a contraction of business and the abandonment of new enterprises. The national finances of Japan seem to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. In framing the budget for 1919-20, just after the conclusion of the armistice, the Government deemed it of urgent importance to devise measures for placing national finance on such a basis as might enable the country to meet the demand for new industrial

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

undertakings, which was expected to follow the restoration of peace. Having due regard to a possible contraction of revenue, it was decided to avoid for the time being any public enterprises involving large outlays. Hence the Government confined its attention to measures of national defense, to the expansion and encouragement of education, and to such improvements as were imperatively demanded in the transport and communication services. But, even with the adoption of such a policy, the budget was the largest on record, amounting to about 1,275,000,000 yen of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. Under the latter head loans amounting to 300,000,000 yen had to be floated to cover the deficit.

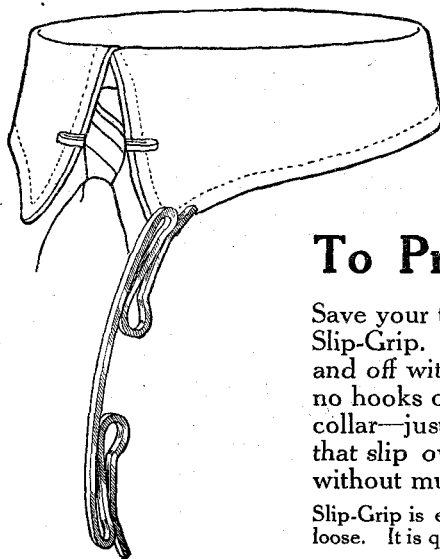
All the conditions were present last January, which came to a head in the beginning of April in the closing of the Osaka Exchange, but confidence was then the order of the day, and speculators, profiteers, and the newly rich were having the time of their lives. Only the middle class, with no adequate increase of income, was suffering, and there was an ominous increase in the unrest of labor. Then came the dissolution of the Japanese Diet by Imperial-decree at the end of February and the appeal to the people to decide between a gradual and a sweeping extension of the suffrage. In the political sphere Japan was evidently on the threshold of great changes, and a general perception of this fact has doubtless had its influence in compelling a return to sobriety on the stock exchanges. That, on the whole, the country is economically and financially sound there seems to be no reason to doubt. The one disquieting phase of modern Japanese progress is the creation of an overbearing military caste, bent on committing the nation to foreign adventures offering a good deal more risk than profit and exposing Japanese policy to the distrust of the rest of the world. With the certain advance to political power of a much larger proportion of the Japanese people than that which now possesses votes, it may fairly be hoped that a check will be administered to the influence of the military clique and that a nearer approach will be made to the institution of really representative government in Japan.

RISE OF STREET-RAILWAY FARES

THE upward progress of the street-railway fares is shown by figures compiled by *Aera* (New York), the official organ of the American Electric Railway Association, and summarized by *The Magazine of Wall Street*. To quote:

Altho 196 of the 273 cities of the country having a population of more than 25,000 now have fares higher than five cents, the tendency is toward still higher fares to enable the companies to operate profitably. The figures show that of the 273 cities, 196 have fares higher than five cents, 118 fares higher than six cents, 64 fares higher than seven cents, and thirty-four higher than eight cents. The situation at present is as follows:

Basic fare of 10c. is charged in 23 cities.
Basic fare of 8c. is charged in 14 cities.
Basic fare of 7c. is charged in 58 cities.
Basic fare of 6c. is charged in 71 cities.
Basic fare of 5c. is charged in 81 cities.



To Prevent Musing

Save your time and your temper—use Slip-Grip. It is on to stay in a moment, and off with a gentle pull. There are no hooks or sharp points to injure the collar—just two spring tension fingers that slip over the edge of the fabric without musing or tearing it.

Slip-Grip is easy to adjust, and will not work loose. It is quick, efficient and simple.

Ask your dealer for Slip-Grip—learn the meaning of real soft collar comfort. Fifty cents up.

Good Specialty Co.

Distributors

Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Eisenstadt Mfg. Co.
Sole Manufacturers
St. Louis, Mo.

MacLean & Wood
Toronto and Winnipeg
Canadian Representatives



SLIP-GRIP

PAT. JAN. 30, 1917

NOT-A-PIN

THOUSANDS OF YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

In Advertising will be at your disposal at the
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
ASSOCIATED ADVERTISING CLUBS
OF THE WORLD

Indianapolis, June 6-10



Leading, successful advertisers, whose methods have won fame and prosperity for them, will assemble at this meeting for the exchange of ideas. Come. Bring your problems. Trade your ideas for theirs. Enrich your experience.

You have had years of experience. So has each of the others who will attend. In combination, the convention will represent thousands of years of experience.

"Advertising, How and Now"

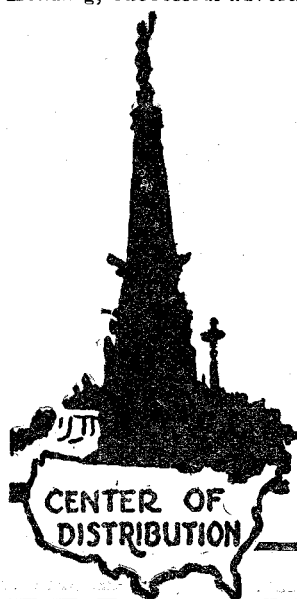
is to be the central thought of this great gathering. Bring your ideas and advertising plans. The big Advertiser, who can afford to experiment in his search for time-, money- and labor-saving devices, will be glad to exchange his ideas for those of the local Advertiser, who gets fresh glimpses of human nature by coming in closer contact with customers. All may benefit.

You cannot afford to be unrepresented, particularly when the bars are down again this year and membership in the Association is not essential to attending.

For further information and hotel reservations, please write or wire,

ASSOCIATED ADVERTISING CLUBS
110 West 40th Street New York City

INDIANAPOLIS



To the Well-to-do

Have there been occasions when, because your funds were already employed, you were unable to invest in other securities which had attracted you?

If this situation re-occurs, use the Partial Payment Plan. It will permit you to invest your income, as your income is received.

It might be well to acquaint yourself with this method now.

Send for Booklet 1-Q
"The Partial Payment Plan"

John Muir & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

61 Broadway
New York

FIRST MORTGAGE FARM LOAN BONDS

DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES represent conservative Loans on productive farm lands worth more than double the amount of the debt.
Not One Dollar lost in sixty-two years.
Interest paid promptly when due.
For sale in \$500 and \$1,000 denominations and upward.
Complete information furnished upon request.
Ask for Booklet and Investor's List No. 50.

A-G-Danforth & Co
Founded A. D. 1858
WASHINGTON - ILLINOIS

7% Higher Interest Rates

Owing to a general advance in interest rates, we shall for a short time at least, be able to get Seven Per Cent for our customers on First Mortgage Loans. We suggest that you take advantage of this and arrange to take some of these loans at the higher rate. Good loans are offering. Write for Loan List No. 77

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas

**Do Not Guess
Buy HAYS Gloves**

This HAYS Button is used exclusively on FIRST Quality Leather. All good styles for men and women—ask your own dealer.

"Just Dip the Brush,"
Says Winthrop Wise,
"Your home will glow
With Kyanize."



Kyanize
Renew Your Home
with
Kyanize
Varnishes and Enamels
Send for FREE Booklet
(illustrated in colors.)
BOSTON VARNISH COMPANY
11 Everett St., 49 Boston, Mass.

Kyanize
WHITE ENAMEL

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

In 26 cities various rates are charged, zone systems being in effect. Since April, 1919, fare increases have been put into effect in 195 cities, of which 73 had already received increases above the five-cent basic rate, while 49 had formerly had the five-cent fare. In the same period fares were decreased in two cities—in Cleveland from a five-cent fare with a one-cent transfer charge to five cents cash, and Seranton from eight cents to seven cents. There are at present applications pending for increases in 45 cities.

AN EXPLANATION OF CHINA'S CONFUSED AND COMPLICATED CURRENCY SYSTEM

THE complete lack of any system or standards in Chinese currency is at once the most severe handicap to the development of Chinese resources and the chief perplexity of the Westerner doing business in China. Yet some knowledge of the so-called "system" of Chinese currency and the operation of internal exchange is indispensable, and a writer on the financial page of *The Sun and New York Herald* presents the chief facts clearly and interestingly. This writer, Mr. G. Passeri, who has been financial adviser to the Bank of China, explains that the value of Chinese money "is not fixed by legislation or by customs, but is dependent upon that of the metal or metals entering into the composition of the mediums of exchange, modified, naturally, like that of any other commodity, by demand and supply; occasionally by the fleeting popular fancy." There are copper and iron coins, but silver—which circulates both as bullion and in coins—is practically the standard, especially as far as external trade is concerned, as all prices "are transformed in silver before the rate to gold is applied." The chief monetary standards are as follows:

The tael, which can be described as a weight of silver of a certain fineness, used as the medium for banking and commercial transactions. The tael is the standard adopted by foreign banks for conversion into gold.

The dollar, which was introduced into China by foreigners as a medium of exchange for the requirements of their everyday life. It is now coined also by Chinese mints and is used as a standard for the financing of certain trades. The efforts of the Government and of the modern Chinese banks are now directed toward popularizing this coin, which will eventually become the "standard" of the currency.

The small coins, represented by coins of a nominal value of twenty cents and ten cents, in silver, and serving the double purpose of subsidiary coins and of "standard" for the financing of certain trades in various provinces.

The cash, a coin of a peculiar shape, a round disk of copper or iron with a square hole in the middle, representing an infinitesimal value (about 1300-1600 to the dollar) and constituting the medium of exchange for the every-day transaction of the people of China. The cash assumes fre-

quently the rôle of "standard" for the financing of the internal trade.

Mr. Passeri goes on to describe the use of these various "standards":

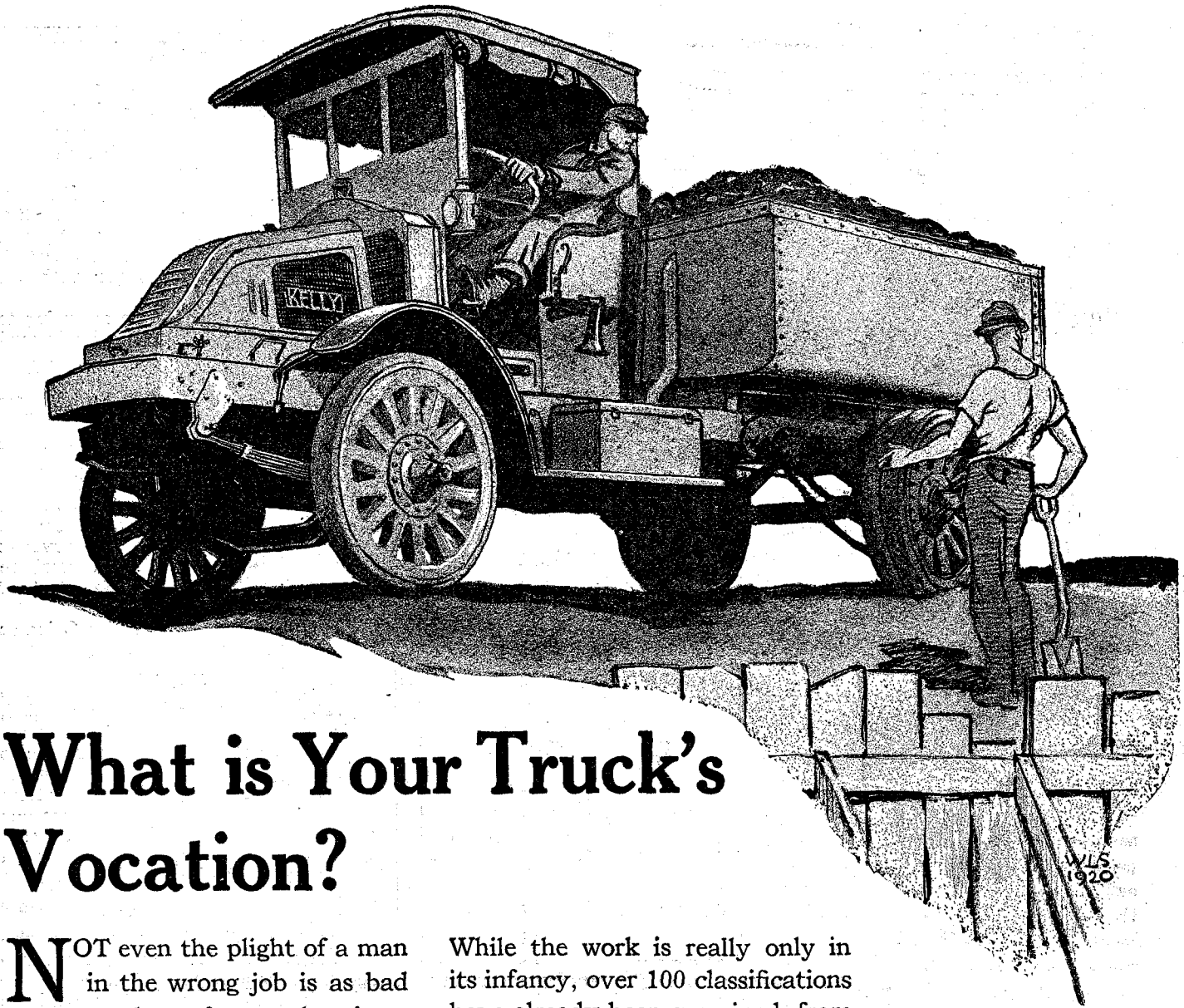
The tael is composed of one ounce of silver and alloy, the sixteenth part of a Chinese ounce, but as the scale adopted throughout China is not uniform, the notations of the different taels when transformed into a foreign standard weight vary from one place to another, while the fineness of the silver adopted as standard in the various towns, and in the same town for different products, is also changeable. Considering, therefore, that the "tael currency" is composed of two elements, *i.e.*, the "weight element" and the "fineness," that are both subject to variations, it will be easy to understand that the combination of the two can give quite a number of different notations.

It would not be within the scope of this article to go into technical details or to furnish exact notations for the various taels, but it will be sufficient to state that practically every trade center in China has its own tael or "taels currency," which is always one ounce of silver, weighed on the local scale, of a fineness that varies in the different towns. There are, therefore, the "Shanghai tael," the "Tientsin tael," the "Canton tael," the "Hankow tael," etc., all of which have different weights when their notations are expressed in a foreign scale and also different fineness. Taels in practice are represented by a piece of silver called a "shoe," from its resemblance to the Chinese footwear, weighing approximately fifty ounces and representing therefore about fifty taels in value. This is the form into which all the silver that is imported into China is melted on its arrival, with the addition of a certain quantity of alloy. The Assaying Offices inscribe on each "shoe" the weight of the scale of the place, the actual fineness, and the value in any one particular tael, value that is changed when the same shoe is shipped to some other town having a tael weighed on a different scale, and of a different fineness.

To give an idea of what a tael really represents, it could be mentioned that in order to make up two shoes of fifty Shanghai taels each a bar of American silver, 998 fine, weighing 108.535 troy ounces, would be required. Theoretically speaking, therefore, one Shanghai tael is equivalent to 523.248 grains of silver 1000 fine. But as the standard fineness of the Shanghai taels is supposed to be 940 millèmes, and it is assumed that 98 taels of silver correspond to 100 taels currency it will be found that the actual weight of the Shanghai tael is 565.65 grains of silver 940 fine. It must be remembered, however, that in actual practice the shoes are never melted up to the standard weight and fineness of any one local tael and that the value is only inscribed after having ascertained both these elements.

Of the dollars there are many varieties, both foreign and Chinese: The Mexican dollar, popular with foreigners and used by them as a medium of exchange for the transactions of their every-day life. The Straits and Hongkong dollar, adopted in certain cotton-growing districts for the financing of that trade. The Carolus dollar, the first foreign dollar that made its appearance in China, of which few specimens remain in circulation at the present time, commanding quite a large premium over other dollars of equal weight and fineness.

The many varieties of Chinese dollars



What is Your Truck's Vocation?

NOT even the plight of a man in the wrong job is as bad as that of a truck misapplied. *A man can change.*

Long recognizing that a truck cannot select its work, but that selection is necessary to be economical, we have instituted a thorough basic study of vocational trucking transportation. This progressive move means continual investigation of hauling problems, first as to general classification, then as to local differences of conditions.

In this way we build a broad background of trucking practice which is valuable in analyzing and solving your particular problems constructively.

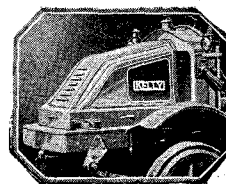
While the work is really only in its infancy, over 100 classifications have already been examined, from logging to confectioners' deliveries. Many old time trucking principles and applications have been corrected and many vital amplifications of our own product have resulted.

Thus we are enabled to provide a new service in which the truck itself plays only a part—a service which insures against misapplication of truck to local vocations—trundling feathers when it should be hauling coal.

As to quality of product and responsibility of institution, examine our fifteen-year-old record and financial standing.

*The
Big Brother
to the
Railroads*

**KELLY-SPRINGFIELD
MOTOR TRUCKS**
Springfield, Ohio.



THREE DRIVES:
heavy duty double chain,
worm and
overhead.
A variety of wheelbases.

When repairing or replacing your battery we make sure your entire electrical system is O. K.



The USL Service Man uses "make sure" methods

"YES, we make sure your electrical system is in tune all over whether we sell you a new battery or repair your old one."

"See where I'm pointing? That's the Generator. Suppose its regulation goes wild so that it crams twice as much energy into your battery as it ought to. Or say its brushes aren't working just right or there's a short-circuit over *here*, so your battery can't get charged. Can't expect your battery to last if it's gorged with too much energy. Can't expect it to work if it doesn't get enough."

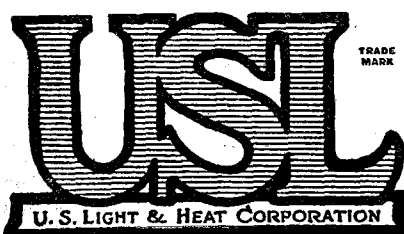
"That's just a couple of examples of how things can go wrong *outside* of the battery and yet injure the *battery*. And that's why we've got to make sure your system is in tune *all over*."

"Your battery itself needs attention. But the main idea I'd like you to hold is that the way to run your battery with maximum happiness is to take advantage of our inspection service. Just run in here for a few minutes every two or three weeks. Then we can keep our finger on your car's electrical pulse and see if there's any tendency to punish your battery. In that way we can head off damage and give you the longest possible use from your battery."

No matter what the make of your battery, it is the USL Service Man's job to make it last. Only when he can no longer repair your old battery and guarantee it, will he sell you a USL. The USL has the durable Machine-Pasted Plates. The factory ships it "Dry-Charged" so that you get it, not partially worn out, but *fresh*.

USL SERVICE STATIONS—EVERYWHERE

U. S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, New York



FREE Our 50-cent Battery Book that answers every battery question. It's a book you can't afford to be without if you own or drive an automobile. It's free if you mention the make and model of your car.

storage batteries

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

that were coined by the provincial mints were never popular outside of the province of issue, owing to the unreliability of their intrinsic value. They are now demonetized, and the two mints of Nanking and Tientsin are the only ones authorized to coin the new Chinese dollar, having a mint par of Shanghai taels .7213426. This new Chinese dollar circulates at par with the Mexican dollar.

The small coins circulate according to their intrinsic value, modified by demand and supply, and while theoretically they are decimals of the dollar, in practice their value changes daily. It is astonishing for anybody arriving in China for the first time to receive in change for a dollar as much as 120 cents, but it will be soon found out that the purchasing power of the small coins is proportionately less than that of the dollar of which they are supposed to be subsidiary coins. In various provinces they circulate as standard, particularly in payment to the farmer for the products of the country.

The cash was introduced into China as a currency many centuries B.C., and may be considered as the real standard of the country. Their exterior appearance is not uniform, their dimensions are unequal, their outward characteristic depending entirely on the period and the mint where their coinage took place, but they circulate widely through China, independently from their actual intrinsic value. They are made of copper, occasionally of iron, and they are strung together in lots of thousands (in strings of one hundred each) to facilitate both counting and transportation. When they are strung together they take the name of "Tiaos." They represent the medium of exchange for the every-day transactions of the people of China.

In addition to the above there are large varieties of bank-notes—those issued by foreign banks and the leading Chinese banks circulating at par, and those innumerable issued by the Provincial banks, private banks, cash shops, etc., constituting practically a currency in themselves and circulating at a discount that varies from day to day and that has in some instances amounted to 90 per cent.

They Were It.—A number of English officers were sitting in a German restaurant in Cologne having a very good time for people who were away from home. They were struck by a rather lively conversation between the leader of the orchestra and several of its members. All of a sudden the orchestra began to play "Die Wacht am Rhein." Every one rose to his feet, while the officers, including the English, stood at attention, until the last note had been played. The leader was so surprised that he came down to the English officers and began the following conversation: "Gentlemen, may I ask you a question?"

"Go ahead!"

"Did you recognize the piece we just played?"

"Sure!"

"Do you know that that was 'Die Wacht am Rhein'?"

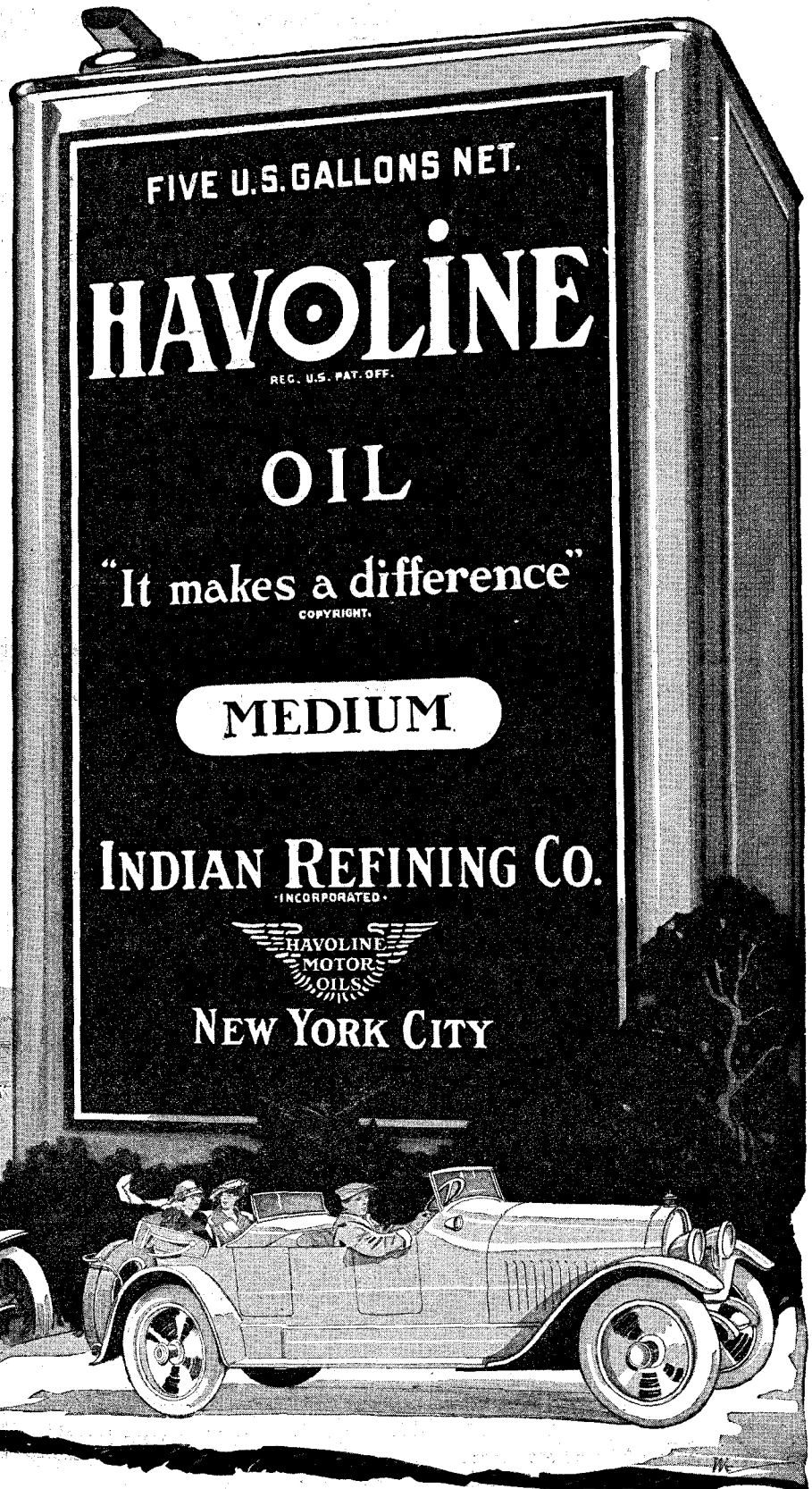
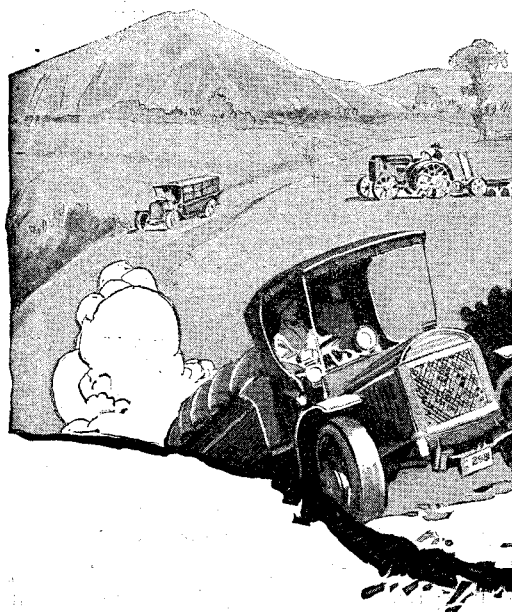
"Why, certainly," said one of the Englishmen, raising his voice so as to be heard all over the hall; "but that's all right! *Die Wacht am Rhein*—that's us."—*Journal des Débats*.

"It makes a difference"

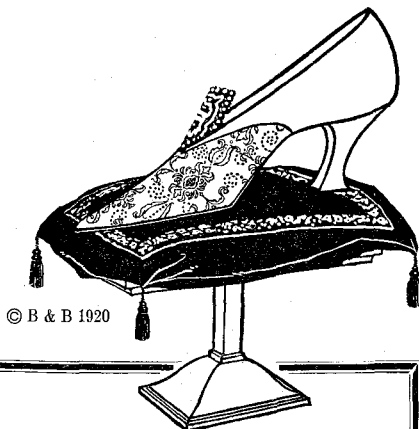
THE kind of oil you use makes a difference in the efficiency of your motor. Havoline Oil forms a protecting film that will not break up. It keeps your motor running sweetly and at the minimum cost. Don't just ask for "oil"—ask for Havoline Oil, and in the sealed containers. It means health and long life for your automobile.

INDIAN REFINING CO.
Incorporated
NEW YORK

*An independent company
that produces and refines
its own petroleum*



Only for ladies who end corns



© B & B 1920

Dainty shoes are only for those who end corns.

The way is simple, quick and easy, and is sure. Millions of people employ it.

Apply Blue-jay, the liquid or the plaster. That touch will stop the pain.

Then wait a little and the corn will loosen and come out.

Then why does anybody suffer corns?

Just because they don't know. They pare corns and keep them. Or

they pad them. Or they use a treatment harsh and ineffective.

Blue-jay is scientific. This world-famed laboratory created it.

Year after year, it is keeping millions entirely free from corns.

Perhaps half the corns that start are now ended by it.

Ask your druggist for Blue-jay. Learn tonight how much it means to you.

Blue-jay

Plaster or Liquid
The Scientific Corn Ender

BAUER & BLACK Chicago New York Toronto
Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE



The Antiseptic Powder. Shake it in your Shoes Use it in your Foot-Bath



Use it in the Morning

And walk all day in comfort. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. It freshens the feet and takes the Friction from the Shoe.

IN PEACE AND WAR

For over 25 years Allen's Foot-Ease has been the **STANDARD REMEDY** for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring, aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. Nothing gives such relief.

Over One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by the United States Army and Navy during the war.

Ladies can wear shoes one size smaller and shoes and stockings wear longer. Those who use Allen's Foot-Ease have solved their foot troubles.

Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere.

CURRENT EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

May 12.—A message from Vera Cruz says forces commanded by President Carranza fight an all-day battle against rebel troops near San Marcos. President Carranza's army, consisting of four thousand men, virtually is surrounded, but makes a determined stand in a strong position.

May 13.—President Carranza's troops have been driven from their positions north of San Marcos, according to reports from Vera Cruz.

May 14.—Information received by the State Department at Washington is to the effect that a special session of the Mexican Congress has been called for May 24 to name a Provisional President.

May 16.—All the members of Carranza's Cabinet have been captured and sent to Mexico City, says a message received by revolutionary agents in El Paso, Texas. Carranza himself is said to have escaped to the mountains on horseback.

May 18.—Reports reaching Washington say that President Carranza with a small escort has been located near Tetela in the state of Puebla, where the revolutionists engaged them.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

May 12.—Information from Warsaw says the Bolsheviki, after bringing up reinforcements, have launched a counter-attack for the possession of the Kief bridge-head area.

May 13.—The Russian Bolshevik Government is a "social adventure become a ghastly failure," according to a report received by the State Department from Col. Edward W. Ryan, Red Cross Commissioner, who has just returned from Russia. Colonel Ryan says Russia can not hold out six months without aid from abroad.

May 14.—Following the victory of the Poles and Ukrainians in the Ukraine, peace talks has been resumed in diplomatic circles and in the newspapers of Poland, says a report from Warsaw.

May 15.—The Russian Soviet Government proposes an armistice between the Japanese and Siberians, according to a dispatch from Irkutsk.

A decree issued by the Central Executive Committee proclaims martial law in the provinces of central and northern Russia and Archangel, says a report from Moscow.

May 16.—A nation-wide campaign for the flotation in the United States of a \$50,000,000 Polish loan will start soon, according to an announcement by the national loan headquarters in Washington. The entire amount will be expended in the United States for machinery and raw material needed in Poland.

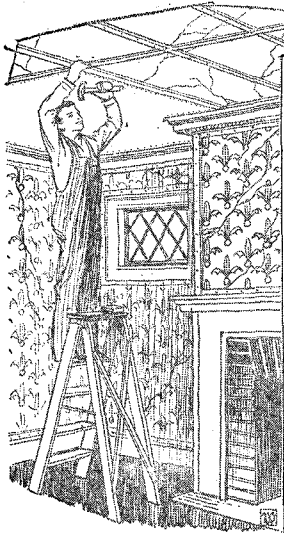
May 17.—According to an official statement issued in Moscow, the Soviet troops begin a fresh advance against the Polish and Ukrainian troops which captured Kief some days ago.

May 18.—Successes against the Poles on the north part of their front are reported by the Russian Soviet Government in an official message from Moscow to London. Fighting is still in progress in the Kief region, it is said.

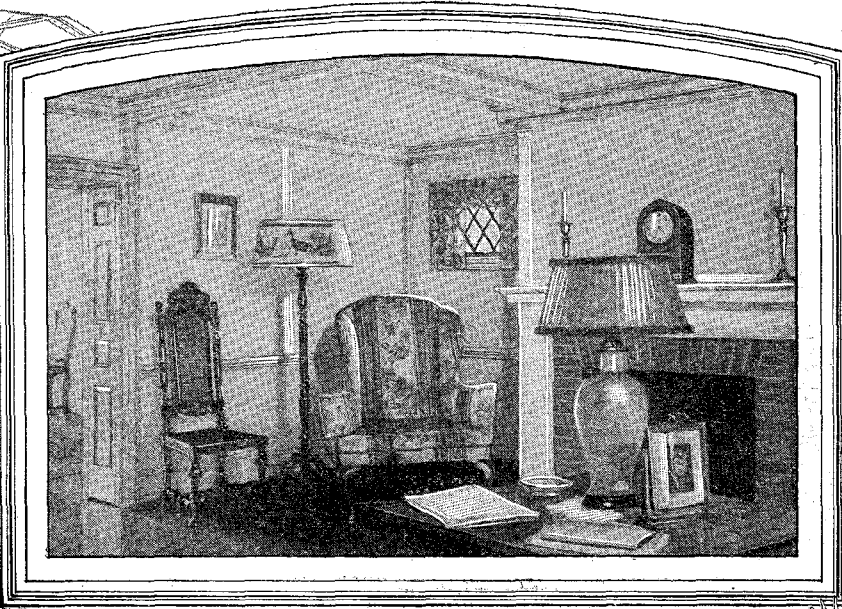
FOREIGN

May 12.—News is received in Paris that a settlement of the Adriatic question has been reached between Jugo-Slav and Italian delegates at Palianza. It

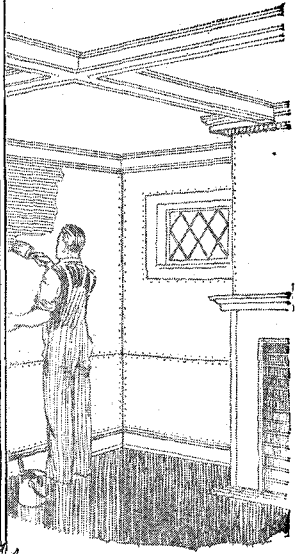
Transforming a shabby house into a charming home



Upson Board easily and quickly transforms a shabby living room into one of enduring charm, without the muss and dirt of re-plastering.



Cracked plaster walls—unsightly and dingy ceilings—can be easily hidden forever behind the stiff, strong panels of Upson Board.



Upson Board offers unlimited decorative possibilities—in soft, dainty tints, or deep, rich shades.



PLASTER has always been a make-shift lining for walls and ceilings—used because there seemed to be nothing better.

It always cracks or falls—its average life is only nine years.

Nearly every house—probably your own—has one or more rooms distasteful because of the shabby and unsightly walls and ceilings.

How unnecessary! In just a few days you can transform those cracked and unsafe interiors into walls and ceilings of enduring beauty—by Upsonizing.

Upsonizing is modernizing! It does away with the ever-present and costly trouble of repapering every year or two. It gives unsightly rooms an air of individuality and charm without the irritating muss, dirt and confusion of replastering.

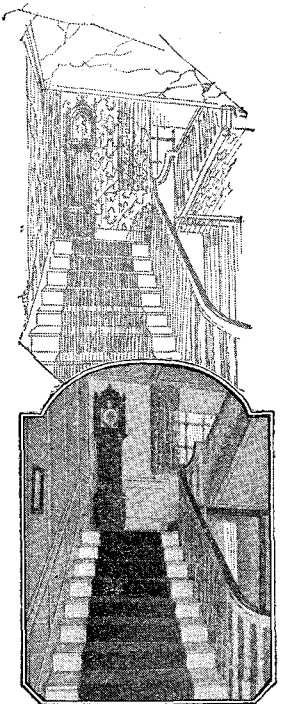
If you are going to build or remodel—in justice to yourself get all the facts about Upson Board.

Not Like Other Boards

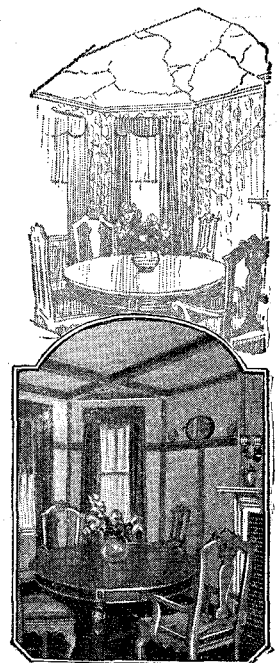
By actual test, Upson Board is *nearly twice as stiff and strong* as other wall boards. When properly applied it *stays flat* and neither sags nor pulls from the nails.

In decorating, its smooth, non-absorbent, greaseless painting surface saves \$5 to \$15 per thousand square feet. Samples and literature gladly sent on request.

THE UPSON COMPANY, *Fibre Board Authorities*
26 Upson Point, Lockport, N. Y.



This reception hall, once dingy and unsightly with its cracked and unsafe plaster, now owes its charm and beauty to the proper use of Upson Board.



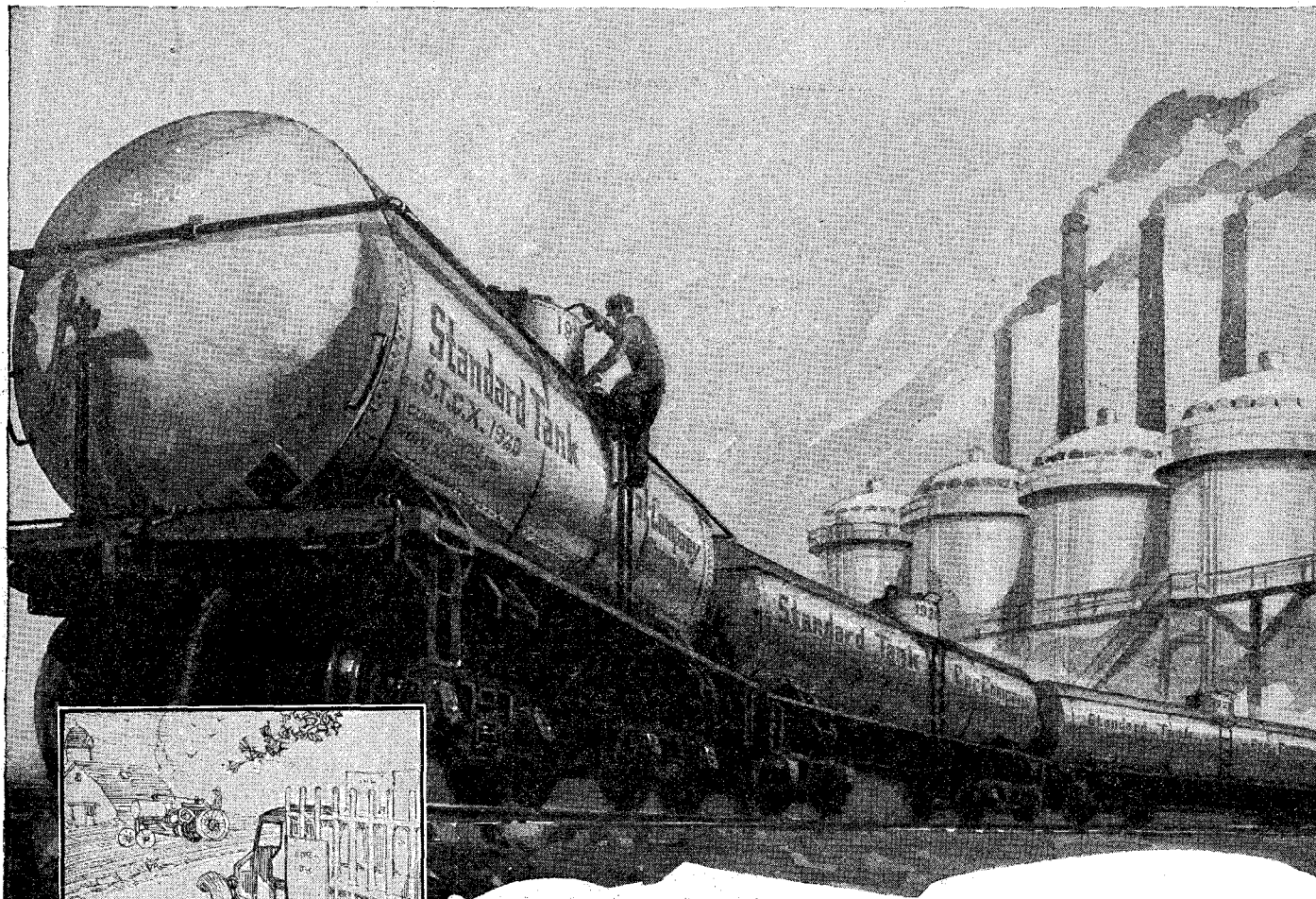
Upson Board can be used in every room of the house. This dining room, once disfigured by great chunks of plaster fallen from the ceiling, now owes its individuality to Upson Board.

UPSON PROCESSED BOARD

Avoid imitations made to "look like" Upson Board. Insist on genuine **BLUE** center Upson Board.

Look for the Up-son "Sun" trade mark on the back of the panel.

THE DEPENDABLE BOARD WITH THE FAMOUS BLUE CENTER



Creating Tides of Gasoline Power for Travel, Traffic, Production

Like a new and mightier Niagara, harnessed to dispense its power throughout the land, gasoline flows in tides of energy that quicken the work and pleasure of the world.

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Standard Tank Cars

CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

is said the Italian delegates agreed that Italy should recognize the "Wilson line" as the frontier between Italy and Jugo-Slavia; also that Fiume be placed under Italian sovereignty, but that the League of Nations should control the port.

May 13.—Fifty police barracks in various parts of Ireland are wiped out in the course of wide-spread destruction of public property by bands of armed and masked men, according to an official statement issued from Dublin Castle.

May 14.—Signor Bonomi, Minister of War in the retiring Cabinet of Premier Nitti, is asked to form a new ministry, says a Paris dispatch reaching London.

British and Irish government officials are understood to have agreed upon a definite line of action for suppressing the lawlessness in Ireland, involving the construction of a system of block-houses throughout the country garrisoned with troops armed with machine guns.

Mustafa Kemal, leader of the Turkish Nationalist forces in Asia Minor, and several leaders associated with him in the insurgent movement, are condemned to death at an extraordinary court martial in Constantinople, which held that the agitation of the Nationalists was responsible for the severe peace terms imposed by the Allies on Turkey.

May 16.—The Allied Premiers at their final conference at Hythe, England, decide the questions of the payment of reparations by Germany and of the settlement of the debts of the Allied Powers. Under the plan adopted the minimum sum which Germany must pay must be fixed and the method of payment specified and the repayment of loans among the Allied nations, exclusive of the United States, will automatically follow the receipt by debtor countries of instalments on the German reparations obligation.

The Swiss people vote to join the League of Nations by a vote of approximately 400,000 to 300,000.

An agreement is reached at a conference of government representatives in Berlin that it will be necessary to continue rationing bread and meat in Germany during the harvest season of 1920.

May 17.—It is reported from London that the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is considering a plan to increase the German reparation bill over the \$30,000,000,000 previously tentatively fixed, at the same time exempting Germany from paying interest on deferred yearly payments. In that case the British would cancel the payment of interest by France on loans from Great Britain, and British officials hope that if this is done America will cancel interest on the British debt to the United States. Consummation of the plan, or some modification of it, is contingent upon its being accepted by the United States.

French troops that have been in occupation of Frankfurt and other German cities evacuate these cities, according to an announcement from Mayence.

Signor Nitti, whose cabinet resigned last week, accepts an invitation to form a new ministry.

The cost of food in Great Britain is said to have risen to 145 per cent. above the prewar level, according to reports from London.

May 18.—The Council of the League of Nations asks President Wilson to con-



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Whether you consider it as a taxpayer, a shipper, a tourist, an engineer or as an all-around good citizen, there is no escaping the conclusion that Anderson, Indiana, did a wise thing when it paved its busiest street with "Metropolitan" vitrified paving brick back in 1893.

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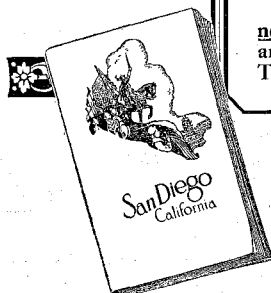
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Men and women, familiar with one or more foreign tongues, are being eagerly sought. To-day, linguistic ability commands high pay—high in direct proportion to its comparative scarcity. Thousands of manufacturers of every conceivable product are entering the export field, who never before sold goods outside the United States. They must have "two-language" employees—sales managers, secretaries, correspondents, typists, clerks, traveling representatives. So, also, must the thousands of new *importers*. So, also, must the old established firms.

LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD

WITH ROSENTHAL'S PRACTICAL LINGUISTRY

Exporting and importing, however, are but two of the many fields in which a knowledge of languages is of great value.

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Over thirty-two million people in the United States—nearly one-third of the population—speak a foreign language. You can interest a man more thoroughly and convince him more quickly by talking or writing to him in his mother-tongue.

When you visit foreign countries—for pleasure or business—familiarity with the native languages is indispensable.

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Studying foreign languages by the Rosenthal Language Phone Method, can be made a social recreation. Many families and groups of friends make a game of it. It is not a selfish and isolating pastime—but one that can be shared and enjoyed by any number. It is a case of "the more, the merrier"—and the quicker, too, for there is the spur of emulation.

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Read the masterpieces of French, Spanish and Italian literature in the language in which they were conceived and written. The full flavor of foreign letters cannot be translated. Enjoy French novels before their characteristic sparkle—their native essence—has evaporated

in translation. The original Spanish of "Mare Nostrum" and "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" is far more vivid than the English version. Then consider the greater enjoyment assured by an understanding of the language in which an opera is sung—be it Spanish, French or Italian.

When You Visit Battle-Fields

The visitor to Flanders Fields, the Marne, the Somme, and a hundred other consecrated spots in Belgium, France and Italy, might as well be a deaf-mute, unable to read, if he cannot understand and speak the language of the land.

A few weeks' practice with the Language Phone Method removes this handicap to complete enjoyment of foreign travel—loosens the tongue and opens the ears.

Exactly the same conditions prevail in the "Little Italy's" and the "Quartiers-Latin" of our own country. The total population of our "Little Italy's" numbers 2,151,422—six per cent of the population of Italy itself. A million and a half of our population speak French. So do hundreds of thousands in Canada.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued.

voke the League next November at Brussels.

Raymond Poincaré, former President of France, resigns from the Reparation Commission established under the Treaty of Versailles, to reenter politics as an aspirant for the Premiership.

The British Government resolves to use every weapon in the armory of the state to crush the crime wave in Ireland. Troops operating from a series of garrisons and posts will be held in constant readiness to put down disorders and pursue terrorists.

ELECTION PRELIMINARIES

May 12.—It is announced by the Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee that resolutions from hundreds of thousands of voters in various parts of the country, pledging support to the parties or party indorsing the Eighteenth Amendment, will be presented at the conventions of the Republican, Democratic, and Prohibition parties.

Of the twenty-six district delegates elected to the National Republican Convention from Indiana, sixteen are uninstructed, six instructed for Wood, and four for Johnson.

The National Board of Farm Organizations, meeting in Chicago, decide to ask for recognition for farmers from the platform-makers of each of the two great political parties at their June conventions. Among the things the farmers will ask are the right of collective bargaining, payment of the war-debt through direct taxation, Federal control of the packing industry, and opposition to universal military training.

May 13.—Eugene V. Debs is nominated by the Socialist party as its candidate for President of the United States, at the convention in New York. His nomination marks the first instance in the history of the United States when the name of a person in prison is presented for the candidacy for President.

May 14.—Victor Berger before the national convention of the Socialist party in New York makes an open and uncompromising attack on Bolshevism and on the methods and theories of Lenine and Trotzky.

By permission of the Department of Justice, Eugene V. Debs makes a statement in regard to his nomination for the Presidency by the Socialist party in which he declares, among other things, that he will lead a united Socialist party in the campaign and predicts bolts at the conventions of the Democrats and Republicans.

May 18.—Leaders of the Republican party hold a conference in Washington to discuss the party's national platform. Reports on twenty-one possible domestic campaign issues are taken up.

The State Democratic convention in session at Atlanta, Georgia, passes resolutions expressing "unalterable opposition" to the League of Nations Covenant as brought back from Paris by President Wilson.

Returns from approximately one-third of the State of Vermont in the Presidential primary show that General Wood holds about 70 per cent. of an extremely light Republican vote.

Nebraska Republicans in convention at Lincoln indorse the platform favoring strict prohibition enforcement and the Knox peace resolution and declare that the League of Nations Covenant with the Lodge reservations should be accepted "only as a last resort in the interests of an early peace."

Washington Model Patriot
Hauling Flour for Export at Seattle



Any Kind of a Load On Any Kind of a Road

In the wheat fields, the oil fields, the cotton belt, the corn belt—from Maine to California and from Puget Sound to the Keys of Florida—

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Are demonstrating daily their superb ability to handle any kind of a load on any kind of a road.

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The Patriot has set new standards of performance. Its early days were spent on the rough ways and byways of the West—where a tenderfoot truck does not last long.

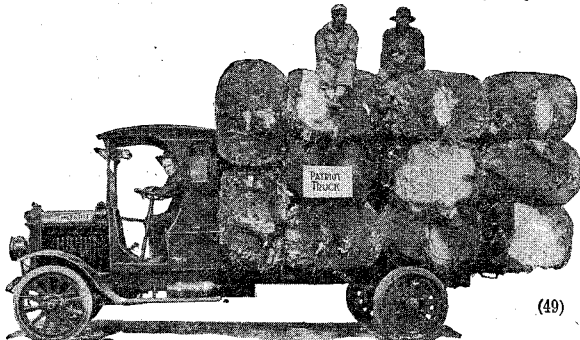
On the terrible roads of the oil fields of Oklahoma and Texas, they speak respectfully of the Patriot.

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If your gums show pyorrhetic symptoms, Pyorrhocide Powder will aid in restoring them to a healthy condition. If your gums are healthy, Pyorrhocide Powder will keep them so. It cleans the teeth most effectively; removes the mucoid deposits and daily accretion.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

May 13.—President Wilson vetoes the legislative appropriation bill on the ground that its provision designed to retrench on government printing is a usurpation of the powers of the Executive.

May 14.—President Wilson's veto of the legislative appropriation bill on the ground that it infringed on the executive authority was sustained in the House against the effort of the Republican majority to override it.

Both Houses of Congress unanimously adopt the conference committee's report on the service pay bill, which increases the pay of all enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps and of the female nurse corps of the Army and Navy 20 per cent.

The Senate Military Committee orders favorably reported the army appropriation bill carrying an appropriation of \$418,919,141.

Taxation of stock dividends is virtually agreed upon by a majority of the Republican House Ways and Means Committee as a new plan for raising part of the money to pay the cost of proposed soldier-relief legislation.

May 15.—The Senate by a vote of 43 to 38 passes the Knox resolution repealing the declarations of war with Germany and Austria and providing for a resumption of commercial and diplomatic relations with those countries.

May 17.—The Senate unanimously adopts a resolution calling upon the Federal Reserve Board to inform the Senate what steps are being taken to meet the present inflation of currency and credits.

The House unanimously passes the \$104,000,000 legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, after it had been redrafted to meet the objection that led to its veto last week by the President.

By a vote of 192 to 96 the House rejects the conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill because of a provision making permanent the war-time passport control regulations.

DOMESTIC

May 12.—Appeals for relief are pouring into Washington from all sections on account of the congestion of freight in the principal railroad terminals, which is said to be the worst since the hard winter of 1917.

Three thousand railroad engineers and firemen in the Pittsburg district vote through representatives at a mass-meeting to go on strike because the Federal Railroad Labor Board had failed to act upon their demands for increased wages.

The Department of Justice wires all United States attorneys, reiterating the Department's policy of holding the margin of profit on sugar sales to one cent for wholesalers and two cents for retailers.

All the industrial plants of Quincy, Illinois, join in a signed agreement to conduct their plants in the future as "open shops."

May 14.—The Association of Railway Executives recommends to the Interstate Commerce Commission that \$125,000,000 of the Government's fund set aside for railroads be used immediately for purchase of equipment, especially cars to meet the demands for freight.

After Shaving

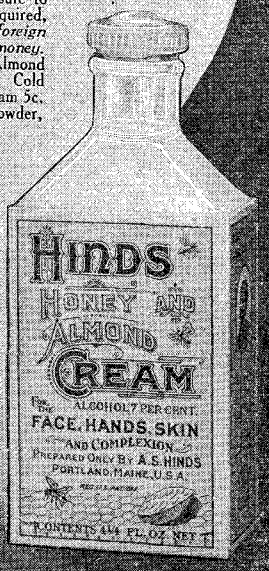
Hinds Honey and Almond Cream will make the skin soft and comfortable. It will stop the smarting, heal the scraped or cut skin and even though you shave every day 'twill keep the face in fine condition. A few drops on the brush with the lather makes shaving easier. It relieves Sunburn and Windburn.

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FOR TRIAL: Be sure to enclose amount required, but do not send foreign stamps or foreign money. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 5c. Either Cold or Disappearing Cream 5c. Talcum 2c. Face Powder, sample 2c. trial size 15c. Trial Cake Soap, 8c.

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StoneTex is a highly specialized, nationally known, liquid cement coating which is NOT a paint though applied with a brush as easily as a paint. It remedies and prevents discoloration, cracking and chipping.

StoneTex is prepared purposely to protect and beautify exterior walls of stucco, brick, concrete or stone which have a peculiar porous texture and a chemical activity destructive to ordinary paints.

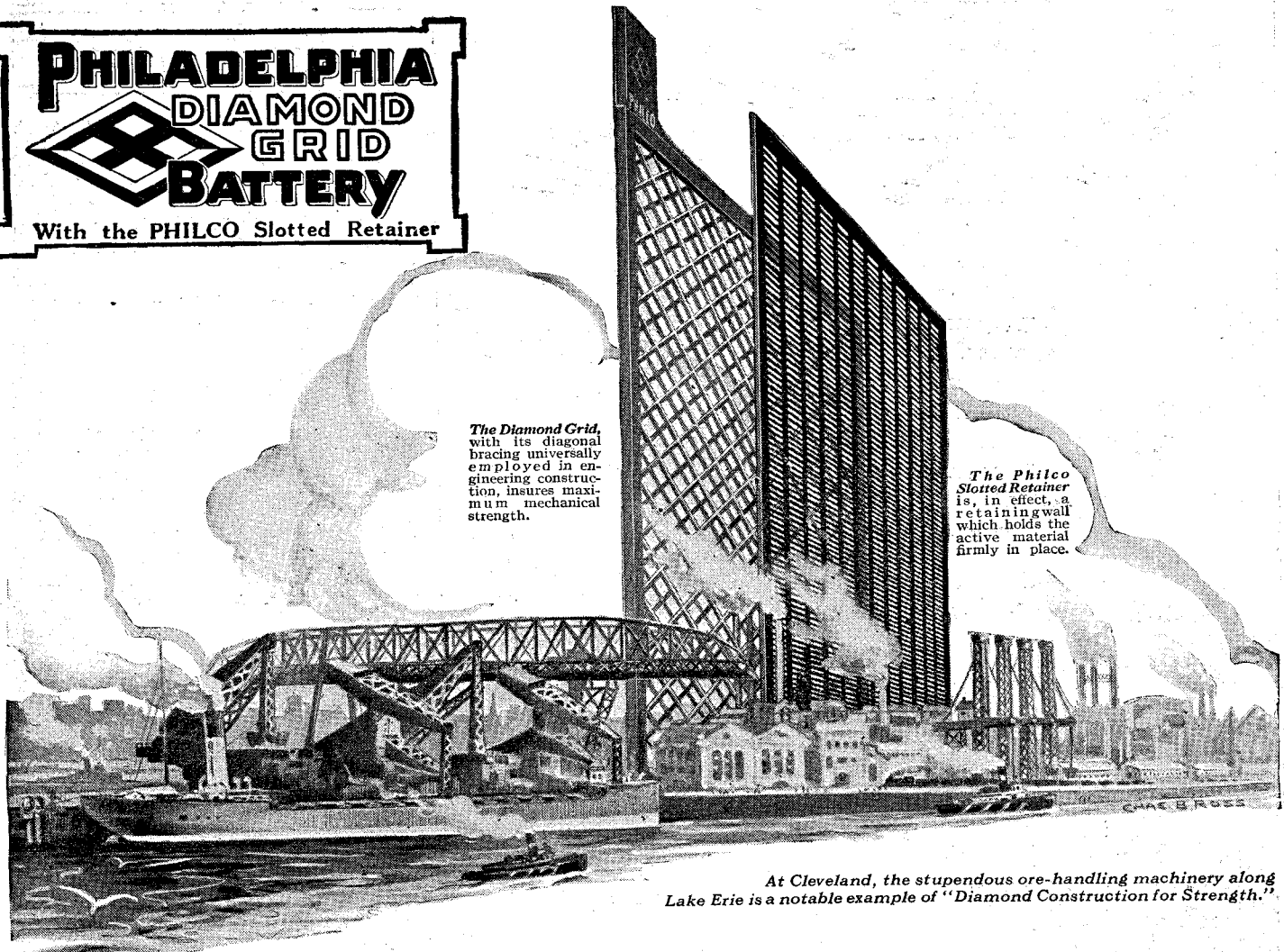
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At Cleveland, the stupendous ore-handling machinery along Lake Erie is a notable example of "Diamond Construction for Strength."

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YOU didn't build the battery. Why should you guarantee it? If you buy a battery that is not guaranteed, you are saddling yourself with the manufacturer's burden. That is not businesslike—nor necessary.

Of course, some manufacturers do not absolutely refuse a guarantee. They may guarantee for

ninety days or six months or a year. But that merely postpones your risk.

Why should you be satisfied with no guarantee or a short guarantee, when you can buy a Philadelphia Diamond Grid Battery with the Philco Slotted Retainer—a battery that is

Guaranteed for Two Years

"HOW is it," you may ask, "that only one manufacturer of national importance dares give such a guarantee—a guarantee so much longer and stronger than any other?"

The answer lies in two patented features of the Philadelphia Battery shown in the illustration above—the Diamond Grid and the Philco Retainer. *These alone make the guarantee possible.*

An interesting booklet explaining these features in detail will be mailed you free on request.

The Philadelphia Diamond Grid Battery with the Philco Slotted Retainer bears the same relation to the ordinary battery that the cord tire bears to the fabric tire. Like the cord tire, its advantage lies not only in its longer life but equally in its greater reliability during that life.

1805 authorized Philadelphia Service Stations are ready to recharge or repair your old battery regardless of its make. They carry in stock Philadelphia Diamond Grid Batteries with or without the Philco Retainer. *Without the Retainer the battery is guaranteed for eighteen months and is somewhat lower in price.*

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In Europe carry the new Sterling and French Franc Travelers Cheques. For the protection of travelers in Europe against unscrupulous money changers and fluctuating exchange rates, the American Express Company has devised and issued Sterling and French Franc Travelers Cheques which can be cashed in Great Britain and France at face value less a nominal stamp tax.

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This sky-blue international currency, which has withstood the severe test of thirty years, is readily accepted in every country in the world. For convenience and absolute safety against loss, these Cheques are superior to any other form of travel funds. You sign these Cheques when you buy them and again when you cash them. Identification such as is required to cash personal checks is not essential—your signature identifies you. They cost fifty cents for each one hundred dollars.

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With branch offices and connections around the world, can take care of all your travel requirements to any part of the world. Tours and Cruises in season.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

An announcement is made that the Aerial Transport Corporation will inaugurate an aerial freight-transportation system in July, embracing the entire country. It is said that five hundred large British airplanes are to be used, all of which have been contracted for.

May 15.—The Socialist party's petition for the release of its Presidential nominee, Eugene V. Debs, is taken to the White House by the special committee named by the recent Socialist convention in New York.

A joint appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission is made by the Association of Railway Executives and the American Railroad Association. It is asked that emergency action be taken similar to that resorted to when this country entered the war.

May 16.—Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States and former Governor of New York, dies at "Ellersley," his home at Rhinebeck, New York, on his ninety-sixth birthday.

May 17.—Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, in an address before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Des Moines, suggests that Congress should appropriate not less than \$500,000,000 for relief of the stricken areas in Europe between the Baltic, the Black, and the Adriatic seas.

The Interstate Commerce Commission as a first step to relieve the nation-wide freight tie-up, directs its inspectors throughout the country to report immediately on the extent of the congestion in their respective districts. It was indicated that the emergency powers granted by the new transportation act would be invoked if the inspectors' reports show that step necessary.

Five thousand city employees in Chicago decide to quit work unless their demands for wage increases are granted.

The Supreme Court of the United States in a five to four decision declares unconstitutional the act of Congress of 1917 giving the States the right to enact compensation laws in respect to injuries of persons engaged in maritime employment.

May 18.—A wave of price-cutting in retail clothing costs reaching from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast is reported. Dispatches from twenty-four cities in that territory told of promised reductions in these necessities, ranging from 15 per cent. to minus profit.

Bankers of the country, through representatives attending a conference with the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, pledge themselves to help the Board in a drive on high prices and to aid in efforts at deflation by discouraging "habitual and unnecessary borrowings" and seeking curtailment of "long-standing non-essential loans."

The Interstate Commerce Commission announces the beginning of a movement of empty box cars for grain-loading westward from New England and the Atlantic seaboard as an indication of progress in the handling of the freight jam.

President Wilson appoints John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, as Director-General of the Railroad Administration, to succeed Walker D. Hines, whose resignation became effective May 15.

The Boiler Plant Comes into Its Own

Very few industrial heads bother about conditions in their *boiler house*, so long as the steam to run the engines or turbines is forthcoming. The *engine room* is usually equipped with highly-modern apparatus, operated under skilled supervision, the plant excelling in the use of steam after it is produced.

Contrasted with this, over in the dark, dirty boiler house, lax, inefficient methods prevail, and the more vital factor—the *generation* of steam—is sadly neglected.

Pictured below is an efficient, ship-shape boiler room, with reliable measuring instruments, Stowe Stokers and other modern equipment,

all operated under intelligent supervision. A boiler room like this costs real money, but it pays its owner enormous dividends year after year. Have you such a boiler room?

THE STOWESTOKER

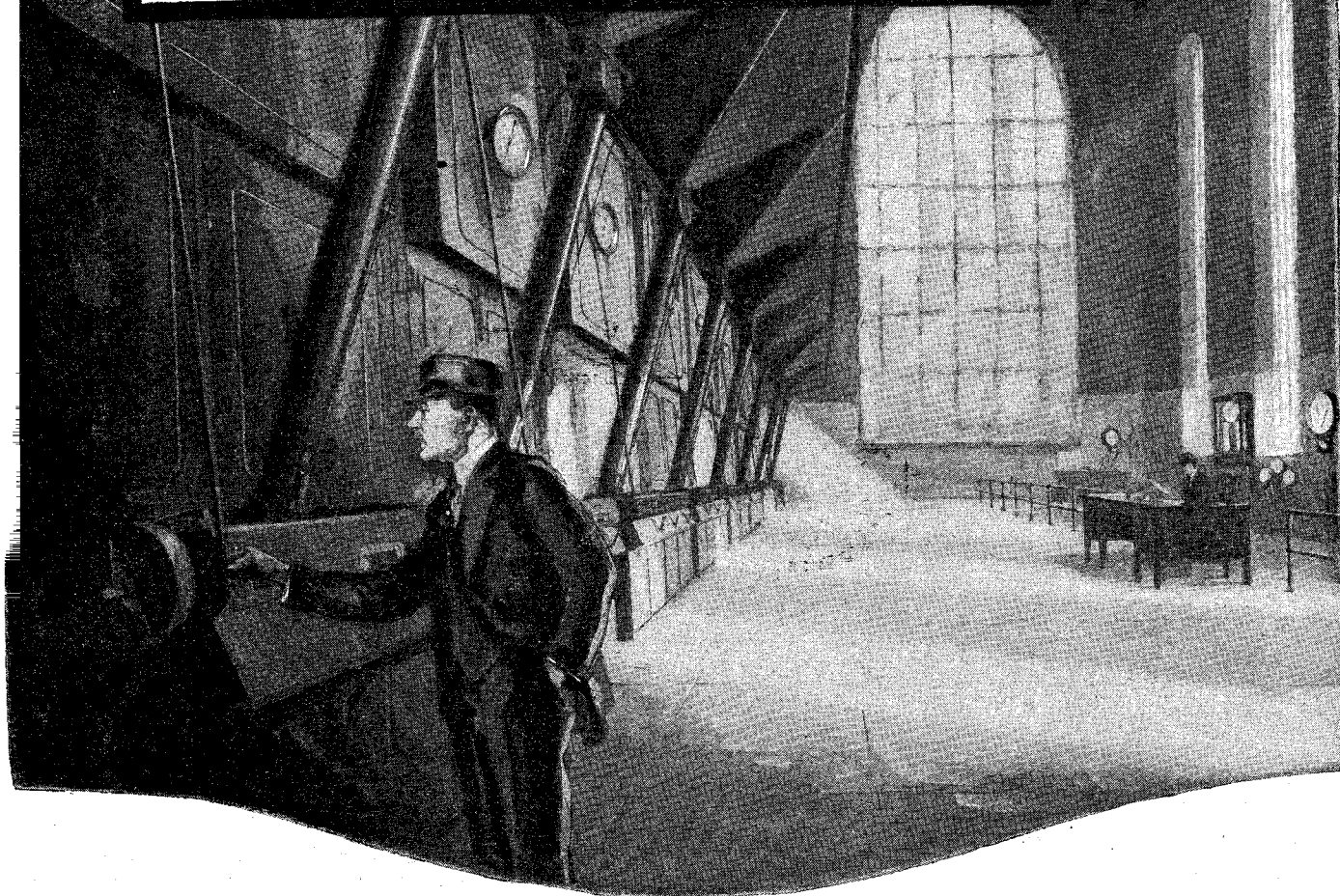
The forced-draft type whose principle is a conveyor feed, positive in action from coal hopper to ash pit.

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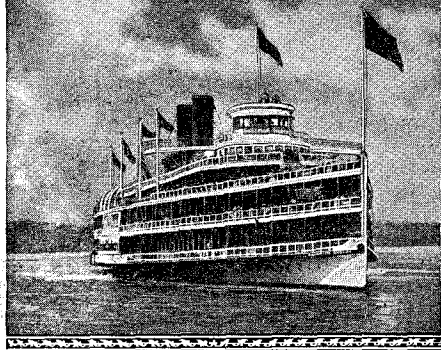
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Containing complete story of the origin and history of that wonderful instrument—the

**Easy to Play
Easy to Pay**

SAXOPHONE

This book tells you when to use Saxophone—singly, in quartettes, in sextettes, or in regular band; how to transpose from orchestral parts and many other things you would like to know.
You can learn to play the scale in one hour's practice, and soon be playing popular airs. You can double your income, your pleasure, and your popularity. Easy to pay by our easy payment plan.

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266 Jackson Street, Elkhart, Ind.

S P I C E • O F • L I F E

Spirits in the Home.—WIDOW NANSEN—"Now, children, be good when I am out. Remember papa is in the table-leg watching you."—*Karikaturen (Christiania)*.

Other Way 'Round.—"Did you ever fool with the stock market?"

"No. I was in earnest. The stock market did the fooling."—*Washington Star*.

Slight Sarcasm.—SHE—"I never try to parade my virtues."

HE—"No. It needs at least two to make a parade."—*Tyrihans (Christiania)*.

One Argument Against the H. C. of L.

"Don't charge so much for the coat. Remember, the cheaper it is the less I shall owe you."—*Klods Hans (Copenhagen)*.

The Seen and the Unseen.—"We need some new rugs, dear."

"Don't we need blankets more?"

"Yes, but who sees blankets?"—*Boston Transcript*.

She Shines for Others.—"The girl who shines brightest in society," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "doesn't always brighten up her own home."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Properly Reduced.—MISS SNIPS—"I wonder why Maud gave her age as twenty-five when she married that rich old man?"

MISS SNAPPS—"Oh, I suppose she made a discount for cash."—*London Tit-Bits*.

Forewarned is Forearmed.—OWNER OF

THE HOUSE (to burglar)—"Pardon me for disturbing you, but would you be so good as to post this letter for me? It must go to-night. It's the premium for my burglary insurance."—*London Opinion*.

The News Direct.—"Those people never read a newspaper from one year's end to the other."

"That doesn't matter; they've engaged a maid who's lived in about every other family on the block."—*Baltimore American*.

Ready to Forget.—MAGISTRATE—"Do you want a lawyer to defend you?"

PRISONER—"Not particularly, sir."

MAGISTRATE—"Well, what do you propose to do about the case?"

PRISONER—"Oh, I'm quite willing to drop it as far as I'm concerned."—*London Punch*.

Helpful Elimination.—"Well," said Farmer Cornfossel, "I reckon I've done a pretty good afternoon's work."

"But all you did," commented Jud Tunkins, contemptuously, "was to sit on the fence and whittle."

"Yes; but what I whittled up was the family ouija board."—*Washington Star*.

Followed Directions.—Eva S—, twenty-four years old, a maid employed in Jersey City, was locked up last night in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, charged with grand larceny. She is alleged to have stolen \$160 worth of articles from a Sixth Avenue department-store.

The explanation she gave was that she saw a sign in the store which read: "Customers, please take small packages home."—*New York Times*.

Overhauled.—"Was that a new one I saw you with last night?"

"Nope, just the old one painted over."—*The New Majority*.

How Spiritism Helps.—MRS. BILT (to Aunt Jane, who is visiting her)—"Shall we go to the 'pictures,' play cards, or pass the evening with our deceased relatives?"—*London Opinion*.

Literally True.—BROWN—"That new cook of ours makes everything out of the cook-book."

DERBY—"Then that must have been one of the covers I tasted in the pie last night."—*Cornell Widow*.

Suiting Him.—OFFICIAL AT HERALD COLLEGE—"You'll want a coat of arms, of course?"

NEW KNIGHT—"Coat! Put me down for the 'ole suit!—I can afford it!"—*London Passing Show*.

Painful Meeting.—BILL—"Just happened to run into an old friend downtown."

PHIL—"Was he glad to see you?"

BILL—"You bet not. I smashed his whole right fender."—*Cornell Widow*.

Near - Chicken.—DINER—"What earth is this broth made from, waiter? Surely it isn't chicken-broth!"

WAITER—"Well, sir, it's chicken-broth in its infancy. It's made out of the water the eggs were boiled in."—*London Tit-Bits*.

A Counterfeit Reason.—"Yes, I stole the first pound note that I made said the gray-haired passenger."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed his traveling acquaintance, "how did you keep it so long?"

"Well, it was very imperfect, being my first, and I'd have had trouble passing it."—*London Weekly Telegraph*.

Long-Distance Call.—Mr. Tarzan Jones was sitting down to breakfast one morning when he was astounded to see in the paper an announcement of his own death.

He rang up friend Howard Smith once. "Halloa, Smith!" he said. "Have you seen the announcement of my death in the paper?"

"Yes," replied Smith. "Where are you speaking from?"—*London Weekly Telegraph*.

A Logical Conclusion.—"Biddy," remarked the newly wed Irishman, "get down and feed the pigs."

"Faith and I will not," replied the bride.

"Don't be after contradicting me, Biddy," retorted the husband. "Haven't I just endowed you with all my worldly goods, and if you can not feed your own property, then it's ashamed of you I am!"

This was a new point of view, so on Biddy went.

Presently she returned.

"Have you fed the pigs, Biddy?" demanded her husband, sternly.

"Faith, and I have not," she answered. "I have done a great deal better. All they were my property I have sold them and shall not be bothered with them again."—*London Tit-Bits*.